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1887.

(SECOND SESSION.)

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Legislative Council.

REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON

LAW RESPECTING PRACTICE OF MEDICINE
AND SURGERY ;

TOGETHER WITH THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE,

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

AND

APPENDICES.

ORDERED BY THE COUNCIL TO BE PRINTED,
12 *July*, 1887.

SYDNEY: CHARLES POTTER, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1887.

1887.

(SECOND SESSION.)

EXTRACTS FROM THE MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

MINUTES No. 3. THURSDAY, 10 MARCH, 1887.

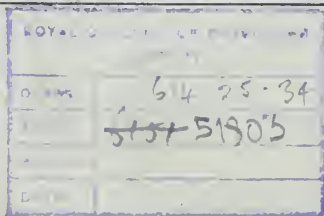
14. LAW RESPECTING PRACTICE OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY:—Mr. Creed moved, pursuant to Notice,—
(1.) That a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the state and operation of the laws now existing for the regulation of the practice of medicine and surgery in New South Wales, with power to send for persons and papers.
(2.) That such Committee consist of Sir Alfred Stephen, Mr. Dodds, Mr. Jacob, Mr. King, Mr. Salomons, Mr. Norton, Mr. Stewart, Mr. Suttor, Mr. Watt, and the Mover.
Question put and passed.
-

MINUTES No. 37. TUESDAY, 12 JULY, 1887.

5. LAW RESPECTING PRACTICE OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY:—Mr. Creed, as Chairman, brought up a Progress Report from, and laid upon the Table the Minutes of the Proceedings of, and Evidence taken before, the Select Committee for whose consideration and report this subject was referred on the 10th March last
Ordered to be printed.
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1887.

LAW RESPECTING PRACTICE OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

PROGRESS REPORT.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE of the Legislative Council appointed on the 10th day of March last,—“*to inquire into the state and operation of the laws now existing for the regulation of the practice of Medicine and Surgery in New South Wales,*”—beg to submit the following Progress Report to your Honorable House :—

Your Committee have made considerable progress in the prosecution of the Inquiry entrusted to them, and have taken much valuable evidence given by no fewer than forty-six witnesses ; but the importance and extent of the subject have up to the present time prevented them from bringing the Inquiry to such a stage as would enable them to report fully to your Honorable House, although sufficient has been elicited to show the urgent necessity of an extensive amendment in the existing laws.

In view therefore of the approaching close of the Session, your Committee are of opinion that they will best perform their duty by at once submitting the evidence already taken for the consideration of your Honorable House, and recommending a resumption of the Inquiry at an early period during the ensuing session.

JNO. M. CREED,

Chairman.

Committee Room No. 2,
11 July, 1887.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

WEDNESDAY, 16 MARCH, 1887.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Dodds,	|	Mr. Stewart,
Mr. Jacob,	|	Mr. Creed.

Mr. Creed, on motion of Mr. Jacob, called to the Chair.

Entry from the Minutes of Proceedings of the Legislative Council, appointing the Committee, read by the Clerk.

Mr. Dodds stated that he was requested by Mr. Watt to excuse his attendance on the Committee for this day.

Committee deliberated as to their course of proceedings, and decided upon taking evidence.

Whereupon motion made, and *Question*,—"That Professor Anderson Stuart, M.D., be summoned before this Committee, as a witness, for Wednesday next,"—agreed to.

[Committee adjourned till Wednesday next, at 2:45 p.m.]

WEDNESDAY, 23 MARCH, 1887.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Creed in the Chair.

Mr. Dodds,	|	Mr. Stewart,
	|	Mr. Jacob.

Professor Thomas Peter Anderson Stuart, Doctor of Medicine, and Master of Surgery of Edinburgh University, called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Ordered,—That Dr. Mackellar and Dr. McLaurin be summoned as witnesses for this day week, at 2:45 o'clock.

[Committee adjourned till Wednesday next, at 2:45 p.m.]

WEDNESDAY, 30 MARCH, 1887.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Creed in the Chair.

Mr. Jacob,	|	Mr. Watt,
Mr. Dodds,	|	Mr. Stewart.

Henry Norman McLaurin, Esq., M.D., attended before the Committee, and asked that his examination might be postponed until another day, as his attendance was required at a meeting of the Board of Health which was to be held directly.

And the Committee having agreed to postpone his examination,—

Witness withdrew.

Dr. Mackellar, who had also been summoned for this day, not being in attendance,—

Committee adjourned.

THURSDAY, 7 APRIL, 1887.

The Committee, called for this day was postponed, by order of the Chairman, until Thursday next, at 2:45 p.m.

THURSDAY, 14 APRIL, 1887.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Creed in the Chair.

Mr. Dodds,	|	Mr. Jacob,
Mr. Sutor,	|	Mr. Stewart.

Henry Norman McLaurin, Esq., M.D., called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Andrew Houison, Esq., M.B., called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Committee adjourned until Wednesday next, at 2:45 p.m.

WEDNESDAY

WEDNESDAY, 20 APRIL, 1887.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Creed in the Chair.

Mr. Watt,	|	Mr. Dodds,
Mr. Jacob,	|	Mr. Stewart,
Mr. King.		

Andrew Houison, Esq., M.B., called in, sworn, and further examined.

Witness handed in a letter from His Honor Judge Windeyer to the President of the Medical Board of New South Wales, relating to the case of Jackson *v.* Goode.

Ordered to be printed. (*Vide Appendix A 1.*)

Also a copy of opinion of Mr. Attorney-General Dalley, relative to declaration made by Jackson, plaintiff in above-mentioned case, before the Supreme Court.

Ordered to be printed. (*Vide Appendix A 2.*)

Witness also handed in letter from the Department of Justice, dated 13 January, 1886, forwarding copy of verdict and rider of jury at inquest on Lillian May Williams with reference to opinion that such men as Louis De Spencer and others who are practising as medical men without being legally qualified should be put a stop to by Act of Parliament.

Ordered to be printed. (*Vide Appendix A 3.*)

Witness also handed in a letter, dated Coonabarabran, 25 August, 1876, to the Secretary of the Medical Board of New South Wales, requesting to know whether J. F. Peers had been legally qualified by the Board, and forwarding a copy of his supposed diploma.

Ordered to be printed. (*Vide Appendix A 4.*)

Witness also handed in letter from A. E. Herbert applying for registration.

Ordered to be printed. (*Vide Appendix A 5.*)

Witness also handed in various letters relating to the case of one Walter Edward Freeman, who had been registered under the name of Richard Thomas Freeman.

Ordered to be printed. (*Vide Appendix A 6.*)

Witness also handed in a letter from James Tyson, B.A., the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Pennsylvania, referring to the case of a man named Bownas, who had applied for a Degree of Doctor of Medicine, *in absentia*, from the University.

Ordered to be printed. (*Vide Appendix A 7.*)

Witness also handed in a translation of a letter from the Minister of the Interior, Germany, in reference to German diplomas.

Ordered to be printed. (*Vide Appendix A 8.*)

Witness withdrew.

[Committee adjourned until Thursday, the 28th instant, at 2.45 p.m.]

THURSDAY, 28 APRIL, 1887.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Creed in the Chair.

Mr. Jacob,	|	Mr. Stewart,
Mr. Dodds.		

Charles McKay, Esq., M.D., called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Frederick Milford, Esq., M.D., called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

The Chairman requested the authority of the Committee to issue summonses under the Parliamentary Evidence Act, 45 Vict., No. 5, requiring the attendance of William Nicholas Richards, Charles J. Browning, and Roland Buckridge, to give evidence before the Committee.

Ordered,—That the Chairman have full authority to issue such summonses as he may deem desirable for the purposes of this inquiry.

[Committee adjourned till Thursday next, at 2.45 p.m.]

THURSDAY, 5 MAY, 1887.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Creed in the Chair,

Mr. King,	|	Mr. Jacob,
Mr. Suttor,	|	Mr. Stewart,
Mr. Dodds,	|	Mr. Watt.

William Nicholas Richards, M.R.C.S., Eng., called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness refusing to answer certain questions, was requested to withdraw.

Committee deliberated.

Witness recalled and informed that he would not be required to answer questions that would be likely to subject him to a criminal prosecution.

Witness further examined.

Witness requested leave of the Committee to be allowed Counsel to instruct him during his examination.

Witness again directed to withdraw.

Committee deliberated.

Motion made (Mr. King), and Question,—That the witness be allowed Counsel, as desired,—and negatived.

Charles John Browning called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

John Malcolm Campbell called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness produced and handed in a copy of the *Globe* newspaper, dated May 3rd, 1887, containing an advertisement of Dr. Richards, addressed to "Weak nervous invalids and others seeking health, strength, and energy."

Witness withdrew.

Richard Buckridge, general agent, called in, sworn, and examined.

Chairman produced and handed in a printed circular letter, purporting to be from the office of Dr. E. A. Clarke, having reference to "The Amora Strengthening Wash."

Ordered to be printed. (*Vide Appendix B 1.*)

Chairman also produced and handed in a printed prescription for the permanent cure of "Lost Manhood, &c., &c.," purporting to be signed by E. A. Clarke.

Ordered to be printed. (*Vide Appendix B 2.*)

Witness withdrew.

[Committee adjourned until Wednesday next, at 2:45 p.m.]

WEDNESDAY, 11 MAY, 1887.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Creed in the Chair.

Mr. Jacob,
Mr. Dodds,

Mr. King,
Mr. Stewart.

The Chairman informed the Committee that, in pursuance of the authority granted him by the Committee, he had caused Summonses, under the Parliamentary Evidence Act, 45 Vic., No. 5, to be issued to Dr. Perry and Dr. O'Connell, requiring their attendance before the Committee this day.

William Camphin, Inspector of Detective Police in Sydney, called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness handed in two papers headed—one, "The celebrated prescription for the Radical Cure of Deafness"; and the other, "Given free to the Deaf: Prof. Heinrich Kugeler's celebrated Cure for Deafness, will restore your hearing without any cost."

Ordered to be printed. (*Vide Appendix C.*)

Witness withdrew.

James Cocking, member of the Detective Police Force, called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Robert Robson Iredale, Clerk-in-charge of Private Boxes at the General Post Office, called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Michael Perry, M.R.C.S., Eng., called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

John O'Connell, Licentiate of the Apothecaries Hall, Dublin, called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Committee adjourned.

THURSDAY, 19 MAY, 1887.

MEMBER PRESENT:—

Mr. Creed.

Mr. E. H. T. Bottrell, a witness summoned under the Parliamentary Evidence Act, was in attendance, but there not being a quorum present the meeting called for this day lapsed.

WEDNESDAY, 1 JUNE, 1887.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Creed in the Chair.

Mr. Dodds,
Mr. Jacob,

Mr. Stewart,
Mr. Watt.

William Chisholm, Esq., M.D., called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness produced and handed in a letter from the Marston Remedy Company, and a paper indicating the treatment required, and the charges therefor.

Ordered to be printed. (*Vide Appendix D 1.*)

Witness also handed in copy of a test letter to the Marston Remedy Company, the reply thereto, and a paper indicating the treatment required, and the charges therefor.

Ordered to be printed. (*Vide Appendix D 2.*)

Witness withdrew.

Edwin Horace Trudgeon Bottrell, landed proprietor and "Doctor of Medicine," called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Committee adjourned.

WEDNESDAY,

WEDNESDAY, 8 JUNE, 1887.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Creed in the Chair.

Mr. Jacob,	|	Mr. Dodds,
		Mr. Stewart.

Benjamin Fawcett, homœopathic physician, called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Thomas James Pickburn, Esq., M.D., called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

The Chairman informed the Committee that Dr. Sinclair, who had been summoned to give evidence to-day, had requested to be excused from attendance, his presence being urgently required elsewhere.

[Committee adjourned until Friday next, at 2.45 p.m.]

FRIDAY, 10 JUNE, 1887.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Creed in the Chair.

Mr. Watt,		Mr. Dodds.
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George Henry Bethel, homœopathist, called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Henry Sinclair, Esq., M.D., called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

John Cæsar Lubienski, publican, called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Committee adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, 15 JUNE, 1887.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Creed in the Chair.

Mr. Stewart,	|	Mr. Dodds,
		Mr. Jacob.

William Moore, homœopathic practitioner, called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Nathaniel Paul Allison, specialist, called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Augustus Nash, homœopathic practitioner, called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Committee adjourned.

THURSDAY, 16 JUNE, 1887.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Creed in the Chair.

Mr. Dodds,	|	Mr. Suttor,
Mr. Jacob,		Mr. Stewart.

William Macmahon called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

William Charles Crump, medical herbalist, called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Hans Peter Rasmussen, herbalist, called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness handed in a copy of a printed certificate, wherein it certified that the person signing it was desirous of being treated by the witness for any complaint that the person so signing might, in the opinion of witness, be suffering from; and further stating that such certificate was given with the knowledge that witness was a herbalist only, and not a registered physician. (*Vide Appendix E.*)

Witness then, with the permission of the Committee, made a statement. (*Vide Evidence.*)

Witness withdrew.

Thomas McCreery, herbalist, called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Committee adjourned.

THURSDAY, 23 JUNE, 1887.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Creed in the Chair.

Sir Alfred Stephen,	|	Mr. Dodds.
		Mr. Jacob.

Sam Hood called in, sworn, and examined.

Sir Alfred Stephen leaving the Committee Room, and there not being a quorum present,—

The Chairman suspended the proceedings of the Committee.

Sir Alfred Stephen having returned to his place,—

Committee resumed.

Mr. Jacob here entered the room and took his seat.

Witness withdrew.

Thomas Cairns Burt, engineer, called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Henry Cowan, herbalist, called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Michael Greene, herbalist, called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Otto Hug, medical clairvoyant, called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Alexander Cole, clairvoyant and medical herbalist, called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Committee adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, 29 JUNE, 1887.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Creed in the Chair.

Mr. Suttor,	|	Mr. Dodds,
Mr. Norton,	|	Mr. Watt,
Sir Alfred Stephen,	|	Mr. King,
Mr. Jacob.		

Jules François Archibald, Editor of the *Bulletin*, called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Andrew Houston, M.B., recalled, and further examined.

Witness handed in two letters from the Surgeon-General's Office, War Department, Washington, United States, signed by John S. Billings, Surgeon, United States Army, dated respectively the 6th and 13th January, 1881, with reference to the "Edinburg University, Chicago."

Ordered to be printed. (*Vide Appendix F 1.*)

Witness also handed in two other letters from J. S. Billings, Esq., dated respectively the 3rd February and 9th October, 1883, the first having reference to the "American Eclectic Medical College at Ohio," and the second to the "Bellevue Medical College of Boston, Mass."

Ordered to be printed. (*Vide Appendix F 2.*)

Witness also handed in "Fourth year's announcement Bellevue Medical College, Boston, Mass.," and a reprint of a paper on the said college.

Ordered to be printed. (*Vide Appendix F 3.*)

Witness also handed in a copy of the *Philadelphia Record* of the 17th July, 1880, containing an article headed "Buchanan's men," and proceeding to give an account of certain bogus medical institutions, and relating to the sale of diplomas for \$5, and the sale of Degrees of Doctor of Medicine.

Ordered,—That the article, omitting the list of names, be printed. (*Vide Appendix F 4.*)

Witness also handed in declaration by E. H. T. Bottrell, made before the Medical Board, as to his course of study, and the school or schools of medicine or surgery in which he studied, viz., "North-western and Edinburgh Universities and Chicago Hospital."

Ordered to be printed. (*Vide Appendix F 5.*)

Witness withdrew.

William Charles Belbridge, Esq., called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

John Plummer, Esq., called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

William Townley Pinhey, Esq., Acting Coroner, called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

John Feild Deck, M.D., called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

George Sidney Robbins, plasterer, called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

The Clerk laid before the Committee the evidence of Messrs. Richards, Perry, O'Connell, Chisholm, and Rasmussen, as corrected and altered by them on revision.

Ordered,—That all the corrections be allowed; but that those in the case of Mr. Rasmussen be made as notes to his evidence.

The Clerk then laid the evidence of Mr. E. T. Bottrell before the Committee, and the Chairman read a letter received from the witness, in which he stated that some of the evidence he had given was ignored, and the remainder was so inaccurate that it was impossible to correct it.

Committee deliberated.

Ordered,—That the Clerk issue a summons requesting Mr. Bottrell to attend the Committee on Wednesday next for the purpose of being examined in regard to the evidence he had given before the Committee on the 1st June instant, and that in the meantime he send him a printed copy of his evidence, with a letter desiring him to mark the particular passages that he complained of, and to return it as early as possible.

[Committee adjourned until Wednesday next, at 2:45 p.m.]

WEDNESDAY, 6 JULY, 1887.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Creed in the Chair.

Mr. Watt,	|	Mr. King,
Mr. Dodds,	|	Mr. Stewart,
Mr. Suttor,	|	Mr. Jacob.

The Clerk informed the Committee that he had received a message from Mr. Shiell, the City Coroner, who had been summoned to give evidence, requesting that he might be excused from attendance this day as he was engaged on an inquiry of importance at Darlington. The

The Clerk then read a letter from Dr. Atherton, apologizing for his enforced absence from attendance on the Committee this day, as had been requested.

Richard Thomas Selby, medical herbalist, called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness produced a pamphlet, entitled "Nature's Design," and purporting to be by "Professor R. T. Selby, medical herbalist."

Witness withdrew.

Alfred Rotch Wilkinson, general and financial agent, called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Boughton Kyngdon, Esq., L.S.A., homœopathic practitioner, called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Professor Anderson Stuart recalled and further examined.

Witness withdrew.

Committee deliberated as to the manner in which they should re-examine Mr. Bottrell, who was in attendance, and determined that each of the original questions should be again asked him.

Edwin Horace Trudgeon Bottrell recalled, sworn, and re-examined.

The witness having made objection to the form of examination was requested to withdraw.

Committee deliberated, when it was determined to examine him only on such parts of the evidence as he complained of.

Witness recalled and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Committee adjourned.

FRIDAY, 8 JULY, 1887.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Creed in the Chair.

Mr. King,

Mr. Stewart,

Mr. Dodds,

Mr. Norton,

Mr. Jacob.

The Chairman having expressed his desire to give evidence before the Committee, Mr. King was called to the Chair *pro tempore*.

The Honorable John Mildred Creed, M.R.C.S., Eng., sworn, and examined.

Witness handed in a handbill published by a man at Uralla styling himself Dr. Thomas, P.D.M.

Ordered to be printed. (*Vide Appendix G 1.*)

Also a handbill put forth by a man designating himself as Dr. W. P. Burnaby.

Ordered to be printed. (*Vide Appendix G 2.*)

Also a number of advertisements, taken from *Social Reformer* and elsewhere, of men who are not registered medical practitioners.

Ordered to be printed. (*Vide Appendix G 3.*)

Also a number of advertisements taken from the *Goulburn Herald*, *Newcastle Herald*, and other papers.

Ordered to be printed. (*Vide Appendix G 4.*)

Also an advertisement from the *Narrandera Argus*.

Ordered to be printed. (*Vide Appendix G 5.*)

Also two other advertisements from an unqualified practitioner named Gardner.

Ordered to be printed. (*Vide Appendix G 6.*)

Also a list of the Medical Colleges in America that are not recognized in the United States.

Ordered to be printed. (*Vide Appendix G 7.*)

Also a number of advertisements from the *Evening News*.

Ordered to be printed. (*Vide Appendix G 8.*)

Mr. Creed now took the Chair, which was vacated by Mr. King.

Motion made (*Mr. King*), and Question,—“That the answers to questions 1,393, 1,394, 1,395, and 1,396, being of a filthy and indecent character be expunged from the evidence.”

Committee deliberated.

The Usher of the Black Rod having entered the Committee Room, and summoned “Honorable Members to make a House,”—

Committee adjourned.

MONDAY, 11 JULY, 1887.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Creed in the Chair.

Mr. Stewart,

Sir Alfred Stephen,

Mr. Dodds,

Mr. King.

Mr. Watt.

The Chairman submitted to the Committee the evidence given by Mr. B. Fawcett, and in which the witness had made such alterations that he deemed it necessary to take the opinion of the Committee as to whether the whole or any part of such alterations should be allowed.

Committee deliberated.

Ordered,—That part of the correction be *allowed* in the *text*, the remainder to be placed as *notes*.

Also the evidence of Mr. W. Moore with the same view.

Ordered,—That part of the correction be *allowed* in the *text*, part as *notes*, and the remainder *disallowed*.

Also the evidence of Mr. N. P. Allison.

Ordered that the alterations be *disallowed*.

Also the evidence of Mr. A. Nash.

Ordered that the alterations be *allowed as Addenda*.

Also the evidence of Mr. Sam Hood.

Ordered,—That no alteration be allowed, except such as may be found necessary on comparison with reporter's notes.

Also the evidence of Mr. T. C. Burt.

Ordered to be *allowed*.

Also the evidence of Mr. Otto Hug.

Ordered,—That the alterations be placed as *notes*.

Also the evidence of Mr. A. Cole.

Ordered,—That some of the alterations be *disallowed*, and that the remainder be placed as *notes*.

The Clerk, by direction of the Chairman, read the motion proposed by Mr. King, when the proceedings of the Committee were brought to a close by the entrance of the Usher of the Black Rod, who summoned Honorable Members to make a House, viz.:—"Motion made (Mr. King), and Question,—That the answers to Questions 1,393, 1,394, 1,395, and 1,396, being of a filthy and indecent character, be expunged from the evidence."

Committee deliberated.

Motion made (*Mr. Watt*),—That the Question be amended by the omission of the words "*a filthy*," with a view of inserting the words "*as obscene*" in lieu thereof,—agreed to.

Question,—That the answers to Questions 1,393, 1,394, 1,395, and 1,396, being of an obscene and indecent character, be expunged from the evidence—*agreed to*.

Chairman submitted Draft Progress Report.

Draft Report read, considered, and amended.

Motion made (*Mr. Watt*), and *Question*,—"That the Draft Progress Report as amended be the Report of the Committee,"—agreed to.

Chairman requested to report to the House accordingly.

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1887.

(SECOND SESSION.)

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Legislative Council.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE

THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

LAW RESPECTING THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

WEDNESDAY, 23 MARCH, 1887.

Present:—

THE HONORABLE JOHN MILDRED CREED IN THE CHAIR.

MR. CREED,
MR. DODDS,

MR. JACOB,
MR. STEWART.

Professor Anderson Stuart called in, sworn, and examined:—

1. *Chairman.*] What is your name? Thomas Peter Anderson Stuart.
2. What are you? A doctor of medicine and master of surgery of the Edinburgh University.
3. Have you any other diploma? No.
4. I believe you hold a position in the Sydney University? Yes. I am Professor of Anatomy and Physiology and Dean of the Faculty of Medicine.
5. In virtue of your office you have, I suppose, an absolute knowledge of the course of study required in the United Kingdom and Australia before a man is admitted for examination and obtains his diploma as a medical practitioner? I have an absolute knowledge of what is required at my own Universities, and a fair knowledge of what is required at Universities elsewhere.
6. We will take the Sydney University first. Will you kindly inform the Committee what course of study a student has to go through in order to obtain a degree in medicine at this University? The course in the University of Sydney is five years, of which the first year is identical with the first year in the Faculty of Arts. In that first year of the Faculty of Arts there are taught Latin, Greek, French or German, mathematics, physics, and chemistry. Before a student enters that first year so as to become an undergraduate he must pass the matriculation examination. That examination includes the ordinary subjects as taught at the better schools of the Colony. At the end of the first year the undergraduate undergoes the same examination as students who are going on for the degree in Arts, and it is only by passing that examination that the student may enter the medical school.
7. Would you tell us, please, the subjects in which the student is examined at that matriculation examination? English grammar and composition, Latin, arithmetic, algebra up to simple equations, geometry, Euclid book I, and two of the following, one of which must be either French or German, viz., Greek, French, German, elementary chemistry, and elementary physics.
8. Will you state the subjects in which the student is examined at the end of his first year? Latin, mathematics, elementary chemistry, the elements of natural philosophy, and one of the three following:—Greek, French language and literature, German language and literature.
9. If they are successful in this examination they are allowed to become students of medicine? Yes.
10. Would you kindly state the subjects they have to study during their first year? They have to take up General and Descriptive Anatomy, Chemistry, Botany, Zoology, and Comparative Anatomy, Practical Chemistry, Demonstrations in Comparative Anatomy, Clinical Instruction in Practical Surgery, Practice at a recognized hospital, and Dissections.
11. At the termination of the first year, in what subjects do they undergo an examination? In Botany, Zoology, Comparative Anatomy, and Chemistry.

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12. And if they are successful in passing this examination they are admitted to their second year? Yes; their second year in medicine.
13. But supposing they are not successful? They are remitted to the first year's studies again.
14. Will you state to the Committee the course of study for a second-year student? Physiology, Practical Physiology, Surgery, General and Descriptive Anatomy (senior), Practical Pharmacy, Surgical Practice at a recognised hospital, and Dissections. In the third year of medicine they study the following subjects:—Physiology (senior), Materia Medica, Pathology, Regional and Surgical Anatomy (senior), Operative Surgery, Practical Pathology, Vaccination, Practice at a recognised hospital, Post Mortem Examinations, Clinical Surgery.
15. And at the termination of this year they pass an examination? They pass an examination called the Second Professional Examination, the subjects being Anatomy, Physiology, Materia Medica, and Pathology.
16. And if they are successful in this examination? They pass on to the fourth medical year.
17. And what is the course of study during that year? The subjects are Midwifery and Diseases of Women, Principles and Practice of Medicine, Medical Jurisprudence, Diseases of Children, Diseases of the Mind, Diseases of the Eye, Practice at a recognised hospital, Practical Midwifery and Clinical Medicine. At the termination of this year students are admitted to the final examination for the degree of Bachelor of Medicine.
18. Of what does this examination consist? They pass in Medicine, Clinical Medicine, Surgery, Midwifery (including Diseases of Women), Medical Jurisprudence, Diseases of the Mind, Clinical Surgery, Diseases of the Eye.
19. Practical Operative Surgery is, I presume, included in Surgery? Yes.
20. Students have to perform operations before the examiners? Yes.
21. If successful in this last examination, I suppose they then obtain their degree in medicine? Yes, in medicine; and, if they like, in surgery—the degree of Master of Surgery.
22. What do you mean by "if they like"? The education which we give in the Sydney University is complete in medicine and in surgery; but it is not necessary to have two distinct degrees. If students choose they can take the two degrees by paying an additional fee, but this gives them no material advantage. No man is permitted to leave the school with any degree unless his education be complete in medicine, in surgery, and in midwifery.
23. After a man has obtained his degree in medicine, what steps are necessary to enable him to obtain the higher degree of doctor of medicine? The degree of Doctor of Medicine cannot be obtained until the expiration of two academical years from the granting of the degree of Bachelor of Medicine. At the end of this time the candidate must produce evidence that he has spent at least two years in hospital practice, or three years in practice either privately or in the public service. He then passes an examination conducted by means of printed papers and *visà voce* interrogations in the following three departments:—(a) Medicine, including psychological medicine (diseases of the mind). (b). Examination and report on cases of patients under treatment in the wards of a hospital. (c). *Vivâ voce* interrogations and demonstrations from normal and abnormal specimens and preparations. He is also required to present and defend a thesis on some subject in medical science. Candidates who pass this examination satisfactorily are classified in the order of merit, and are, on the report of the Dean of the Faculty, admitted by the Senate to the degree of Doctor of Medicine.
24. The University of Edinburgh, I believe, has a somewhat similar course? Yes.
25. Do any of the British universities require a less course than this, with the exception of the first year in Arts? No; of course every university has its own statutes, which differ more or less from those of every other university; but there is no school of repute in the United Kingdom which does not demand an education and an examination in these subjects, so that whatever may be the order of the subjects they are all taught at the different British universities.
26. Is it not a fact that in the United Kingdom no man can obtain a degree from any school of repute, any university, college, or other body granting diplomas, unless he shall have gone through a course of professional study, lasting at least four years, in subjects similar to those required by the Sydney University? Yes, that is so; it is now embodied in the new Medical Act, 1886.
27. But it has been so in practice for many years? Yes.
28. Have you any acquaintance with the methods of granting diplomas on the continent of Europe? Yes; I have studied in Paris and in Strasburg.
29. What is the period required to obtain the degree of Medicine at the Paris University? Not less than four years.
30. And in Germany? The same.
31. In each of these places, independently of the university degree, they have, I believe, a State examination, have they not? In Germany they have. In France there is an university examination, but it is controlled by the State; it is not so distinctly a State examination as in Germany. No man is allowed to practise medicine in those two countries unless he has undergone these examinations.
32. Have you any acquaintance with the custom in any other European countries—I mean as to the action of the State with regard to the practice of medicine? So far as I know there is no European country where the State does not see that the men who have to practise medicine are properly educated.
33. Have you any acquaintance with the action of the various States in America on this subject? I think that the United States Government does not interfere in the matter. This has been the cause of the enormous evil which until recently has existed in America with regard to medical education, and which has led to the great mistrust with which people regard American qualifications.
34. But are you not aware that the practice of medicine is controlled by each State separately—that some States have a fairly rigid rule, while others have not? I thought you were referring to the United States Government; I have no practical acquaintance with the custom in the various States.
35. In the medical schools with which you have had personal acquaintance—those of Sydney, London, Edinburgh, Paris, and Strasburg—is not the course of education for a medical degree eminently practical in its nature? Yes; as a rule practical instruction accompanies or follows theoretical instruction in every department.
36. No man is allowed to practise upon mere book learning? That is so.
37. It would be possible for a man to obtain an apparent knowledge of medicine from mere book learning, would it not? It would be possible.

38. But this knowledge would not be of practical value? It would not.
39. And without a good general education it would be impossible for a man to obtain from mere book reading even a superficial knowledge of medicine? That is so.
40. For the reason, I presume, that he would be unable to understand the meaning of the technical words in the books which he would have to read in order to acquire this superficial knowledge? Yes.
41. Therefore before a man can read medicine with any practical advantage in order to prepare himself for a further practical education he must have sufficient general education to give him a knowledge of the meaning of the words, which will enable him to understand the book he is studying? Just so.
42. *Mr. Stewart.*] Would it be possible for a young man, say the son of a surgeon or physician, to get a good medical education in this Colony without attending a university? It would be impossible.
43. For instance, a surgeon having one or two sons might perhaps give them some instruction, but you think not sufficient to make them safe practitioners? Not nearly sufficient; it would be dangerous to do so.
44. *Chairman.*] One of the chief reasons, I suppose, would be that they would have no opportunity of studying anatomy, as it can only be studied in a recognised licensed dissecting room? Yes.
45. *Mr. Stewart.*] Is there any other reason? The surgeon would in all probability be a man whose time was considerably taken up by the practice of his profession, and he would therefore not have the time which is necessary for imparting proper instruction. The information is acquired at the university in the shortest possible time, and yet a student is in the hands of his teachers day after day from 9 or 10 o'clock in the morning until 4 or 5 in the afternoon.
46. Are there any other reasons? There is another reason, and it is this, that the qualifications which are necessary for practice, and the possession of which would perfectly well enable a man to practise his profession, are not the same things as the qualifications which are necessary to enable a man to teach his profession. It is possible that a surgeon might be a good practitioner, but an extremely imperfect teacher; and further, medicine is so eminently practical a subject that without the use of apparatus, diagrams, preparations, and other appliances, and without the accommodation afforded by laboratories, museums, and other such accessories, it is impossible even for an excellent teacher to impart an adequate education.
47. Have you never heard of any man who has distinguished himself as a surgeon or physician without having received a university education? I am aware of the case of Ambrose Paré, the famous French surgeon, who doubtless was educated under the system then in vogue, namely, that of apprenticeship to a surgeon already in practice. This system continued more or less in vogue until the beginning of this Century, but, owing to the enormous expansion of the medical sciences, and also to the increasing necessity of setting apart men fit to teach these sciences, the system of apprenticeship has gradually fallen into disrepute, until now, in Great Britain at all events, it is practically extinct.
48. *Chairman.*] If by any chance a man at the present day is apprenticed to a surgeon, he has, in addition to that, to go through the usual course of four years at the medical schools? Yes; the apprenticeship to a surgeon is an addition to his usual course, but does not in any way replace it.
49. The first essentials in the education of a surgeon or physician are anatomy and physiology? Yes, in the professional education.
50. And would it not be impossible in this Colony, and in all modern civilised countries, to study these subjects except at a recognised school of medicine? That is so.
51. Because anatomy is not carried on anywhere but in a licensed place? Yes.
52. It is illegal to dissect except in licensed places under proper supervision by Government authorities? That is so.
53. And under these circumstances it is impossible unless a man attends a medical school that he can receive the very groundwork of a professional education? Quite so.
54. What medical schools are there in full working order in Australasia besides that connected with the Sydney University? There is a medical school at Melbourne, at Dunedin, in New Zealand, and quite recently one has been established in Adelaide.
55. And is the course of study in each of these schools equal to that required at the Sydney medical school? Yes.
56. And of a similar character? Yes.
57. *Mr. Jacob.*] Can a student in a university here come out a full-blown doctor and be able to practise in the Colony just the same as in former times when he went Home and passed through a university course in England? Yes.
58. And he would hold the same status here? Yes.
59. *Chairman.*] I believe that the diplomas of the medical schools in Australasia are now recognised in Great Britain? Yes; not only would the holder of an Australasian degree have the same status in these colonies, but he would also hold an equal status in the United Kingdom.
60. And he would be recognised in any part of the world the same as if he held a diploma from the United Kingdom? Yes; and he is now entitled under the Medical Act of 1886 to be registered in the register of medical practitioners of Great Britain.

THURSDAY, 14 APRIL, 1887.

Present:—

THE HONORABLE JOHN MILDRED CREED IN THE CHAIR.

MR. STEWART,	MR. SUTTOR,
MR. JACOB,	MR. KING,
MR. CREED,	MR. DODDS.

Henry Norman MacLaurin, M.D., called in, sworn, and examined:—

61. *Chairman.*] What is your name? Henry Norman MacLaurin.
62. What are you? Doctor of Medicine, Medical Adviser to the Government, and President of the Board of Health.
63. You have practised for some years in New South Wales? Yes; for the last sixteen years.
64. Prior to that I think you were in the navy? Yes.
65. How long have you filled the office of Medical Adviser to the Government? For a little more than eighteen months.

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66. And you have held various official appointments besides that? Yes.
67. I believe you were a Visitor in Lunacy? At one time, during the absence of Sir Alfred Roberts, I acted as Chairman of the Board of Visitors in Lunacy, and I was at one time Government Medical Officer at Parramatta.
68. I suppose that from the knowledge you have acquired in your various official capacities you are acquainted with the present state of the law with regard to the practice of medicine? Yes; I know the law pretty well—as far as a layman can know it.
69. Do you consider the present state of the law conducive to the public interest? No; I think there is room for reform.
70. Will you state the particular evils which you have found to exist? So far as the public are concerned, meaning by the public everybody outside the official circle, there is no law at all. The only law which exists in New South Wales with respect to medical practitioners is, first of all, one providing for the assisting of coroners or magistrates, taking care that there shall be a list of persons who are considered as duly qualified medical practitioners, the list being for the information of coroners and magistrates. There is also a provision in law that no person who is not a legally qualified medical practitioner shall sign a lunacy certificate. Then there is a provision prohibiting any person not a legally qualified medical practitioner from giving a certificate of health in case of foreign vessels visiting any ports of the Colony. These are the only legal provisions on the subject with which I am acquainted.
71. Then any person may practise medicine in New South Wales without let or hindrance? Any person.
72. He may call himself by any title he likes? Yes; except that he must not, in a Court of Justice, call himself a legally qualified medical practitioner—that is to say, he must not swear before a coroner or magistrate that he is a legally qualified medical practitioner, and he must not sign a lunacy certificate.
73. That is to say, he is liable to the usual penalty for perjury if he makes a false oath? Quite so.
74. But he may announce on his front door, or in the newspapers, or on cards or handbills that he is possessed of medical qualifications? He can do anything he likes in that way without the slightest hindrance.
75. Do you know of many men at present living in Sydney, and who have been living in Sydney for some years, who have done this? Yes. I have known cases of persons in Sydney who have professed to hold medical qualifications which, as far as we could find, there was no evidence whatever that they held.
76. And from what you had seen of the men themselves they were unlikely men, from the want of education, to be possessed of the proper qualifications? Some of them were men whom we practically knew to have no qualifications at all.
77. And it was apparent that they could not have gone through a proper course? With respect to some of them who called themselves doctors their previous history was sufficiently well known to enable us to know what they had been, and that they never had any opportunity of going through any medical training at all.
78. Considering that a man may advertise himself, and call himself by any title he chooses, do you not think it likely that any members of the public wishing to consult a medical practitioner may be deceived into consulting these men, believing them to have received a fit and proper training? I believe it happens sometimes.
79. In your experience, have you found inconvenience arising from unqualified practitioners being allowed to practise in the Colony? Yes; I have found inconvenience from it in several cases in connection with official matters.
80. Will you give us some instances? It is a little difficult to give particular instances, because I do not like to mention names.
81. Do so without using names? There was a case of an unqualified medical practitioner, that is to say, a person who practises medicine without any qualification, who was also coroner for a certain district, and he attended a patient who died after an injury, and this man sat as coroner upon his own case. It appeared from the evidence that the deceased had received very much graver injuries than had been discovered by the unqualified medical practitioner. There was another case where a person who was not known at the time to be unqualified went on board a ship arriving from a foreign country, at one of the smaller ports of the Colony, examined the captain and crew, and granted them pratique, the result being considerable trouble and inconvenience. It was not known at the time that he was not qualified; but it was found that the Act of Parliament had been disobeyed in that case, and if any action had been taken the Board would have got into very serious trouble.
82. Do you know of any other instance? There are many. I know that all over the country you find from time to time that unqualified medical practitioners are summoned to give evidence before coroners' courts and before magistrates in very serious matters affecting the liberty of persons who may be accused of crime. I think it is unfair and unjust that serious questions of that kind should be decided on the evidence solely of unqualified medical practitioners. I should think there must have been more than fifty such cases within the last twelve months. I am sure that I am considerably within the mark when I say that more than fifty cases have occurred since I have had charge of the Department.
83. You refer to persons who are not on the register, and who have given no proof that they possess any professional knowledge at all? Quite so; they are not on the register. Of course these are the kind of cases that come under my notice more than any other; they are cases where the question of payment comes in.
84. Have you known any difficulties to arise from the appointment of unqualified medical practitioners to country hospitals? Some years ago the question arose as to the appointment of an unqualified medical man to a hospital in the Upper Hunter District. On that occasion a very careful inquiry was made into the matter by the Government, and it was referred for consideration to a Board consisting of the late Dr. Alleyne, myself, and I think Sir Alfred Roberts, and we recommended strongly to the Colonial Treasurer that in future no subsidy should be given to any hospital in which any unqualified medical man was employed as physician or surgeon.
85. *Mr. Stewart.*] There is a great difference you say between an unqualified man and a qualified man—that the unqualified men make many mistakes; do you ever hear of duly qualified men making mistakes? Oh, yes, they often make mistakes; everybody makes mistakes.
86. Will you mention the difference between the two? I never said anything about an unqualified man making

making mistakes. What I said was that considerable inconvenience had been caused by the fact that unqualified men were employed from time to time. In the particular case of the coroner at a certain town in the interior, I thought it was inconvenient that a man should sit on his own case.

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87. I suppose the main difference is that an unqualified man makes mistakes where a qualified man would not? The difference is this, that with a qualified man you have taken every reasonable precaution to see that he is a man who will not make a mistake; whereas with the unqualified man you have taken no precaution whatever. His knowledge has never been tested. In many cases he has never had the opportunity to acquire much knowledge. The qualified man has at all events gone through a certain amount of education, and has passed certain examinations, and this is all we can reasonably do as human beings to ensure that he shall have some medical knowledge. We cannot pry into the inside of a man and see what he really does know, or that he is upright, straightforward, and attentive to his profession.

88. With all his qualifications he does now and then make mistakes? Every man makes mistakes, especially when he has to deal with such a difficult subject as the practice of medicine.

89. When a medical practitioner has obtained his diploma, is he as fully qualified as he is ever likely to be, even after long practice. When he gets his diploma, and is supposed to be qualified to practice, is he as fully qualified as he is ever likely to be? The word qualification is here used in a double sense. He is legally qualified. Take the United Kingdom for example. A man there is legally qualified when he has obtained the minimum knowledge that is requisite to let him practise with safety. It is quite out of the question to say that all men are equally good, or that the same man at different periods of his life is equally good. Most people learn a great deal after they are twenty-two or twenty-three, and improve a great deal in the course of their lives.

90. *Chairman.*] But a man who has gone through a medical education and passed an examination has a good ground work? Yes; he is certain to have obtained at least the minimum amount of information requisite to enable him to practise with safety to the public.

91. *Mr. Stewart.*] And in most cases medical practitioners learn a great deal in the course of their practice that they are not taught at college? They learn a great deal. Every man who exercises a profession becomes more expert in it; and medicine is constantly advancing, and there are frequently new discoveries made. At college a man lays the groundwork of his professional capacity.

92. That is not exactly an answer to my question. I want to know whether or not a medical practitioner improves in practice? Of course he does. As a rule he is a sensible man. Men who are worth anything improve as they get older. Everybody does in every position in life. I do not fancy that any man, if he is worth anything at all, stops learning his business or occupation at twenty-three years of age. A medical practitioner at that age has got a beginning,—he is master of his business,—and after that he goes on improving.

93. If you yourself had to choose a medical practitioner, would you choose one who had some experience in preference to one who had no experience, except what he had obtained at college? It depends very much upon circumstances. I have known very good men who have got a great deal of experience at college. If I were to choose a medical practitioner I should be guided by a great number of circumstances. I should look for a man in whom I had confidence, with general uprightness of character—a man whom I thought highly of, whose intelligence I thought was considerable, whose personal character was respectable, and who had been previously successful in the treatment of his cases.

94. Do you think medical men ever unlearn anything taught at college? That is a somewhat vague question. There is no doubt that in medicine, as in everything else, our views change. We become less sure of things as we get older, and we look at matters differently to what we did when we were younger.

95. *Mr. Dodds.*] There are a number of men practising as doctors who are not on the register;—are there any means of supervising the practice of such men? None whatever.

96. No legal authority? None whatever, excepting the ordinary common law remedy which you have against any man who is guilty of malpractice. I suppose you might bring an action for damages against such a man if you liked; but I never heard of such a thing being done. The chances are they would say that it was your own fault for employing an unqualified practitioner.

97. Then in point of fact there is no check? None whatever, except of course in the case of manslaughter.

98. Do the public also incur risk by reason of women practising—would midwives come within the same category? I think all midwives ought to have a certain amount of education. At Home it is the practice to let midwives get what they call a diploma from the lying-in hospital at which they study. In all the great lying-in hospitals at Home there are constantly a number of midwives learning their business, and when they have shown that they are fairly expert, and are able to take an ordinary case of natural labour, and, moreover, that they know in an unusual case when it would be necessary to send for further advice, such a woman receives a diploma as midwife, and these women are very useful.

99. *Chairman.*] On the Continent, as a rule, midwives are under very severe restrictions unless they hold a certificate, are they not? I believe so.

100. *Mr. Dodds.*] Would it not be well that they should be subject to regulation as well as medical men? I should think it would be a very desirable thing.

101. *Mr. Jacob.*] Have I come to the right conclusion from your evidence that you believe the law in this country for the protection of the public with regard to medical practitioners is not sufficiently stringent? There is no law at all. There is absolutely no law for the protection of the public in any way, except in the three cases I before mentioned. An unqualified man can give evidence before a coroner. The use of the list of registered persons is to enable a coroner to know whether or not a man is a legally qualified practitioner. The coroner has a right to summon anyone he likes as a medical practitioner, and consider him as such. The only thing is that the unqualified man must not swear that he is qualified.

102. And you consider that objectionable? I think it a most monstrous thing that the coroner or anybody else should be at liberty to summon a person and treat him as if he were a doctor, when perhaps the life or the liberty of a man is at stake; and there is nothing whatever to prevent this. The only thing is that the person so summoned must not swear that he is a legally qualified medical practitioner, otherwise he would be liable to be prosecuted for perjury.

103. But can a person who is not a duly qualified medical practitioner give evidence before a coroner or a magistrate? Yes, if the coroner thinks proper to summon him.

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104. *Chairman.*] To your knowledge that is done every week in the year? I should think that there have been more than fifty cases in the eighteen months that I have been in office; at all events it is of common occurrence.
105. *Mr. Jacob.*] Then I must have misunderstood your remarks at the commencement with regard to practitioners before coroners and justices. I understood you to say that only duly qualified medical practitioners could give evidence? If I said so, I said what was wrong. The list to which I refer is for the protection of coroners and magistrates, in order that they may know who are legally qualified medical practitioners, and who are not; but the law does not restrict the coroner himself to summoning duly qualified practitioners. He can summon any person he likes, and call upon him to give medical evidence should he think proper to do so.
106. Do you think legislation is required in the direction of making the law with regard to medical practitioners more stringent? I think it ought to be.
107. For the protection of the public? I think so. I think the law ought to be such that no person should be allowed to represent himself as a qualified medical practitioner if he is not.
108. And would you prevent a person who has a knowledge of medicine or surgery from practising, as long as he does not assume any false position? Oh, no; I would not interfere with anything of that kind; I would merely provide that no person should represent himself to be what he is not. Let it be clearly understood that if A B, who is not a medical practitioner, likes to practise medicine, he shall put upon his door "unqualified medical practitioner," and then everybody will know who they are calling in.
109. Would you go so far as to require that he should put on his door that he is unqualified? So as to make it perfectly certain that no person should be deceived. No one could complain then. The words might be "without legal qualification," or "unregistered."
110. *Mr. Dodds.*] I suppose that the fact of coroners and justices admitting unqualified men to give evidence opens the door to them for practice? Oh, yes, a very wide door.
111. Should not that be prohibited? A former Attorney-General, on the matter being referred to him, gave the opinion that they had perfect power to do it. The question has never been taken before the Supreme Court; but an Attorney-General has given the opinion that the coroner has a right to summon any person he pleases, and consider him as a medical witness, quite irrespective of the fact of his being on the register or not on the register. The question was raised subsequently, and this decision was confirmed by a second Attorney-General. They both said there was nothing in the Act to limit the power of the coroner to take evidence from any person he pleased.
112. *Mr. King.*] But would it not be the duty of the coroner to state to the jury that the evidence was not that of a legally qualified medical practitioner? I should think that the duty of the coroner would be to treat the unqualified man as an ordinary witness.
113. I mean, should not the coroner distinguish between a purely professional witness and a lay witness? One would think so; but one does not know what all coroners do.
114. But would it not naturally be his duty to distinguish? You see we do not get his summing up; we only get the depositions, and we do not know what the coroner says.
115. *Chairman.*] To put it shortly, you believe that the coroner is under a moral obligation, if not a legal obligation, to inform the jury? I should think that he was under a moral obligation. I should think that, properly speaking, the coroner ought to inform the jury that the witness is not on the register.
116. Under the present law there is no means of compelling the coroner to make such a statement? The coroner is not bound to ask the man whether he is a legally qualified medical practitioner or not.
117. *Mr. King.*] Is it not the case that a legally qualified medical practitioner giving evidence before a coroner and jury is entitled to his fee as such? That is true, according to Act of Parliament.
118. And a man not legally qualified is not entitled to receive any fee—he comes in as an ordinary witness? The decision of the Attorney-General was that an unqualified medical practitioner was not entitled to be paid a fee out of the medical vote, because this vote was intended by the Act of Parliament for the payment of medical practitioners. But that has not been the practice. I can assure you that for many years past it has been the custom to pay these people out of the medical vote. I may say that the Attorney-General in his opinion stated that the unqualified practitioner ought to be paid the same fee as the qualified practitioner, but from another source.
119. Who was that Attorney-General? Mr. Want. I am merely giving you roughly the result of his opinion.
120. *Mr. Jacob.*] Then that was very recently? Last year.
121. *Chairman.*] But in the present state of the law with regard to medical witnesses, the qualified medical practitioner is under disadvantages which the unqualified witness is not under? Very great disadvantage indeed. The unqualified medical practitioner, if summoned to give evidence as a medical man, is under no compulsion to attend. Of course, if he has seen the case he is under the same compulsion as any other witness who has seen the case; but there is no special compulsion upon him to attend and give his opinion or to make a *post mortem* examination, or any thing of that kind. If a medical witness who has never seen or heard of the case is summoned by the coroner to come and give him the benefit of his opinion, or to make a *post mortem*, that medical practitioner is bound to attend under a penalty of a fine, even if he has never seen the case.
122. What is the amount of the fine? I think it is up to £40.
123. And failing recovery the issue of a warrant for imprisonment? I suppose so.
124. He is liable to be called at the will of any justice of the peace or any coroner, and to travel any distance? Of course if a medical man has seen the case from which death has resulted it is only right that, like all other citizens, he should be liable to attend the court of inquiry. But legally qualified practitioners are under this special disability, that any magistrate or coroner can send for any medical man he likes and order him to make a *post mortem* examination in a case about which he may know nothing whatever; and if he declines he is liable to be fined. He often has to attend cases of this kind at great pecuniary loss and personal inconvenience.
125. *Mr. King.*] But when he applies to be registered he is aware, I suppose, of this disability? I do not think so. I think very few of them are. I was not aware of this state of the law. I was very disagreeably surprised on one occasion when I was asked to make a *post-mortem* examination on a person who died. I requested to be excused, as I was then attending a case of child-birth. I was excused by the coroner; but the circumstance, I suppose, appeared in the report, and the coroner received a letter from

from the Minister of Justice—it is a number of years ago—instructing him to proceed against me for a fine of £5. I had to explain the circumstances again—they had been forgotten—and the case was not pressed.

126. What remedy would you suggest for this state of things? It would be very difficult to suggest a remedy for that. The only thing is that if you put legally qualified practitioners under a certain disability, they have a right to claim that some corresponding privilege should be given them. But the privilege is given to the unqualified man, and the disability is placed upon the qualified man.

127. *Mr. Dodds.*] If the ends of justice require it, ought not a doctor to be compelled to attend? I do not object to their being compelled to go; but what I say is, if you impose a certain disability upon a particular class of people, you ought to give them some corresponding privilege. At present the medical practitioner has at any time to leave what he is engaged upon, and go at once to the court about a business of which he knows nothing whatever, and about a person whom he has never seen.

128. *Mr. King.*] What advantage is it to the medical profession to be registered as duly qualified practitioners? None whatever that I can see.

129. Are they registered in England? In England the state of the law is quite different. There no person who is not registered can represent himself to be a medical practitioner, and he cannot use any title, style, or designation which could be expected to lead the public to believe that he is a medical practitioner. I know that there are many people here in the country who will not attend coroners' inquests if they can possibly avoid it. For example, a dead body is found 50 miles away, and the coroner sends to the doctor to say that he must come and make a *post mortem* examination of this body. The doctor goes 50 miles, and receives a fee of three guineas, and 40s. for his travelling expenses. He has to find his own horse flesh, travel 100 miles there and back, and lose two or perhaps three days, and only receives £5 3s. for it.

130. Is not this registration of medical practitioners a sort of relic of olden times in the Colony, when it was difficult to know who was a proper medical practitioner? It is very difficult to say. The Act here is a very old one.

131. *Chairman.*] But do you not think it is more difficult now, with a larger population, to distinguish between qualified and unqualified men? I think it is; but I think the old Act was never intended to limit the right of coroners and magistrates. I think the circumstances under which it was passed were these: All sorts of persons came to this country, and undertook all sorts of occupations with which they had perhaps little acquaintance; it was therefore considered necessary that a coroner or magistrate should have some authorized list in which he could find whether the man before him was a legally qualified medical practitioner or not.

132. Do you not think that a large number of our best medical men, if they had known the disadvantages under which they would labour by being registered, would have declined to be registered—of course making public the reason? I confess I hardly think so, because, after all, medical men generally like to support what is right and proper in the administration of the law, and I should think they would be willing to suffer a little inconvenience for the general good. The medical department of the Government—what is strictly called the medical service, as distinguished from the legal department of the Government—have done their best to remedy the evil by endeavouring to restrict all appointments to persons who are legally qualified medical practitioners. The Governor and Executive never appoint any man to a medical office unless his name is on the register.

133. Do you know a man named Milne, who was appointed as public vaccinator in the district of Wollombi? That is not a paid office, and that appointment must have been made some years ago. There are many hundreds of people on the public vaccinators' list; it has not been purged. I spoke of paid public officers.

134. Do you remember a case in which a man named William Burgess was tried at the Maitland Circuit Court for the murder of one Pearson? I do not remember the details.

135. And in which the only medical evidence that appeared before any of the courts was that of a person named Lowson, who possessed no qualifications in medicine at all, and as far as was known no training beyond that acquired as a dispenser? I do not remember the particulars of that case.

136. You remember something of the case? I have just a faint recollection of it. It was not a case which came under my notice particularly. I would rather confine myself to matters of which I have some personal knowledge.

137. Have you any suggestion to make with regard to a change in the law? The principal matter in making a change in the law would be to consider the public interest before anything else—that is to say, the great mass of the general public, who are very often ill informed in these things. The cardinal principle of any amending law should be to give the public a right means of knowing whether or not any man whom they employ as a legally qualified medical practitioner is so or not, and for that purpose I should forbid any one who is not a legally qualified medical practitioner from using such title, style, or designation as would induce the public to think that he is legally qualified.

138. *Mr. King.*] And what tribunal would you institute—the same tribunal that now exists, the leading medical men? The tribunal of course ought to be the ordinary court. If a man, not a qualified practitioner, broke the supposed new Act, he would then have to be tried in the usual way before the ordinary Criminal Court of the country.

139. But how would you distinguish. Suppose a man put on his door that he was Dr. So-and-so—would that be an infraction of the law? If a man called himself Dr. So-and-so, and in consequence of his doing so and practising medicine it were reasonable to suppose that he intended to represent himself as a doctor of medicine, I think he would be guilty of an offence and ought to be punished.

140. *Mr. Jacob.*] But how would you prove that he was not a doctor? Because if he were a doctor he would be on the registered list. There are two things which you must have. First, a list on which all persons entitled to be registered could be registered. If a man was not registered on that list it would be evidence that he was not entitled to be registered.

141. That would be *prima facie* evidence that he was not a qualified medical practitioner? Yes; the fact of the absence of his name from that list would be sufficient evidence for the court that he was not a qualified practitioner. Then, if it were proved that not being on the list he had assumed any title or style which would induce the public to believe that he was a duly qualified medical practitioner, he ought to be subject to punishment.

142. But he might still be a qualified medical practitioner? Then it would have been his own fault for not having registered.

H. N.
MacLaurin,
M.D.

14 April, 1887.

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M.D.

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143. Would you not allow him to prove his qualifications, notwithstanding the omission of his name from the list? No, I would not. It is a very easy thing for a man to be placed on the register if he is entitled to be there, and if a man does not take the trouble to place his name on the register he ought to put up with the consequent disability.

144. *Mr. Dodds.*] Do you know as a fact that unqualified men can recover fees in a court of justice? I do not know it as a fact; but I see no reason why they should not. It is work done. If the public choose to employ an unqualified man to attend to them I do not see why they should be at liberty to cheat him out of his wages.

145. Does not that help them to carry on the fraud? I must say that if people call in an unqualified person—call him a quack for shortness—and employ this quack to attend them and wait upon them, and provide them with medicines, I do not think that the quack should be cheated of his remuneration.

146. *Mr. King.*] How are the general public to know whether a man is legally qualified or not? By the list.

147. But everybody cannot refer to the list? Every man on the list would take good care to put his name and qualification on his door-plate, or announce it in some other way. He would call himself Dr. So-and-so, or Mr. So-and-so, surgeon, or whatever he was.

148. If I understand the system of registration it is simply that an investigation is made of all diplomas, and if found genuine they are passed, but the Medical Board do not examine the candidates for registration? The Board do not examine them; but they satisfy themselves that the diplomas are not only genuine, but such as afford reasonable evidence of the candidate's competency.

149. But are there not a certain class of diplomas which must of necessity pass a man on the list? Yes; there are some which are assumed to be satisfactory proof of a man's competency.

150. *Chairman.*] You mean that the Board satisfy themselves of a man's competency, as far as it is in their power, by ascertaining the identity of the applicant with the person named in the diploma? Quite so. First of all there are certain diplomas which are considered, if genuine, sufficient to ensure a man's name being placed on the list. There are certain other diplomas which are not known; but which, after they are presented, can be inquired into and investigated. If these come up to a certain standard the applicant is placed on the list. First of all there is the question whether a diploma is genuine or forged, and, secondly, whether the man who presents the diploma is the person named in it, or some other person who has stolen it.

151. Are you acquainted with the law with regard to medicine in Germany. Is it not a fact that notwithstanding the possession of a diploma, however good, by a practitioner he is not allowed to practise medicine in Germany unless he also pass an examination which is known as the State examination? Yes, that is quite true; but the laws on the Continent are quite different to what I should be inclined to see here. I do not think it is desirable to interfere with the right that men have to do anything they like to their neighbours, and of asking their neighbours to do any thing they like to them. In Germany, France, Spain, and other countries persons are forbidden to practise under a penalty unless they hold certain qualifications. I do not know that I should do that. I would merely prevent a person who has not those qualifications from fraudulently representing to the public that he has got them.

152. *Mr. King.*] The difficulty is, what is representation? A man simply puts his name on a door-plate as a doctor, and the public employ him? If a person who is not on the register in England, Scotland, or Ireland puts his name on his door as Dr. So-and-so, and practises medicine, he is liable to a penalty. That is what I would suggest should be the law here.

153. *Mr. Dodds.*] As the law stands at present all sorts of men practise the medical profession? Any person who likes.

154. Chemists, for instance? Chemists, and all sorts of people. Anyone in fact who chooses to do so.

155. *Mr. Suttor.*] I suppose in the very early days the profession must have originated in quackery? No. I think we always had a soul above quackery. So far as we can trace it there was always an attempt to keep up instruction in the healing art—even 600 years before Christ.

156. Still a great deal that was done then you would not recognise now? There is still a great deal of it good. If you read Hippocrates you will find much shrewd sense in what he says.

157. As a matter of fact the profession must have grown from sheer ignorance in the beginning? I suppose so; but every thing human has advanced.

158. You would not look upon the practice of medicine as an exact science? No, unfortunately it is not. I wish it was.

Andrew Houston, Esq., M.B., called in, sworn, and examined:—

A. Houston,
Esq., M.B.

14 April, 1887.

159. *Chairman.*] What are your medical titles? Bachelor of Medicine, and Master in Surgery of the University of Edinburgh.

160. Do you hold any official position? I am secretary to the Medical Board of New South Wales.

161. How long have you held that position? Between nine and ten years.

162. What are your duties? My duties as secretary are chiefly those of registration. Gentlemen wishing to register make application to me in the first instance, and receive certain information. They are then directed to appear before the Board on a certain day. My duties also include the keeping of minute books and the register, and publishing in the *Gazette* annually the complete list of those who have been registered from time to time.

163. And on the termination of each meeting you publish a *Gazette* notice of the result of the meeting, do you not? Yes.

164. Is it part of your duty to examine into the genuineness or otherwise of the diplomas? No.

165. Or to make any representation to the Board in any way? No, except when anything special comes under my notice.

166. How many practitioners do you register on an average each year? I think the average is now nearly 100. During the present year forty have been registered, that is an average of ten a month, including those registered during the present month.

167. Do you know how many there are on the roll in New South Wales? The total on the last list was 1,370. Many of those have since died, and the names have been removed.

168. How many do you think there are at present in the Colony? I should think about 1,000.

169. I suppose cases come under your notice in which attempts are made to register fraudulent diplomas? Many. A. Houston,
Esq., M.B.
170. Some men apply who are not the men mentioned in the diplomas? I believe such is the case.
171. Do you believe there are men practising at the present time in New South Wales who have been placed on the register through fraudulently representing that they were the persons mentioned in the diploma? Yes, I believe so. 14 April, 1887.
172. How many such men are there, or how many have you suspicion of? Many of them have left the Colony recently—two of them quite recently—whose names are on the register; and I think I know two or three others.
173. Then there are four or five whom you have known altogether? Yes.
174. What does the Medical Board demand of a man prior to registration? That he shall have passed through a course of study of not less than three years duration in a School of Medicine having the power to grant diplomas, such diplomas being recognised as qualifying to practise in the country where they were obtained.
175. What proof have you that the particular college named possesses the characteristics which the Board demand? Such documentary evidence as can be produced from time to time. I endeavour to keep the Board well posted up in these matters.
176. But the evidence is very imperfect? Very imperfect, and necessarily so.
177. Has it not happened on several occasions that men have presented diplomas to the Board which it was afterwards found were in no way justly described by the characteristics before mentioned? Described by the men themselves. The men have made statutory declarations. In reference to foreign diplomas, a statutory declaration is required from the applicant.
178. But no other proof? No; simply a statutory declaration that he is the person mentioned in the diploma, and that he has obtained it after a special course of study. There is a special form drawn up by the Board for fulfilling the requirements of the Act, and the applicant has to swear to this.
179. But you do not require any corroborative evidence beyond the man's own oath? Production of class tickets and certificates, &c.
180. And you have no means of detecting perjury if he commits it? None at all.
181. So that it is a mere question of the hardness of the conscience of a particular individual? Yes.
182. Can you remember any men who have registered American diplomas which were practically valueless as a proof of their capability to practise medicine? Yes.
183. How many? There are several that I can call to mind; there was one very glaring case to which public attention was called by Judge Windeyer when he presided in a recent case.
184. Will you state the man's name? I believe his name was Jackson.
185. What was the case tried? Jackson *versus* Goode, I believe.
186. Did Mr. Justice Windeyer make any communication to the Medical Board with regard to the case? Yes.
187. Can you tell us what that recommendation was? As far as I can recollect, Mr. Justice Windeyer called the attention of the Board to the fact that this man had certain certificates in his possession which had certainly been fraudulently signed.
188. Did he recommend the Board to take any proceedings against the man? I quite forget what his recommendation was, but will try to find the letter.
189. As far as you remember, this very man Jackson applied for registration here on the American diploma shown in court, and which he had obtained by means of fraud? Yes.
190. And on the production of this diploma, and his declaration that he had studied for a certain time, which was also shown to be false, he applied for registration, which was granted by the Board, they having no voice in the matter? Yes; there was no help for it at the time.
191. What action did the Board take when they received the letter of Mr. Justice Windeyer? In view of the man's absence from the Colony his name was simply removed from the register. It is not absolutely struck off the register, but omitted from the published list. This was done with a view to reopening the matter in the event of the man appearing again, and making further application. The Board then might have some chance of reconsidering the matter, and causing the man's name to be permanently removed.
192. Does the Board possess any legal power to remove a man's name from the register? Not the slightest.
193. A man's name once placed on the register, no matter how fraudulently, must remain there? Yes.
194. And neither the Board, the Government, nor anyone else has power to remove it? No.
195. Are there any other cases? There was a case in which a man obtained a certificate from the Board that he had been registered. He held an American qualification, and it was afterwards shown that this man had scarcely been out of the Colony at all.
196. Had he ever been to America? I believe not. I believe he was away in Fiji for a year or two. The evidence obtained with reference to him was that he had never been to America at all.
197. And yet he had obtained an American diploma? Yes.
198. Which he produced to the Board, made the usual declarations, and was registered? Yes.
199. I believe the Board took some action to remove his name from the list? The name was removed just in the same way as the other name was removed.
200. Has he not since taken some legal action? No.
201. His name is still omitted from the published list? Yes.
202. These are the only means the Board have of protecting themselves from fraudulent representation? Yes.
203. Do you know of any other case? There was a case in which a man who, I believe, only studied a comparatively short time, and who I believe was in America, obtained a diploma.
204. Do you know how long he studied? I do not.
205. Quite an inadequate time? Certainly; and his name was placed on the register in the first instance; but subsequently, on its being represented to me that he had not studied a sufficient time, his name was removed. He made an application to have his name restored.
206. His name was removed by the Medical Board in the same illegal manner as in the previous case? Yes.
207. And it remained off the register for some three years? I believe so.
208. At the termination of this period he threatened to take legal proceedings against the Board? He made further application to have his name restored to the register.
209. And threatened legal proceedings? Yes.

- A. Houston, Esq., M.B.
14 April, 1887.
210. And his name was restored to the published list by the Medical Board? Yes.
211. *Mr. King.*] Would not any of these gentlemen referred to, in a court of justice, be entitled to the same fees as legally qualified practitioners? Yes.
212. And their names are not on the published list? Their names are not on the published list; but unfortunately they have the certificate of the Board.
213. You never cancel the certificate? No; a certificate cannot be cancelled.
214. Have you a list of diplomas for your guidance in considering applications for registration? No; each diploma is considered on its own merits.
215. But how do you judge as to the merits unless you have something to guide you? By the man's statement as to his course of study. According to the Act all English diplomas are accepted. There is a special Act dealing with English diplomas. The Foreign Medical Practitioners Act includes all foreign diplomas. It does not matter where a man comes from. He might come from Japan, or any other place about which the Board has very little information. In these cases we simply examine into the qualifications of each applicant appearing from their diplomas, and not as to their practical skill and knowledge, as to the course of study they have undergone to obtain the diplomas, and whether they comply with the requirements of the Act. We have information concerning nearly all the medical schools which issue diplomas, and by that means check the statements of the applicants. The Board can arbitrarily grant or refuse a certificate.

WEDNESDAY, 20 APRIL, 1887.

Present:—

THE HONORABLE JOHN MILDRED CREED IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. DODDS,		Mr. STEWART,
Mr. JACOB,		Mr. WATT,
Mr. CREED,		Mr. KING.

Andrew Houston, Esq., M.B., called in and further examined:—

- A. Houston, Esq., M.B.
20 April, 1887.
216. *Chairman.*] Have you not had numerous applications from unqualified medical practitioners in New South Wales for registration? Yes.
217. And the Board have found that the evidence given was not sufficient to justify them in placing the names of the applicants upon the register? Yes.
218. There is a person named Edward Horace Bottrell, practising in this city—do you know anything about him? He has made numerous applications to the Board for registration, the first of them dating back as far as 7th August, 1876. From that date he has continued his applications up to the present time.
219. What was the diploma on which he based his claim to be registered? Doctor of Medicine of Edinburgh University, Chicago, United States.
220. Have you received any information with regard to that university from the Board of Health, Illinois? I have.
221. What do they say with regard to that college? The Edinburgh University, Chicago, incorporated 23rd September, 1877, under the general Incorporation Act of the State, is a fraudulent institution which has been exposed by the Illinois State Board of Health. I have received an intimation to that effect from the Librarian of the War Department, Washington.
222. A paper has been received from the War Department, United States, giving some information as to the college being a fraudulent institution? Yes.
223. This document is at present with other papers in the custody of the Clerk of the Assembly, is it not? Yes, it is.
224. Will you take action to obtain this paper, and hand it to this Committee? Yes.
225. I think in your evidence last week you made mention of a man named Jackson, who had obtained registration by means of a fraudulent declaration? Yes.
226. You were asked then to produce a letter from Mr. Justice Windeyer? I produce the letter. [*Vide Appendix A 1.*]
227. What is the effect of that letter? It has reference to the case of Jackson v. Goode. The substance of the letter is that certain representations made by Jackson to the Medical Board with reference to his certificates were false, and Judge Windeyer states that if he had been in court he would have committed him for trial.
228. This Jackson practised at Camden, and has since left the Colony, has he not? He has since left the Colony; he left immediately after the trial.
229. Last week you mentioned a person named Marshall—have you any papers relating to him? I have. The complete history of Marshall is contained in the other series of papers. There is nothing of much importance here.
230. And those papers are in the custody of the Clerk of the Assembly? Yes. When I receive them I will hand them over to the Committee.
231. *Mr. King.*] Is Mr. Jackson's name still on the register? No; it was one of those which were removed.
232. I thought you had no power to remove names from the register? We have no power to remove names from the register; but as the man has left the Colony we have taken advantage of that. We do not know whether he is alive or dead.
233. *Chairman.*] There is a person named Louis De Spencer practising in Sydney who is not on the register? Yes.
234. Have you any papers relating to this particular person? I have here a letter from the Department of Justice. I hand in a copy of Attorney-General Dalley's opinion on Jackson's case. [*Vide Appendix A 2.*] With reference to De Spencer, I have a letter from the Department of Justice, dated 13th January, 1886, enclosing a copy of the verdict given at the coroner's inquest held on the 31st December, 1885, on the body of Lilian May Williams, Crown Road, Pyrmont, who died from natural causes. The jury added to their verdict the following rider:—"And we consider that such men as Louis De Spencer, and others who are practising as medical men without being legally qualified, should be put a stop to by Act of Parliament." [*Vide Appendix A 3.*]

235. The report of that inquest was forwarded to you by the Attorney-General's Department? Yes.
236. What was their object in forwarding it to you? In order that such steps might be taken as might be deemed necessary.
237. But you found that you had no power to take any steps? None at all.
238. During the time you have been secretary you have had several communications, have you not, relating to a person named Peers, since dead, who was not registered by the Board? He was not.
239. Will you give an account of your relations with him? His name is Joseph F. Peers. He made application to the Board for registration, I think, in 1877 or 1878. The Board declined to entertain the application, as his diploma was not satisfactory; and on a subsequent occasion I was enabled to lay before the Board two papers having reference to Mr. Peers, one of them purporting to be a diploma of Bachelor of Medicine at the Sydney University, signed by Edward Deas-Thomson; the other one was, or rather purported to be, an original certificate of the New South Wales Medical Board, authorizing him to practise medicine in the Colony.
240. Was this diploma purporting to be issued by the University of Sydney a genuine one? No. I showed it to the authorities of the University, and they condemned it as a forgery. With regard to the certificate of the New South Wales Medical Board, it was printed on paper that had the water-mark on it of two years later date than the date of the certificate.
241. And from your own knowledge it was a forgery? Undoubtedly.
242. Why was not action taken in this case? The papers came into my hands in a confidential way, and not for presentation to the Board, so that I could not possibly make use of them. I have here a letter from a gentleman, dating from Coonabarabran, 25th August, 1876, enclosing a copy of his supposed diploma from the University of London. It purports to be a diploma issued to J. F. Peers. [*Vide Appendix A4.*]
243. And you have reason to know that he did not possess this diploma, and that it was a false representation that he made? Yes.
244. Of course there are the usual remedies in such cases of fraud, are there not? Have you made application to the Department of Justice to take action? Yes.
245. What was the action? Invariably that there was not sufficient evidence to justify them, and that they could not take action.
246. I think there was a person named Herbert who applied for registration? Yes.
247. Will you give us the particulars with regard to this person? Mr. Herbert first applied to me on the 27th August, 1884, when he was at Picton. He wrote stating that he had been in practice at certain places in the Colony, and that he was not certain whether he would remain or return to America. I hand in his letter. [*Vide Appendix A5.*]
248. He was an M.D. of Philadelphia. Was registration refused? Yes.
249. For what reason? On the ground that the diploma had been issued by a bogus institution. Mr. Herbert made further application to the Board for the registration of a diploma from the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh.
250. What was the date of that diploma? 1879. At the time it was pointed out to the Board that the name on the diploma had apparently been tampered with; it seemed to have been removed, and Mr. Herbert's name inserted in its place. The Board were not quite satisfied on the point, but they gave Mr. Herbert the benefit of the doubt, and registered him. Some correspondence took place with reference to the matter between Mr. Creed and the Royal College of Physicians in Edinburgh.
251. You will hand that letter in at a future date? Yes.
252. What was the purport of it? It was that no such person as Sidney Edward Herbert had ever taken the diploma of Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh, and the only person whose name at all resembled his was Sidney Edward Duncan, who had in the same year received the diploma of Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians.
253. This Mr. Herbert has since left the Colony? Yes.
254. And the Board have removed his name from the register? By the advice of the late Attorney-General, Mr. Want, they did so.
255. Did he consider that you had power to do it? He said so.
256. This is contrary to the opinion formerly expressed by other Attorney-Generals? Yes.
257. There is a person who uses the name of Richard Thomas Freeman who is or was practising in this Colony—is he not? He is practising.
258. Is he in the Colony at present? I am not aware.
259. Have you had any correspondence with regard to him? Yes; a lengthy correspondence.
260. Have you papers showing the whole of the case? Yes; I will hand them in.
261. What was his real name? Walter Alfred Freeman.
262. Though on a genuine diploma he has been registered under the name of Richard Thomas Freeman? Yes.
263. And has practised in virtue of this registration in New South Wales? Yes. I hand in the papers relating to Freeman. [*Vide Appendix A6.*]
264. Has the Board made any attempt to prosecute him for fraud? Yes.
265. What were the steps taken? I obtained a complete chain of evidence, and placed the matter before the Colonial Secretary with a view of its being handed to the Crown Law Officers. The result was that upon the information being laid before the Attorney-General he said that he could not advise the Board in any way; but that if the person in question had obtained a certificate by false representations he might be prosecuted for a misdemeanour.
266. He gave you no directions as to how you could carry out the prosecution? No.
267. There are some persons in this Colony, are there not, who have been registered as practitioners, but who have been convicted of felony in other places, and their names have been removed from the register of those countries and from their colleges in the United Kingdom? Yes.
268. Do you know whether there are any at the present time in the Colony? There is one gentleman at present in practice in the Colony whose name has been removed from the English register, and also from the register of the college from which he obtained his diploma.
269. In England, if a surgeon is convicted of felony, and the information is given to the college from which he obtained his diplomas, they are cancelled, are they not? Yes.
270. And his name is removed from the register? Yes.

A. Houston,
Esq., M.B.
20 April, 1887.

- A. Houston,
Esq., M.B.
20 April, 1887.
271. That is not the case here? No.
272. Have you many foreign diplomas presented to you? Yes.
273. They vary very materially as to their value as evidence of a man's qualifications? Yes.
274. Can you give us any information with regard to the American diplomas? The evidence with regard to American diplomas is very voluminous. It is published in book form.
275. What is considered the best authority in the United States as to the value of the various diplomas? The Illinois State Board of Health. The publications issued by that body are accepted throughout America as authoritative.
276. Some of the diplomas are good evidence that a man has properly studied and acquired proper knowledge, whilst there are other colleges from which diplomas may be obtained without the presence of the candidate, on payment of a sum of money? Yes.
277. Have you any information from America to show the way in which diplomas are sometimes obtained? I have here a letter from the University of Pennsylvania, from the Dean of the Faculty of the Medical Department, James Tyson. It has reference to the case of a man named Bownas. [*Vide Appendix A7.*] There is also a copy of Mr. Bownas's letter.
278. Where is Mr. Bownas now? I believe that at present he is practising at Nyngan.
279. With regard to the German diplomas, of what value are they? The majority are very high in the scale. Some time ago I received a letter from the Minister of the Interior of Germany, of which I now produce a translation. [*Vide Appendix A8.*] A gentleman has been registered here on a doctorate alone. He presented his doctorate of some university to the Board, and was registered without what is called the Stats examination certificate.
280. Then you are not in the habit of registering the possessors of German diplomas unless they possess State examination certificates? No.
281. I think there is a rule by which no man is to be registered under a diploma which does not permit him to practise where he obtained it? Yes.
282. What information have you about the Belgian diplomas? There has been a great controversy with reference to the Belgian diplomas, and the matter is at present in abeyance. Some years ago the Board were in the habit of registering the diplomas of doctors of medicine of the University of Brussels. This was done on the sworn declaration of the gentleman who presented it. The question put was as follows:—"Does this diploma, degree, or license you have now presented authorize you to practise medicine or surgery in the country where you obtained it?" I am reading from a paper signed by Dr. McCarthy. The answer is simply "Yes."
283. Then your opinion is that the Board has not sufficient power to distinguish between the possessors of genuine diplomas? Yes. I have a letter here from Professor Anderson Stuart in reference to Belgian diplomas.
284. I do not think it necessary to go into this matter? I was going to show that in Belgium a man is not allowed to practise without special permission.
285. As secretary to the Board you have found that the Board has to register diplomas on insufficient evidence, often on the mere declarations of the persons interested? Yes.
286. And you have on many occasions found that the declarations made were false? Yes.
287. And that when you have discovered absolute proof of fraud, and communicated with the law officers of the Crown you have never been able to induce them to take action so as to bring the case even to trial? No.
288. *Mr. Stewart.*] What obliges them to register a diploma if they do not approve of it? They must approve of it at the time; but they probably have registered them with only such evidence as they could get at the time, which afterwards proved to be unsatisfactory.
289. *Chairman.*] The Board has no power then to postpone the registration of a diploma to enable it to make inquiries? They can do that certainly.
290. For how long? As long as appears to them to be necessary to communicate with other countries. In the case of many diplomas the Board has postponed the applications until I have communicated with the authorities in America, as to the status of the different colleges.
291. Any applicant for registration, in the event of a refusal of the Board to register him, may apply to the Supreme Court for a mandamus to compel the Board to register him? Yes.
292. Have you known it to be done? Yes.
293. What has been the action of the Board? Simply to refer to the Crown Law Officers.
294. What have they done? They have advised them in various ways. On one occasion they advocated the action, with the result that the determination of the Board was upheld by the Supreme Court.
295. Can you give the particulars of that case? No; it was prior to my time. There has been no case of the kind since I became Secretary of the Board. Another case was that of Dr. Beer. His name had been removed from the register for a conviction for felony, and he applied to the Board for his name to be reinstated. They declined to comply, and he appealed to the Supreme Court for a mandamus, which was granted, and his name subsequently was restored to the register.
296. By order of the Supreme Court? Yes.
297. *Mr. Jacob.*] Then the Board have no power to remove a name once it is on the register? No.
298. *Mr. Watt.*] Is there no means whatever by which the name of a gentleman once registered by the Board can be removed? None, except in case of death.
299. *Mr. Jacob.*] And is that provided for by Act of Parliament? No.
300. *Mr. King.*] What remedy do you propose for these matters? In the first place we should need a new Act of Parliament altogether. The present one is most inadequate in many particulars.
301. *Mr. Dodds.*] Are the homœopathic doctors registered? If they come up to the requirements of the Act they are.

THURSDAY, 28 APRIL, 1887.

Present:—

THE HONORABLE JOHN MILDRED CREED IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. DODDS,
Mr. CREED,Mr. JACOB,
Mr. STEWART.

Charles McKay, Esq., M.D., called in, sworn, and examined:—

302. *Chairman.*] What is your name? Charles McKay.

303. And your medical qualifications? Doctor of Medicine, and Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh.

304. You are President of the Medical Board of New South Wales, are you not? Yes.

305. For how many years have you occupied that position? For about five years.

306. And how long were you a member of the Board before you became President? About twenty years.

307. Is it not the duty of the Medical Board to examine into the diplomas and qualifications presented to them by persons applying to be registered as medical practitioners in this Colony? Yes.

308. Are diplomas sometimes presented to the Board that do not come up to the standard? Yes.

309. I believe the Board has the power to refuse registration if the diplomas have not been legally granted, and that the chief evidence required by them as to the authenticity of the diplomas is the declaration of the applicant? Yes. In addition to that, we require extra evidence, testimonials, and the date of the diploma.

310. Is not the date of the diploma on it? Yes; but we sometimes find that, even with all our precautions, some men want to steal a march on the Board.

311. I do not quite understand what you mean to convey by testimonials? Testimonials of conduct, and as to whether the applicant has fulfilled the curriculum.

312. Is it a fact that the Board cannot entertain any question as to the conduct of the applicant or any question outside of the authenticity of his diploma. The Board satisfies itself as to the genuineness of the diploma, and that it was obtained after a due course of study? I think the Board is bound to take notice of the conduct of the applicant.

313. Under what law has the Board power to do this? It is an unwritten law.

314. But the Board fulfils its duties under a special Act of Parliament, does it not? There is an Act of Parliament.

315. This Act constitutes the Board, does it not? I think so.

316. Can the Board do anything beyond what is laid down by that Act of Parliament? The candidate has to satisfy the Board as to his conduct and study.

317. I presume that he has to satisfy them that he is in possession of a recognised diploma obtained after a due course of study? Yes.

318. But the Board has no power to deal with his conduct? They have if he has obtained his diploma surreptitiously.

319. The Board was founded under II Vic. No. 22, which empowers them to examine into the authenticity or otherwise of a diploma, but not into the conduct of the applicant? I know that there was a medical man who was convicted of felony, and whose name was omitted from the register for a time. He wanted to have his name restored, but we would not allow him. He then applied to the Supreme Court, and we had to submit. I refer to the case of Dr. Beer.

320. Then the Medical Board has not power to examine into the conduct of any applicant? We ought to have.

321. As a matter of fact, many attempts are made to obtain registration on diplomas which are not sufficiently good to justify registration? I think so.

322. Do you remember the case of a man named Herbert, who applied for registration within the last one or two years? I do not remember his name.

323. He applied to be registered on a diploma as a licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh? Some man applied to be registered, and it was found out that he had stolen either his brother's diploma or that of some relation, and he was refused registration.

324. Can you tell the Committee his name? No; I have forgotten.

325. Do you know any cases in which persons representing the diplomas of their brothers or other relations have been registered, and still remain on the register of New South Wales? There was a man registered on the supposition that he was the real owner of a diploma, and it was afterwards found that the diploma was his brother's, but I cannot tell you whether he was registered or not.

326. You do not remember about the case? No.

327. We have had evidence from the secretary of the Board that there are men at present on the register who have been registered on false diplomas, and good evidence has been placed before the Board in proof of this, and the Board has had no power to remedy such cases;—do you remember any of these cases? I think there was one in which Judge Windeyer, who tried the case, recommended that a man should be prosecuted for forgery and perjury, and the Board referred the matter to the Attorney-General, who, however, would not do anything in it. Whether the man was registered or not, I do not know.

328. If he had not been registered the Judge would have hardly referred to the Board? I do not know.

329. I presume you are referring to the case of a man named Jackson? I do not know his name.

330. Has not the Board omitted from the published list the names of persons whose qualifications were found to be insufficient to justify their registration? I believe there was one such case.

331. Have the Board any legal power to do this? I do not know whether they have any legal power or not to remove a name after it is once on the register, but I think the Attorney-General ought to be able to prosecute in such cases.

332. The question I ask is, has the Board, as a body, power to remove a man's name from the register after it has once been placed upon it? I do not think so.

333. But your opinion is that there ought to be such power? Yes.

334. And that many cases occur in which utterly unfit men are left on the register because the Board has no legal power to remove them? Yes; there was a man named Smith, a drunken bully, who threatened violence to members of the Board if he was not registered. He was refused several times, but at last he was allowed to be registered.

C. McKay,
Esq., M.D.
28 April, 1887.

- C. M'Kay,
Esq., M.D.
28 April, 1887.
335. When did that occur? About six or seven years ago.
336. I suppose the Board did not register him because they were bullied? No; he made out that he was duly qualified in his own country.
337. What country did he come from? He was an American.
338. Where did he practise? On some of the gold-fields.
339. How many members are there of the Medical Board? I do not know.
340. Does it not appear from the *Gazette* that they are ten? Yes.
341. How many form a quorum? Three.
342. Has it frequently happened during the last two or three years that meetings have lapsed from want of a quorum? Yes.
343. Has not this been a source of great inconvenience to gentlemen wishing to register their diplomas? It has been a great inconvenience to gentlemen who attend the Board.
344. But to the gentlemen who attend for the purpose of registering their diplomas? I do not know.
345. Do you not think it likely? Of course.
346. Do you consider any reform necessary in the present law with regard to medical practitioners? I think so.
347. In what direction? I think that people should be required to fulfil a curriculum equal to that required by the English General Medical Council. There is a great deal of trouble with foreigners, especially Germans; they insist upon being registered, although they cannot practise in their own country.
348. What is the action of the Board with regard to such applicants? Some of them are refused altogether, and some of them are put down with the name of the university. There are two universities in Brussels, for instance—one grants degrees and diplomas which are legal, and the holders of them can practise in their own country; and there is another in the same place which grants honorary degrees, which do not give the right to practise, and we have great rows about that. One or two gentlemen were licensed before the Board was aware of this state of affairs. They put down "Brussels" before the name of the party on the list.
349. You say you have registered some German diplomas and not others? Yes.
350. What distinction have you made between the two? We have a list of universities, and if a man is not qualified to practise in the country from which he gets his diploma he is considered unfit to be registered.
351. But is it not a fact that no man can practise medicine in Germany, even if his diploma is from the best university in the country, unless he has also passed a State examination? I believe that is the case.
352. Therefore, although you do register German diplomas, according to your rule, you ought not to register them unless the applicant possesses in addition a certificate showing that he has passed the State examination? Yes.
353. As a matter of fact you do register them? It has been done.
354. Then you are not strict in your rules in regard to the conduct of the Board? As strict as we possibly can be.
355. *Mr. Dodds.*] In the event of death or absence from the Colony, has the Board any power to remove a name from the registered list? If the death is registered the name will have to be removed from the list.
356. And the same with regard to absence from the Colony? No. There are many men practising in other colonies and in England whose names remain on the register here. For instance, Dr. Sprott Boyd is living in London, and his name is still on our register.
357. *Mr. Jacob.*] I understood you to say that in Dr. Beer's case, after he was convicted of felony, his name was removed from the register? It was not published.
358. At the next publication? I do not know whether it was the next; but it was removed for some time.
359. Does the Act give you power to take such a step? I do not think so.
360. Then the Act is defective in that respect? Yes.
361. Dr. Beer applied to be reregistered, and the Board refused his request, and then the court issued the injunction? Yes.
362. Then the Act is defective with regard to these matters about omitting the names of persons who have been convicted of felony? There is no doubt about that.
363. Are you empowered by the Act to omit from the register the names of persons who have died? I do not know.
364. Did you read carefully the Medical Practitioners Bill which was before the House last year? I read it casually.
365. I wanted your opinion as to whether or not it met all requirements? I do not know.
366. *Chairman.*] If a man has obtained registration on a diploma which is really not sufficient to justify his being placed on the register, has the Board power to remove him? Not if he is once registered.
367. *Mr. Jacob.*] Under the law the practice is that after a person has satisfied the Board that he is entitled to be registered you give him a certificate which lasts, as it were, for ever—you have no power to cancel it? No.
368. Nor to remove the man's name from the register? If we found out that a man used perjury.
369. Even then you have no power? I really do not know the law of the case sufficiently to give an opinion upon it.
370. *Chairman.*] Do you remember the case of a man named Bouchier? We have more than once referred cases to the Attorney-General.
371. With what result? It was unsatisfactory.
372. There was no result in fact? No.
373. Things went on as they were? Yes.
374. You found that you received no assistance from the law officers of the Crown? No.
375. Do you remember the case of a man named Bouchier? No.
376. *Mr. Dodds.*] If a man is convicted of malpractice—say in a case of labour—have you any power to remove his name from the register? I think not. We have no power as a Board to remove him; we have to appeal to the Supreme Court.
377. But the Supreme Court cannot act in a matter in which there is no law? I do not think there is any law in the matter providing for the removal of the man's name.

378. Then you look upon that as a very serious defect in the law. Yes; it is a crying shame.
379. *Mr. Stewart.*] Do you know whether there are any medical schools or universities at the other side of the world who exercise the power of cancelling a diploma after it is once granted? The English law cancels diplomas.
380. Do the medical schools or universities cancel them? I think they do.
381. You have heard so? Yes.
382. Can you refer to any particular authority that would make sure? I cannot call to mind any instance; but I think you will find that the English Medical Council has removed names from the register.
383. But you cannot say of your own knowledge? No; I have not been in England for the last thirty-five years.
384. Have you ever heard for what reason the registration has been cancelled? The Act of Parliament says "for felony and similar offences."
385. If a medical man were found guilty of felony, would his name be struck off the register? I think so.
386. But you are not sure? I cannot be sure, because the Medical Act was passed after I left England.
387. Suppose that a man were found guilty of malpractice, would his diploma then be cancelled, and his name struck off the register? I do not know.

C. McKay,
Esq., M.D.
28 April, 1887.

Frederick Milford, Esq., M.D., called in, sworn, and examined:—

388. *Chairman.*] What is your name? Frederick Milford.
389. What are your qualifications? Doctor of Medicine of Heidelberg and Sydney; Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, England; Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians, London; and Licentiate of Midwifery of the Royal College of Surgeons, England.
390. And you are lecturer on surgery at the Sydney University? Yes.
391. I believe you are a member of the Medical Board of New South Wales? Yes.
392. And you have practised in Sydney? Yes, since 1858.
393. Will you please tell us what is the duty of the Board? The duty of the Board is to register the qualifications of medical men who desire to become legally qualified medical practitioners in New South Wales.
394. Is it not their duty to inquire into the authenticity of the diplomas? Yes. Every diploma that is produced is required to be authenticated as belonging to the individual.
395. What authentication do you require? We require that the practitioner who wishes to be registered shall affirm that the papers have been given to him. He is told that any answer he gives is equal to an oath, and he is asked the question if the diplomas or papers are his.
396. You do not require any other authentication of the diploma beyond the applicant's declaration? Yes; if he makes a false declaration he is liable to be prosecuted on a charge of perjury.
397. Which, in all probability, the Board would be unable to prove? We have had a great difficulty about proof in such cases. The applicant has to prove to the satisfaction of the President or any member of the Board that he is a qualified medical man.
398. A medical practitioner having once been registered the Board have no power to remove his name from the register? No.
399. No matter what conduct he may have been guilty of? He may have been convicted of felony, or any other crime, but, if he has once obtained registration, the Board have no power to remove his name; nor have they such power if it should turn out subsequently that the diploma was not up to the required standard? As a matter of fact we have done it.
400. I am asking as to your legal power? On being satisfied on one occasion that the individual was not a legally qualified medical practitioner we removed his name from the register, and having done it we certainly had the power to do it, and we could do it again; but we do not exercise the power.
401. You removed his name from the list, but you are uncertain whether or not you had the legal power to do so? There is nothing in the Act to empower us to do it. We are obliged under certain circumstances to put the name on the roll, but there is nothing in the Act that will allow us to remove it. There is no legal power given to remove a name even in case of death, but as a matter of fact we do remove names in such cases.
402. Is it a fact that for about three years the name of a person named Boucher was omitted by the Board from the published list? I do not know.
403. But are you not aware that this year the name has been restored on legal proceedings being threatened? No; I know nothing at all about that case.
404. How long have you been on the Medical Board? About fifteen years.
405. Were you on the Board at the time when Dr. Beer took proceedings for the restoration of his name to the register? I think I was.
406. Do you remember the particulars of the case? I remember his name being struck off when he was found guilty of felony.
407. What did the Board do when he made application to have his name restored? I think his name was restored.
408. But was it done by the sole action of the Board? I believe it was done on the recommendation of the then Attorney-General, because all these matters are placed in the hands of the Crown Law Officers, and the Board acts or not according to their recommendation.
409. We had evidence from the President of the Board that the name was restored by order of the Supreme Court, which issued an injunction? I suppose that is correct, but I do not recollect.
410. Have not the Board in many cases in which they thought men had obtained fraudulent registration referred the matter to the Crown Law Officers? Yes.
411. Have the Board ever received any assistance from the Crown Law Officers in its attempts to prosecute these cases? No, not in similar cases to the one mentioned; but a case occurred some time ago, at Bathurst, in which a man swore falsely that he was a legally qualified medical practitioner. The Crown Law Officers desired one of the members of the Board to visit Bathurst and give evidence. I went to Bathurst for the purpose, and swore that to the best of my knowledge and belief the man was not a legally qualified medical practitioner, and that he had never been on the register.
412. Do you remember the man's name? No.
413. How long ago was this? About five years ago.

F. Milford,
Esq., M.D.
28 April, 1887.

- F. Milford, Esq., M.D.
28 April, 1887.
414. Why was this evidence required? The man was indicted for perjury, he having, amongst other things sworn that he was a legally qualified medical practitioner.
415. Do you remember the result of the trial? The Judge in his summing up said that whether the man was truthful or not in what he had said made no difference, as the question had nothing to do with the point at issue, which was something about the stealing of a saddle—that the question of whether he was a legally qualified medical practitioner or not had nothing to do with the particular act of perjury with which he was charged, and that the man was at liberty to swear that he was a legally qualified medical practitioner whether he was so or not. The Judge said that this point not being pertinent to the case no action could be taken, and the man was not punished.
416. Do you consider the law defective, inasmuch as it does not allow of the removal from the register of the names of men who have been guilty of misconduct, or who have been convicted of felony, or who have been registered by fraud? I do, indeed.
417. And you think some alteration in the law is necessary in the direction of giving power to the Board? Yes; and I think that the Board should be protected against any action at law brought against them for action taken in performance of their duties.
418. At the present time, would the Board be liable to a civil action? I think it would.
419. Therefore the Board are cramped in their action in the belief that if they took proceedings against many of these men, who they conscientiously believe have been guilty of misrepresentation, they would lay themselves open to an action at law, which would be a serious consequence to them? Yes.
420. How many members of the Medical Board are there? Ten, besides the secretary.
421. Does not the business frequently lapse from want of a quorum? It did formerly; but recently four new appointments have been made to the Board, and the attendance of the members has been much better.
422. Did not the want of a quorum not only cause great inconvenience to members of the Board, but also to candidates attending for the purpose of registration? Undoubtedly. People sometimes came some distance from the country.
423. Have you any suggestions to make with regard to alterations in the existing law? I think it would be advisable to pass a measure to enable the Board to remove from the register such persons as are not fitted by their previous conduct, or by their conduct after registration, to remain on the register.
424. Do you think of anything else? There is one other point. I have been fifteen years doing the work for nothing, and I believe it would tend very much to stir up the zeal of the Board if a small honorarium were given to its members. We have to attend sittings of about two hours' duration once a month, and sometimes we have extra sittings. We have had as many as twenty-four meetings in the year. Attendance is sometimes required for a length of time, and this causes considerable inconvenience, and the service is rendered by the members of the Board altogether gratis.
425. *Mr. Dodds.*] You do not receive any remuneration? Not the slightest. The only remuneration the Board get is £100 for the secretary, and this is scarcely sufficient to compensate that gentleman for the trouble he takes, and the expense to which he is put in the matter of correspondence.
426. Are there no regulations enabling you to carry on your proceedings? No; nothing except the Act, and the usual regulations which govern all public bodies.
427. *Chairman.*] Do you know what are the liabilities of legally qualified medical practitioners with regard to attendance at inquests? The law on this subject is laid down in an Act passed on the 13th June, 1838, where it is provided that a coroner may summon any legally qualified medical practitioner to give evidence, and if he is not satisfied he may summon a second medical practitioner. Clause 4 provides that the rate of remuneration shall be one guinea for giving evidence, and two guineas for making a *post mortem* examination. Nothing is allowed for the making of an analysis, which is a most important matter, and a medical practitioner undertaking that duty deserves a fee of at least from ten to twenty guineas.
428. As a matter of practice, analyses are made by the Government Analyst, are they not? Yes. I think the practice in this respect might be improved upon. I think it is a great mistake that the whole of the analyses of the country should be put into the hands of one man. I think it would be better if analyses were undertaken by two different persons, one portion of the stomach—its contents and other viscera—being given to one, and another portion to the other.
429. That one should be a check upon the other? Yes.
430. What mileage is allowed? 1s. for every mile beyond ten.
431. Then a medical practitioner would have to go 10 miles without receiving any more remuneration than if he only attended a place next his own door? Yes.
432. Suppose a medical practitioner neglects to attend before a Coroner or a Justice of the Peace as a witness, what penalty is he liable to? He is liable, according to the Act, to a penalty of not less than £3 or more than £20, to be recovered in a summary way before any two Justices, unless he show a sufficient cause for such neglect.
433. *Mr. Stewart.*] Is there not a law in this Colony regulating the fees charged by medical practitioners to their patients? No.
434. Would there be any objection on the part of the profession to their fees being regulated in that way? Yes; it would be objectionable in the same way as it would be objectionable that barristers should have their fees regulated, or architects, or surveyors. I think it would be an interference with the profession.
435. Is there any law in England regulating the charges of medical men? No, except in the case of practitioners holding public appointments. There are laws, I believe, relating to practitioners who attend work-houses and poor-houses.
436. Is there any custom or rule among the practitioners themselves by which they regulate their charges? Yes; a scale of fees has been adopted by the practitioners themselves.
437. But there is no law? No.
438. *Mr. Jacob.*] Are you acquainted with all the laws of this Colony relating to medical practitioners? Yes.
439. Have you got the Acts before you? Yes.
440. Do they all bear upon matters in connection with inquests and magisterial inquiries? Yes; but there is another law which is not included in these four Acts. It relates to the giving of evidence on questions of insanity.
441. That is all the legislation in this Colony with regard to medical men? Yes, that is all the legislation; but there are some things which are customary with regard to medical men; I mean as to their giving certificates of the cause of death, and as to their exemption from service on juries.

442. But there is no legislation for the protection of the public, to enable them to know who are really legally qualified medical practitioners and who are not, beyond the list of legally qualified medical practitioners which is published for the information of Coroners and Justices of the Peace? That is so.
443. Do you think there ought to be some further legislation for the protection of the public? If this list of legally qualified practitioners is properly disseminated throughout the public offices the public will be able to see who are legally qualified and who are not. The list is sufficient for that purpose.
444. Then is it your opinion that all who are duly qualified have their names placed on the register? Not all.
445. Then there are some medical men who are properly qualified, but who do not make themselves legally qualified? Yes.
446. *Chairman.*] Can you give an instance? The late Professor Smith.
447. I am speaking of the present time? I cannot say; but I have no doubt there are gentlemen legally qualified who have not placed their names on the register.
448. Did Professor Smith ever practise medicine in the Colony? No.
449. *Mr. Jacob.*] Did you read carefully the Medical Practitioners Bill that was before the Assembly last year? Yes; but it has gone out of my head now, and I cannot say much about it. I was one of those to whom it was submitted.
450. Were you pretty well satisfied with it at the time you read it? Yes; I think it would have done very well; but there was one objectionable clause allowing men who were not qualified, simply because they had been in practice in New South Wales for a certain length of time, to become registered as legally qualified.

F. Milford,
Esq., M.D.
28 April, 1887.

THURSDAY, 5 MAY, 1887.

Present:—

THE HONORABLE JOHN MILDRED CREED IN THE CHAIR.

MR. DODDS,
MR. JACOB,
MR. KING,

MR. STEWART,
MR. SUTTON,
MR. WATT,

MR. CREED.

William Nicholas Richards called in, sworn, and examined:—

451. *Chairman.*] What are your medical qualifications? I am a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, England.
452. What is the date of your diploma? 1838, I think.
453. Do you hold any degree? I am an M.A. of Oxford.
454. Of what college? Wadham.
455. When did you take your degree? I took my degree as Master of Arts in 1879.
456. When did you take your degree of B.A.? Much earlier than that.
457. Was it before you became a member of the Royal College of Surgeons? No; I think it was after.
458. I suppose you were in residence at Oxford? Yes, for a short time. I took my B.A. at Trinity College, Dublin, and then I went over to Oxford and took my *ad eundem* degree.
459. Then you are a B.A. of Trinity College, Dublin? Yes.
460. In what year did you take that degree? I do not know, but I have got all the papers at home.
461. Can you give an approximate answer? It was in 1838, 1839, or 1840.
462. Did you take your degree at Trinity College, Dublin, before or after you qualified for a surgeon? I think it was after, but I am not sure.
463. When did you come to Australia? I think in September, 1852.
464. And when were you registered? I was registered about that time.
465. The *Gazette* notice containing a list of registered medical practitioners gives your name as having been registered on the 4th January, 1853? Yes.
466. Have you practised in the Colony continuously since that time? No; I have been to India and China.
467. In what year did you go to India? I do not remember; but it was between the years 1850 and 1860.
468. And you went to China at a later period than that? Yes, much later.
469. Have you been to England since you were registered here? No; I got my degree from Oxford by writing for it.
470. You have not been to England since you registered on the 4th January, 1853? No.
471. You are practising in Sydney now, are you not? Yes.
472. What is your business address? I think it is a matter which has nothing to do with the law of surgery and medicine, and surely I am not bound to answer that question.
473. I must request you to answer the question. I will read the provision in the Act which applies to evidence given before a Committee of this kind? But if it criminate me in any way?
474. If it criminate you in any way of course we cannot compel you to answer. Do you think that the giving of your address is likely to criminate you? Oh, no. My address is No. 1, Womerah Avenue, Rushcutters Bay. I desire to know if I am protected in any answers I give to the Committee. I refuse to answer any questions relating to my medical practice which may tend to prejudice or criminate me in any way.
475. I must ask you for your business address—you have certain rooms in town, have you not? I refuse to answer any questions relating to my business.

W. N.
Richards,
M.R.C.S.,
Eng.
5 May, 1887.

[The witness here withdrew, and the Committee deliberated. Examination resumed.]

476. *Chairman.*] The Committee have decided that if you state as your reason for not answering any question that you believe such answer will tend to criminate you, and render you liable to criminal proceedings, they will not compel you to answer the question. I ask you this question: You have some rooms in the city, I believe? I must again refuse to answer that question.
477. On what ground? The same ground as before.
478. Will you state the ground? That it might tend to criminate me, and render me liable to criminal proceedings.

479.

W. N.
Richards,
M.R.C.S.,
Eng.

5 May, 1887.

479. You know the *Globe* newspaper? Yes.

480. A copy of that paper, which I place before you, contains an advertisement addressed to "weak, nervous invalids, and others seeking health, strength, and energy." It says:—

Dr. RICHARDS, M.A., Oxon., M.R.C.S., Eng.

DESIRES to inform sufferers of both sexes that he has permanently established himself in Sydney, and may in future be consulted at his Rooms, No. 7, Spring-street, FREE of CHARGE, by sufferers of both sexes from Nervous and Physical Debility, Exhausted Vitality, Premature Decay, Pains in the Back, Head, or Chest, &c., &c.

I CURE EVERY CASE UNDERTAKEN.

When I say I cure, I do not mean merely stop them for a time, and then have them return again; I mean a radical cure. I have made nervous and private diseases a life-long study, and can safely warrant a cure in every case undertaken, after a personal consultation.

Many persons, from the effects of youthful imprudence, have brought about a state of weakness that has reduced the general system so much as to induce almost every other disease, and the real cause of this disease scarcely ever being suspected they have been doctored for everything but the right one. Notwithstanding the many valuable remedies that medical science has produced for the relief of this class of patient, none of the ordinary modes of treatment effect a cure.

During my extensive hospital and private practice in England I have discovered new and concentrated remedies, and, with the use of my extensive GALVANIC APPLIANCES, I am in a position to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken.

Consultation costs nothing, and I will tell you at once whether your case is curable or not.

Dr. RICHARDS, M.R.C.S., Eng., No. 7, Spring-street (off Pitt-street North), Sydney.

Is that your advertisement? I refuse to answer this question on the same ground.

481. On what ground? Because it might bring me into trouble and prejudice me, and render me liable to criminal proceedings. I am sorry you do not proceed with questions relating to the law of medicine and surgery. That is what I came here to answer.

482. How long have you been practising in Sydney? Surely I am not obliged to answer that question.

483. Do you state that you believe answering it would render you liable to criminal proceedings? Yes.

484. You did not practise in Sydney till late years, did you? I do not recollect that I ever did. Yes; I practised for a short time on the North Shore.

485. How many years ago is that? I cannot tell you.

486. Is it twenty years ago? I do not know.

487. And since 1853, up to the present time, you have been practising in various parts of New South Wales? Not the whole of the time; I have been to India and China.

488. But never in England? Never since the year 1853.

489. Can you tell us some of the places in which you have practised in New South Wales? I have been practising in Scone, in Murrumbidgee, Glen Innes, Armidale, Inverell, Grafton, and Casino. I was with Dr. Bowker, at Newcastle, for some time as his assistant.

490. You were in Tamworth, were you not? Yes, and in Gunnedah.

491. Were you ever in Narrabri? Yes.

492. And in Brewarrina? Yes.

493. And where did you practise after you left Brewarrina? I came to Sydney. Then I travelled with an insurance agent.

494. Do you remember writing to me about twelve years ago, asking me to give you an engagement as dispenser? No; I do not recollect writing such a letter.

495. But it probably might have happened? It might.

496. But you do not remember it happening? No; I cannot recollect it.

497. At the present time, are you practising on your own behalf? I must refuse to answer that question.

498. On what ground? On the ground that it may lead to criminal proceedings.

499. Against whom? Against myself.

500. Are you not engaged as the employee of two individuals, who may or may not be a firm, Messrs. Buckridge and Browning? I refuse to answer that question on the same ground.

501. What is that ground? That it may lead to criminal proceedings against me.

[At this stage the witness applied to be allowed the assistance of Counsel.]

502. *Chairman.*] For what reason do you make this application? Because I desire the assistance of Counsel.

503. To assist you in giving evidence? I think so.

504. You are called here to give evidence on a question of public importance—no charge is made against you? If my request is declined, perhaps you had better proceed with the examination.

505. Then you withdraw your application to be represented by Counsel? I suppose I must, if you will not grant it.

506. *Mr. Dodds.*] Do you understand that all you are required to do is to speak the truth—you are sworn to speak the truth? With every respect for this Honorable Committee, I beg to say that questions are being asked me one after the other which I am obliged to decline to answer, on the ground that my doing so might lead to criminal proceedings against me.

507. *Chairman.*] Are you acquainted with a person named Roland Buckridge? With due respect to this Committee, I beg to decline answering this question, on the ground that it might lead to criminal proceedings against me.

508. Are you personally acquainted with an individual named Charles J. Browning? I decline to answer that question, on the ground that my doing so might lead to criminal proceedings against me.

509. *Mr. Stewart.*] Surely you can say whether you know this person or not—that can involve no criminal proceedings? I am not compelled to answer the question.

510. *Mr. King.*] Do you apply for the assistance of Counsel in order that he may advise you as to whether or not you should refuse to answer the questions put to you for fear of a criminal prosecution? Yes, that is my reason.

511. *Chairman.*] Then you have reason to fear that if you answer the questions which have been put to you, which you have declined to answer, it might lead to criminal proceedings being taken against you? Yes.

Charles John Browning called in, sworn, and examined :—

512. *Chairman.*] What is your name? Charles John Browning.

513. What is your business? I am connected with Dr. Richards.

514. In what way? As an assistant.

515. Have you any other business? We are supposed to be accountants, though we have done very little in that, as Buckridge & Browning.

516. But you are an assistant to Dr. Richards in his professional capacity? Yes.

517. What are your duties as assistant to Dr. Richards? I assist him in consulting, and in the business generally.

518. You see his patients for him? Some of them.

519. Not all of them, but some of them—a large proportion? A large proportion, that is, of the cases which are not serious.

520. How long have you done this? Ever since Dr. Richards started in business—I could not state the date, but I think about twelve or fourteen months.

521. Where is his business carried on? At No. 7, Spring-street.

522. The advertisement in the *Globe* newspaper which I place before you is the advertisement of Dr. Richards, who practises at No. 7, Spring-street, and to whom you say you are an assistant? Yes.

523. Where did you study medicine? I never studied medicine, except under Dr. Richards; I have been connected with him for two or three years—perhaps a year more—on and off.

524. Then you studied for two years, you think? Four years in all.

525. Four years in all under Dr. Richards? Not necessarily under Dr. Richards, but in connection with him. I read a great deal at home—and in fact I read all the time.

526. Have you attended any lectures at any public institution? No.

527. Have you ever dissected? No.

528. Have you ever been present at any demonstrations in surgery? No.

529. Have you ever studied physiology? To a certain extent.

530. By reading only? Yes.

531. Is your time fully occupied as assistant to Dr. Richards? I am always on the premises, but my time is not fully occupied.

532. You see a great many patients there, I presume? I do not know that I care to answer that question, because I cannot answer it.

533. You advertise very largely in the newspapers of the Colony, do you not? I do not know; I think he does.

534. You act as business manager for Dr. Richards? As to that I am not prepared to say, because I do not know. That is the reason I do not answer your question.

535. But you believe that these advertisements are inserted in a large number of newspapers throughout Australasia? Further than Sydney I cannot say—further than the papers I see, the same as anybody else can see. I know I have seen the *Town and Country* and other papers, and I know it is advertised in these.

536. Did you ever insert any advertisements in any papers—for instance, the *Maitland Mercury*—purporting to be from a person named Eland? No.

537. Have you any knowledge of any such advertisement? I have.

538. By whom was it inserted? All I can say is that it was not inserted by me, nor have I connection with it in any way now.

539. I will read the advertisement? I know the advertisement perfectly well.

540. It is for the cure of deafness? Yes.

541. It is signed Laurence Eland, 68, Elizabeth-street, Sydney, New South Wales;—you say you have no connection with the advertisement now? No.

542. At a former time you had? Myself, no.

543. But you have a knowledge of the advertisement, and that it was inserted? I know there was such an advertisement.

544. You are in partnership with Mr. Buckridge, are you not? Yes.

545. And your firm acted for Eland? No.

546. It was not within your knowledge, but they may have acted for Eland? No; they have never acted for Eland.

547. Where is this man Eland now? I never knew such a man.

548. Yet you knew that the advertisement was inserted? I did. I knew that the advertisement was inserted, and I have reason to believe that the man who inserted it is not in the Colony—in fact, I know that he is in the Colonies, but not in Sydney.

549. Who is the man who inserted this advertisement? That I must decline to answer.

550. It will not criminate you, and you are protected in your answers from any civil action? I prefer not to answer it.

551. On what ground? Because it might possibly criminate somebody else, if it does not criminate me.

552. You can only be excused for not answering the question on the ground that you believe that it will lead to criminal proceedings against yourself? It might possibly criminate me, because I one time worked with that gentleman, though not in that business; I was in his employ at that time as a correspondent in another business. It might possibly criminate me, consequently I decline to answer, if I may do so with the consent of the Committee. I desire to speak the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.

553. But you are not speaking the whole truth in this particular instance? Well, I think I am; of course you have the privilege of calling me a story-teller if you like.

554. But you decline to answer? I decline to answer.

555. Do you know an advertisement inserted, or purporting to be inserted, by a person named Bernard? I do not.

556. It has not been issued by you? No.

557. Nor by your firm? Nor by our firm.

C. J.
Browning
5 May, 1887.

John

John Malcolm Campbell called in, sworn, and examined :—

- J.M.Campbell 558. *Chairman.*] During March last you saw an advertisement in the newspaper similar to this one in the *Globe* newspaper, did you not? Yes.
- 5 May, 1887. 559. And you had in this copy of the paper as containing the advertisement which you saw? Yes.
560. In consequence of that advertisement, did you go to No. 7, Spring-street, and consult Dr. Richards? Yes.
561. Had you to wait some time, or were you at once shown in? I had to wait some time.
562. There were other patients? Yes.
563. After waiting you were shown into the consulting-room? Yes.
564. And there you saw some person whom you were led to believe was Dr. Richards? Yes.
565. You saw the two last witnesses who were examined—which was it you saw in the consulting-room? The last one.
566. Do you know his name? No.
567. You believed him to be Dr. Richards? I thought he was Dr. Richards.
568. You refer to the last witness, Charles John Browning—he made inquiries into your case, did he not? Yes.
569. And he told you it was a very bad one? Yes; he said I was bad.
570. Did he promise to do anything for you? Yes; he promised to cure me. He mentioned some time—four months, I think, it was.
571. Were there not some odd days? Yes; four months and twelve days. I will not be sure that that was the exact number of days, but he mentioned a certain number of days.
572. He promised to cure you in that definite period? Yes.
573. What fee did he ask? Twelve guineas.
574. You had not the twelve guineas with you? No.
575. You left? Yes.
576. Then afterwards came to me, did you not? Yes.
577. As a medical practitioner? Yes.
578. And I inquired into your case? Yes.
579. What did I tell you? You laughed at me.
580. Said there was nothing the matter with you? Yes.
581. And in a week you were all right? Yes.
582. Were you very much depressed mentally by what had been told you? Yes.
583. And you felt actually ill from the mental distress you suffered in consequence of what had been told you by this person? Yes.
584. *Mr. King.*] What made you think that the person you saw was Dr. Richards? I asked if Dr. Richards was in, and the girl showed me into the room.
585. And then this last witness appeared? Yes; he was sitting in a chair.
586. Did you ask him if he was Dr. Richards? No; I do not think I did.
587. Did he tell you he was Dr. Richards? No; he did not.
588. You merely thought from the fact of his answering your application for Dr. Richards that he was Dr. Richards? I asked for Dr. Richards, and I was shown in to this gentleman.
589. He gave you no information that would correct you as to your false impression that he was Dr. Richards? No.
590. *Mr. Jacob.*] As I understand, you asked for Dr. Richards, and were shown into a room where you saw somebody, and you assumed that it was Dr. Richards, but you were not told that it was Dr. Richards? No; I was not told.
591. Because you inquired for him and saw somebody you took that person to be Dr. Richards? Yes.
592. *Chairman.*] Did you ever see the first witness, who is Dr. Richards, at any time? No; I never saw him before.
593. Though you asked to see Dr. Richards? Yes.
594. *Mr. Watt.*] How many visits did you pay? One.
595. *Mr. Dodds.*] How many persons were there in the patients' room? About five.
596. And how many did you see belonging to the establishment? The waitress and the last witness.
597. *Chairman.*] The waitress showed you in, and the last witness saw you as a medical practitioner? Yes.
598. *Mr. King.*] Did you pay the twelve guineas? No.
599. *Mr. Watt.*] Did you pay anything at all? No.
600. *Mr. Dodds.*] Were you asked to come back again? No; he just told me his charges, and I left.
601. *Mr. King.*] Did he give you any medicine? No.
602. Did he tell you what to do? No; nothing except the charges.
603. *Mr. Watt.*] And the length of time it would take to heal you? Yes; that is the reason I did not go back.

Roland Buckridge called in, sworn, and examined :—

- R.Buckridge. 604 *Chairman.*] What is your business address? No. 5, Spring-street.
- 5 May, 1887. 605. What is your business? I am a general agent.
606. Have you any other business? No.
607. You are a partner, are you not, with Mr. C. J. Browning? Yes.
608. Here is an advertisement :—

MANHOOD RESTORED.

A CLERGYMAN having tried every known remedy for the CURE of NERVOUS EXHAUSTION, PREMATURE DECAY, &c., has at last discovered a simple SELF-CURE, of which, for the sake of suffering humanity he will send FREE the Prescription which cured him. Address, with self-addressed stamped envelope.

Be sure to state in what paper you observed this notice.

DR. E. A. CLARKE, P.O. Box 292, Sydney.

Was that, or a similar advertisement, inserted by you in any of the papers? It was not originally by me.

609. But it has been inserted in very many papers by you? Quite so.

610. And box 292 at the Post Office is engaged by you? Quite so.

611. You receive all letters from that box? Yes.

612. And act on them? Yes.

613. In reply to that advertisement, I think you posted this letter (*Vide Appendix B 1*) to the applicants. *R. Buckridge, [Letter produced]?* Not in reply to the advertisement. I sent a letter previously.
614. Can you give us the substance of that letter? I really cannot. It is a long printed letter. If you ⁵ May, 1887.
615. Then this letter produced is the second letter you sent? Yes.
616. I presume that the correspondents not receiving sufficient information in the first letter wrote again, and you sent this in answer to their second communication? Quite so.
617. Did you insert an advertisement in the *Evening News* of a recent date for Dr. Bernard? No.
618. Nor for any person named Bernard? No. I know nothing about that.
619. Have you any connection at all with No. 7, Spring-street? I have.
620. Would you tell us your business connection with Dr. Richards? My business connection with him is to keep his books.
621. You keep his books and arrange his monetary affairs? Quite so.
622. And all his business relations are through you? Quite so.
623. You insert his advertisements in the papers, I presume? Myself and my partner, Mr. Browning.
624. Those advertisements of his are inserted very largely in the newspapers of Australasia, are they not? Yes.
625. Not only in this Colony, but in other colonies? Yes.
626. Did you ever practise as a medical man? No.
627. Your partner, Mr. Browning, tells us that he has practised as a medical man—have you? No; I have not.
628. Do you assist Dr. Richards in dispensing or any matter of that kind? No.
629. You only conduct his correspondence? That is all.
630. Is this letter which I produce in his handwriting? No.
631. You recognise the handwriting? I do not.
632. You see that it is written on paper belonging to Dr. Richards? Yes, I see that; but I really do not recognise the handwriting; if I did, I would say so in a moment.
633. It is a letter of the usual character, written by you on behalf of Dr. Richards? I cannot say about that. I have no idea who wrote the letter.
634. But you have no doubt, I presume, that it came from Dr. Richards's establishment? Well, I do not know about that. I should have no doubt seeing the heading of the letter, but it completely puzzles me as to who wrote it. I have no idea at all of the writing. I ought to know something about it, but I assure you I have no idea who wrote that letter.
635. I have here an advertisement inserted in the *Maitland Mercury* of the 15th August, 1885, to this effect:—

FREE TO THE DEAF.

A GENT who cured himself of that most distressing complaint deafness will send a prescription free to sufferers. Enclose stamped envelope to LAURENCE ELAND, 68, Elizabeth-street, Sydney, New South Wales.

- Have you any knowledge of that advertisement? It was not inserted by me.
636. Your partner said he believed your firm had inserted that advertisement, but it was not he himself who did it? I do not know whether it was inserted by him, but it was certainly not inserted by me.
637. Have you any knowledge of the advertisement? Yes.
638. Who is this Laurence Eland? I do not know.
639. But it was inserted by your firm you believe? It might have been, but I do not know. At the time that advertisement was inserted I was ill in bed for six weeks with erysipelas, and I really do not know who inserted it.
640. I have a report dated 24th September, 1885, which says: "Messrs. Buckridge and Browning, No. 9, Tattersall's Buildings, Castlereagh-street, state that the advertisement was inserted in the *Maitland Mercury* by them, for Eland, who is not at present in Sydney."
641. Do you know such a person? No.
642. Where is this Dr. E. A. Clarke for whom you were acting? That I cannot say; he was in Canada when I last heard of him.
643. Has he ever been in New South Wales? That I cannot say.
644. What led you to insert these advertisements? I did not insert them originally.
645. But you answer them and act upon them, forward the Amora Wash to those who require it, and communicate with them by means of these printed letters? Quite so.
646. *Mr. Dodds.*] Are there many applications made to you for advice? Yes, a great many.
647. How many in the course of a month or six months? I cannot say.
648. A great many? Yes, a great many.
649. Patients, I suppose? There are a great many people who make application, but I do not suppose that one out of ten follows up the application. I should say that at least forty or fifty a week make application.
650. *Chairman.*] Here is a printed circular purporting to give a prescription for "Lost manhood, urethral discharges, impotence, seminal weakness, nightly emissions, incontinence, genital debility and irritability, gravel, stricture, and affections of kidneys and bladder, and all nervous complaints." [*Vide Appendix B 2.*] This purports to be signed by Dr. E. A. Clarke, P.O., 292, Sydney, New South Wales;—is that a similar circular to the one you issue? Yes.
651. And you issue these at the present time? Yes.
652. Do you hand this circular to the clerk as an exhibit? Yes.
653. *Mr. Dodds.*] Do you demand a fee from the applicant? No.
654. *Chairman.*] You insert your advertisements, answer all applicants, and supply them with medicine free of charge? Oh, no. We answer all applicants, and send them that prescription free of charge.
655. And then? And then if they want the medicine they have to pay for it.
656. What rates do you charge, as a rule? I think it is hardly fair to ask me that. You will find the information in the printed form itself.
657. *Mr. Dodds.*] Do you dispense your own medicine? No; we have a chemist; he dispenses the medicine—a registered chemist.
- 658-9. *Chairman.*] What is his name? Hart.

R.
Buckridge.
5 May, 1887.

660. How long has he been in your employ? About five or six months.
661. Do you know whether he belongs to the Pharmaceutical Society here? I do not know anything of the technicalities of the business; but I know he professes at any rate to be a registered chemist.

WEDNESDAY, 11 MAY, 1887.

Present:—

THE HONORABLE JOHN MILDRED CREED IN THE CHAIR.

MR. DODDS,
MR. JACOB,

MR. KING,
MR. STEWART,

MR. CREED.

William Camphin called in, sworn, and examined:—

- W. Camphin. 662. *Chairman.*] What are you? Inspector of the Detective Police in Sydney.
11 May, 1887. 663. In virtue of your office, have you made inquiries with regard to a firm known as Buckridge & Browning? I put inquiries in hand, and in the course of those inquiries the name of Buckridge & Browning came before me.
664. This was in consequence of a communication received by the Inspector-General of Police from South Australia, and which was handed to you? Yes; there was one from South Australia, and one from New Zealand.
665. Relating to advertisements which appeared in the papers of those colonies, and professing to emanate from a Dr. E. A. Clarke? Yes. I do not think they were advertisements; they were pamphlets. I do not remember any advertisements with regard to Clarke.
666. These letters were in relation to communications which the persons had received from a Dr. E. A. Clarke in Sydney? Yes; and they were forwarded to the Inspector-General of Police for inquiry.
667. Although you have possibly no knowledge of the fact, I presume you suppose that the pamphlets reached these people in consequence of their having answered advertisements previously inserted? I presume so.
668. You handed over the inquiry to one of your officers, did you not? The one from New Zealand was placed in the hands of Detective Cocking; the one from South Australia has not yet been inquired into.
669. You found that these advertisements were inserted either directly by or through a firm known as Buckridge & Browning? One of them.
670. Clarke's advertisement? No; it was Eland's advertisement that I traced directly to Buckridge & Browning. With regard to the others, I never had advertisements; I only had pamphlets, which I could not trace, because they bore no printer's name. These pamphlets purported to be issued by a Dr. Clarke.
671. You traced a connection between this Dr. E. A. Clarke and a firm known as Buckridge & Browning? Yes.
672. What was the result of the inquiries you made? The result is described in the detective's report.
673. I think you also made some inquiry as to the tenancy of premises, No. 7, Spring-street? I directed Detective Cocking to make inquiries, and he gave me as the result the citizens list for Bourke Ward, from which it appears that Buckridge & Browning pay the rates for No. 7, Spring-street, and are entitled to four votes.
674. The Bank of New Zealand are the owners? So I am informed.
675. *Mr. King.*] How did you connect Dr. Clarke with the firm of Buckridge & Browning? From the report of Detective Cocking.
676. You have not done that yourself? No, not in that instance.
677. Do you know who Dr. Clarke is? Not personally; but I presume that he is Buckridge.
678. *Chairman.*] There was another case, with regard to a person named Laurence Eland, in which you made some inquiries? Yes.
679. Can you give us any information with respect to that? A letter was received from a Mrs. Boag, of Nattai, referring to an advertisement in the *Maitland Mercury*, of August 15th, 1885, to this effect: "Free to the deaf.—A gentleman who cured himself of that distressing complaint deafness will send a prescription free to sufferers. Enclose stamped envelope to Laurence Eland, 68, Elizabeth-street, Sydney, New South Wales." I am almost sure that there was a letter from Mrs. Boag stating that she had sent £1 to the address given—68, Elizabeth-street, Sydney—and that she had received no reply. I made inquiries myself at the time, and the result was that I could not find any person at 68, Elizabeth-street—Dr. Eland or any other person.
680. What did you find? I informed Mrs. Boag to that effect, and I went to Gordon & Gotch's, with a view to trace who had inserted the advertisement, and I was informed that Messrs. Buckridge & Browning, of Tattersall's Chambers, Hunter-street, inserted the advertisement. Shortly after I returned to the office—I think it was on the same day—Mr. Buckridge came up and asked to see someone, and I spoke to him. He said, "The police have been making some inquiry as to who inserted some advertisement." I said, "Yes; I was down; who is Dr. Eland?" He said, "He is not in Sydney at present." I said, "Why do you come up to inquire about this?" and he said that he knew Dr. Eland, who had asked to be allowed to use his office. There were some letters given back to a person who came down to inquire about the matter, and I asked him who wrote the particular letter, and he said, "Oh, that is the young lady who is transacting Dr. Eland's business. She asked to be allowed to use the office, and we allowed it." He said that this was all the interest he had in the matter. There is one letter here purporting to be signed by Dr. Eland himself, and then another letter which I believe, on comparison, is in exactly the same handwriting. There are three letters. The first is dated Sydney, 24/8/85, signed Laurence Eland, and addressed to Mrs. Boag. The second is dated 1/9/85, addressed to Mrs. A. Boag, and signed Laurence Eland. The third is dated 24/9/85, addressed to Mrs. A. Boag, in which there is this statement, "We cannot supply any more of the remedy, as Mr. Eland is out of the Colony, and it is uncertain when he will return." This is signed "Laurence Eland, per J."
681. These letters are all in the same handwriting? Yes, they appear to be. I have no doubt they are, so far as I can judge.
682. Can you give us the date of your inquiry? About the 24th September, 1885. That was about the time the information was sent to Mrs. Boag.
683. Then your inquiry is dated the same date as the last letter? Yes; the inquiry was proceeding at the time this last letter was written. No doubt the inquiry was commenced before the date of this last letter, but

but it was being conducted when the letter was written, and probably the letter was written because it was known that the police were making an inquiry. W. Camplin.

684. And the date of the last letter was the date of the report? Not exactly the report, but the date of the memorandum forwarded to Mittagong to Mrs. Boag, informing her that no Dr. Eland could be found at 68, Elizabeth-street. 11 May, 1887.

685. And in this letter of that date Mrs. Boag is reproached with having given information to the police? Yes. The letter says, "Your remedy for deafness was posted here at the General Post Office on Tuesday, the 1st instant, and I am sorry that it has failed to reach you. I regret also that you should have thought it necessary to make your inquiries through the police, instead of writing me first." I may say that I saw the same Mr. Buckridge to whom I referred as coming to the Detective Office at the Legislative Council on the previous day of this inquiry.

686. He was one of the witnesses who was examined here? Yes.

687. Were there two papers—a pamphlet ("Celebrated prescription for the radical cure of deafness; given free to the deaf") and a letter—sent to you by Mrs. Boag? Yes. [*Vide Appendix C.*]

688. You have no positive information, I suppose, as to the character of this firm of Buckridge & Browning? No, only repute.

689. What is the repute? That they are not properly qualified medical men; that they are practising under the name of Dr. Richards, and making use of Dr. Richards's name.

690. They are making use of Dr. Richards's name, and carrying on a kind of medical practice which is not legitimate? I think so.

James Cocking called in, sworn, and examined:—

691. *Chairman.*] What are you? A detective police officer.

692. You were instructed to make inquiries into a certain case with regard to a medical man named Clarke, were you not? Yes. J. Cocking.

693. Would you please tell us what you did on the date of your making the inquiry? I was instructed to make inquiries on account of a letter being received from a Mr. White, of New Zealand, informing us that he had sent money to Dr. E. A. Clarke and had received no reply, a considerable period having elapsed from the time when he sent the money until he wrote to us. This was in April, 1886. I went to the Post Office, where I watched box 292, which was rented by the person styling himself E. A. Clarke, and I followed the person who received the letters, and signed himself as Dr. E. A. Clarke, to No. 7, Spring-street, a surgery with the name Dr. Richards printed on the window. 11 May, 1887.

694. What happened there? I went in and asked to see Dr. E. A. Clarke, and the person whom I had previously seen at the Post Office letter-box came to me, and said that that was his name. Then I acquainted him with the purport of Mr. White's letter, and of the fact that Mr. White had sent a certain sum of money, and had received no reply, and I asked him to give some explanation. In the first place I asked him if he was a qualified medical practitioner, and he said no, he was not. He admitted having received this money from Mr. White, but said that he was simply acting for Dr. Richards, as his accountant or assistant.

695. He distinctly told you when you first saw him at No. 7, Spring-street, that his name was E. A. Clarke? Yes.

696. And he eventually said that he was not acting on his own account, but acting for Dr. Richards? Yes.

697. What happened then? I had an interview with Dr. Richards, whose manner was very abrupt. He said, "I have no connection with this man."

698. Pointing to the person who told you his name was E. A. Clarke? Yes.

699. What happened then? I was simply instructed to see that this money was returned, and I attended to that matter. In fact, I tried to frighten Clarke a little. I knew we could not take criminal proceedings. I afterwards made inquiries at the Post Office, and I found that Clarke had actually taken out a money order in favour of White, of New Zealand, and returned the money after my interview with him. 700. *Mr. King.*] What was the amount of the order? 21s.

701. *Chairman.*] You say that when you made the inquiries Dr. Richards denied all connection with the person calling himself E. A. Clarke? When I had the interview with Dr. Richards I acquainted him with the facts of this case, and I said that I had called upon Dr. Clarke, who stated that he was acting under Dr. Richards's instructions. Dr. Richards then said, "Nothing of the kind; how dare you address me like that; I am a legally qualified medical practitioner," and he put on a lot of bluff, stating that he had no connection with Clarke. I then explained to Clarke. I said, "Do you know what you are rendering yourself liable to, obtaining money from people, representing yourself as a qualified medical practitioner, and styling yourself doctor in these advertisements?" He said, "That is not at all correct. I am acting under the instructions of Dr. Richards; I am his assistant." "But," I said, "Dr. Richards repudiates any connection with you. Assuming that proceedings were taken, and Dr. Richards still repudiated you, do you know how you would figure in a police court?" I did this for the sole purpose of frightening him, because I was told we could take no proceedings in the case.

702. But Dr. Richards denied having any connection with E. A. Clarke? He did.

703. *Mr. Jacob.*] Was this person calling himself Clarke present when you spoke to Dr. Richards? No, he was not.

704. Then Dr. Richards did not point to him? Clarke went into the room with me to Dr. Richards, and in the conversation we referred to the person who went into the room with me as Dr. Clarke; so that there can be no doubt as to the identity.

705. *Chairman.*] Have you seen the person who called himself Dr. E. A. Clarke about this building? Yes; I saw him when I served a summons upon him the other day on behalf of this Committee. I was then rather astonished to find that his name was Buckridge.

706. Then you found, on serving a summons on behalf of this Committee, that Dr. E. A. Clarke was identical with Roland Buckridge? Yes. When I served the summons upon him in that name I asked him if he was the person referred to as Roland Buckridge, and he said, "Yes."

707. Would you read the last portion of your report to the senior detective officer? In my report sent in on the 26th April, 1886, these words occur: "From further inquiries made by the detective he ascertains that a ring of bogus medical men exists at No 7, Spring-street, sheltered and patronized by the real

- J. Cocking. real Dr. Richards. Another of them is a young American, who is running a similar affair to that of Dr. Clarke. His box at the General Post Office is 1004. The detective ascertains that immediately he called at No. 7, Spring-street, a money order for £1 ls. was obtained by Dr. E. A. Clarke, in favour of W. W. White, of Ashburton, New Zealand. Mr. White will therefore get his money back.”
- 11 May, 1887. 708. Do you know the name of this young American of whom you speak in your report? Yes; his name is Browning—Charles Browning, I think.
709. He was one of the witnesses examined here at the last meeting of the Committee? Yes.
710. Have you made inquiries in any other case about these people? No.
711. *Mr. King.*] How do you distinguish between a real medical man and a bogus medical man; you describe this ring of medical men as bogus? I should term a man a bogus medical man who is not qualified as a medical practitioner if he practises medicine and is not qualified.
712. You mean legally qualified? Certainly. I should term his affair to be a bogus affair altogether. At the same time I knew that these men were advertising extensively. It did not take me long to form my own conclusions after I called at the place. Previously to this I had seen the advertisements, but for anything I knew Dr. Richards might have been the promoter of the affair.
713. *Chairman.*] From the inquiries you made, what was the impression you formed as to the position of Dr. Richards? I came to the conclusion that Dr. Richards was a dummy.
714. That he was employed by these two other men? Yes.
715. That he was their stalking-horse? Just so. I think my report sent in at the time will bear that out. There are a few words towards the end showing that that was the conclusion I came to.

Robert Robson Iredale called in, sworn, and examined:—

- R. R. Iredale. 716. *Chairman.*] What are you? A clerk in the General Post Office.
- 11 May, 1887. 717. What is your special duty? I am clerk in charge of private boxes.
718. There are three people, a Mr. Buckridge, Dr. Richards, and a Mr. Browning, having a business place at No. 7, Spring-street—have they boxes in the General Post Office? Yes.
719. How many boxes are rented by those persons? The Mr. Buckridge you have mentioned I do not know by that name.
720. Has Mr. Buckridge a box in his own name? No.
721. Has Mr. Browning a box in his own name? No.
722. Has Dr. Richards? Dr. Richards has.
723. One box? Yes.
724. What is the number of that box? 230.
725. Who usually gets Dr. Richards's letters from that box? That I could not say. He empties the box, but never gets anything we can see. Any letters addressed to Spring-street, which I believe is his place of business, are delivered there by the letter-carrier.
726. Is there a box at the Post Office rented in the name of Dr. E. A. Clarke? Yes.
727. Do you identify this particular person, Dr. E. A. Clarke, with any person of another name? Since this inquiry commenced I identified him with the person whom you call Buckridge.
728. You saw him here at the last meeting of the Committee? Yes.
729. But prior to last Thursday you always knew him as Dr. E. A. Clarke? Yes.
730. Had he any occasion to give you receipts? Yes.
731. What name did he sign? That of E. A. Clarke.
732. Did you see the person here on Thursday last by the name of Browning? I did.
733. Has he a box at the General Post Office? Not in his own name, but I believe he has one under the name of Professor Wilcher.
734. What number is that box? 1004.
735. Has it come to your knowledge that there are other men who insert medical advertisements who have boxes at the General Post Office? I cannot say whether they have advertisements, but there are other men who have boxes there who, I believe, are on the same game. I have never seen their advertisements; but they carry on in the same way as these people.
736. You believe that there are a number of other persons who have boxes for the purpose of receiving letters from persons answering medical advertisements? Yes.
737. Though you have never seen the advertisements you believe that to be the case? Yes.
738. How many of these persons are there? There are fourteen persons having boxes who are either doctors or connected in some way with medical matters.
739. Do Clarke and Wilcher receive numerous letters from these boxes? Clarke does; Wilcher does not now.
740. Did he formerly? Yes.
741. I suppose they have to sign a receipt for registered letters? Yes.
742. Do they receive many registered letters? Not many now.
743. Does Clarke receive many now? No.
744. But formerly he did? Formerly he did.
745. A large number? Yes.
746. How many in a day? Thirteen were received last month.
747. But prior to that he received many more? Oh, yes.
748. How many have you known him to receive in a day? Ten or fifteen; sometimes more and sometimes less.
749. Did Dr. Richards receive many letters from the box? No. He received nineteen last month, but he used to get more.
750. Nineteen registered letters last month, and he used to get many more? Yes. I may say that in view of this inquiry I noticed Clarke's box this morning, and he had twenty letters in the box.
751. Not registered letters? No; ordinary letters.
752. *Mr. King.*] Of course you do not know the contents of those letters? No.

Michael

Michael Perry, M.R.C.S.E., called in, sworn, and examined :—

M. Perry,
M.R.C.S.E.
11 May, 1887.

753. *Chairman.*] What are you? I am a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, England, and a licentiate of the Society of Apothecaries, London.
754. You formerly practised in England? Yes; and in this Colony for more than fifteen years.
755. And about four years since came to Sydney? Between three and four years.
756. Shortly after you arrived here I believe you were connected for a short time with a firm called the Marston Remedy Company? Yes.
757. What was the nature of the business of this Company? It was to treat a certain class of diseases.
758. Kindly inform us what class of diseases? Diseases of the sexual organs generally, not necessarily venereal diseases.
759. This Company was established and in full working order before you had any connection with it? Yes.
760. And you joined it under the impression that it was a respectable firm? Yes.
761. How long did you remain in the Company? Between three and six months. It is two years ago, and I am not certain within a month. I was with the Company about three months.
762. Of whom did this firm consist? Of two brothers—Samuel and Benjamin Freshman.
763. Of what country were they? They were Americans.
764. Had they any professional medical education? I do not think so.
765. They carried on the whole of the business arrangements of the affair? The whole of them.
766. And did you do all the professional work? Yes.
767. Was there any special line of treatment adopted? Yes.
768. What was the principle of it? The use of suppositories.
769. Did they not advertise this as being something very novel and new? I believe they did.
770. Was it really so? No.
771. It is a very old method of treatment? It is; but I do not think it is adopted as much as it might be.
772. After you had been with this firm for the period you mention you came to the conclusion that it was not a firm with which, with credit to yourself, you could continue to be connected? Yes.
773. And therefore you left them? Yes.
774. Out of consideration for your own character? Yes.
775. Could you give us a few instances as to the facts which led you to form the opinion you did about the firm. You will be protected from any consequences for answers you may give? I may say that I gave information to the police soon after I left the establishment.
776. You came to the conclusion that it was a means of extorting money from the public? Yes.
777. That was the impression you formed? Yes.
778. Can you give us a few instances which would tend to show this? After using these suppositories for a time they were very successful, there is no doubt about that; people who could not get cured by any other means were cured by these suppositories. After getting their patients cured they were not satisfied with that, and with being fairly paid for it, but they would subsequently send their patients medicines to make them worse; and another plan they adopted was—
779. *Mr. King.*] The firm would send these medicines? Yes, the firm. All I did was to see the patients and prescribe one or more of these different kinds of suppositories, as I thought most suitable, and they were very suitable; and I prescribed for any other ailments that might arise during the time that the patients were under treatment. I did not make up any medicines, neither did I send them away. I saw the patients, took down their names, and wrote down on a slip of paper the kind of suppository to be used, or the kind of treatment I thought best. The whole of the other matters were in the hands of the Freshmans.
780. Then, while you were curing the patients the firm were making them bad again? I subsequently found that to be the case—that after the patients were cured the Freshmans wanted to get more money out of them, and they would send them suppositories or something else—I believe suppositories—which contained, as I subsequently ascertained, some cantharides, for the purpose of irritating the rectum, and bringing on irritability.
781. Why would these patients take medicine if they were cured? I will explain to you what the Freshmans did. I ascertained that in the case of one patient, when he was pretty well right, they sent him a powder. I do not know of what the powder was composed, but this powder was to be shaken up with the urine; it would always cause precipitation, for every powder not being soluble will settle at the bottom. This patient was informed that if there was precipitation it would be a sign that although he might feel himself better still he was not right, and required a good deal more treatment. These are the two chief reasons why I left the concern. Up to that time it was a legitimate business, and they were supplying a public want, and doing a great deal of good to many patients; but they were not satisfied with doing the thing in a fair way, and extorted money by playing upon the fears of their patients.
782. *Chairman.*] And as soon as this came to your knowledge you left? Yes. I gave information to the police, but they said they could do nothing.
783. Do you know who succeeded you? I believe I was succeeded by Dr. O'Connell.
784. Do you know where the Freshmans are now? I do not.
785. Are you aware that they have left the Colony? Dr. O'Connell told me so, and I saw an account of a sale at Woollahra.
786. Did they ever make any remark to you as to the correspondence, or any matters of that kind? The correspondence was usually conducted by the Freshmans. Occasionally I wrote to a patient when I thought it necessary, but the correspondence was usually conducted by them.
787. Do you know the rates of fees charged? The boluses were put up for a month's treatment. Some of them were £5. They might have been more. I do not know the whole of the prices; the prices varied. The whole of this part of the business was entirely in the hands of the Freshman brothers.
788. At first, had you reason to believe that they were on their guard as to what they said to you? Yes.
789. And they became more lax in this respect afterwards? Yes.
790. And told you the whole of their business, and what they did; and what you have said with regard to sending the patients powders and boluses containing cantharides you had from their own lips? Yes, they told me that.
791. And they seemed to be successful? Yes.
792. Can you form any estimate as to their weekly income? No, I cannot, because when once a patient

M. Perry,
M.R.C.S.E.
11 May, 1887.

was treated and I prescribed for him the matter went out of my hands altogether. The Freshman brothers sent the medicines and did everything else.

793. How often, as a rule, did you see a patient? Sometimes once a week. Some patients I never saw at all.

794. In such cases, was the consultation by letter? Yes; the letter was shown to me, with the symptoms of the man, and I prescribed for him. After that the whole of the correspondence and the supply of medicine was conducted by the Freshman brothers.

795. What remuneration did they pay you? £10 a week.

796. During what hours did you attend? From 10 until half-past 4 daily, and between 6 and 8 o'clock during three evenings in the week.

797. With every opportunity of knowing, after two or three months' experience, you came to the conclusion that they were an organized gang of swindlers for the purpose of extorting money from the public by trading on their fears? Yes.

798. *Mr. King.*] Are you a legally qualified practitioner? Yes.

799. How would you propose to remedy the sort of imposition you have just described by legislative enactment? I think that the only way is to allow none to practise but those who have had a proper medical education, and possess the proper qualifications. Such persons are not likely to descend to irregular practices.

800. Where would you draw the line between advice given by a medical man and that given by a friend or relative? It is not very easy to draw the line there. In an out of the way part of the country, where there is no qualified medical man, the public ought not to be prevented from obtaining advice from a chemist, and paying him for it. Very often, when a person is a long way from any medical man, and is suffering from illness, he has either to die or obtain advice from someone in his neighbourhood. Under such circumstances it is better that he should be able to get advice from a chemist than that he should be deprived of any medical assistance whatever. I think that in country places, where population is very scattered, people ought to be allowed to employ almost anybody—any chemist; but I do not think any person ought to be allowed to prescribe or make up medicine—except under special circumstances, such as above mentioned—unless he has some qualification.

801. Would you not allow a person in town the same freedom of action as to consulting whom he likes that you would allow to a person in the country? No; I would not allow a person in the town to consult professionally a person who had not proper medical qualifications. I would protect a person even from himself. If he is not wise enough to protect himself, the law ought to protect him.

802. *Mr. Jacob.*] Do you mean that you would make it punishable for any person who is not legally qualified to medically or surgically treat a patient? Yes.

803. Whether it was done for reward or not? Yes, if the person took any serious case in hand.

804. Although the patient had full knowledge of the want of qualification on the part of the person to whom he went? Yes.

805. You assume that a duly qualified medical man would not act in the way this firm did? No; a duly qualified man would not.

806. But suppose a duly qualified man was so unprincipled as to act in that sort of way, it could not be prevented? It could only be prevented by its being brought under the knowledge of the Board of the College of Surgeons, who would then remove the person from the Register; or it might be brought before the Medical Board of New South Wales, who should have power to prevent the offender from practising as a medical man on its being proved that he had been guilty of such irregular conduct.

807. And then, if he continued to practise after having been removed from the register, would you punish him? The man should be punished for practising without the proper qualifications.

808. Did you look carefully into the Medical Practitioners Bill which was introduced into the Assembly a short time ago? No; I have been in bad health, and have not given much attention to it.

809. *Mr. Dodds.*] Would you deal in the same way with an unqualified medical man who practised as with a solicitor who practised without being on the rolls? I think it would be wise to prohibit any man from practising professionally in medicine unless he possessed the proper legal qualification, except in cases such as I have referred to, where it would be impossible to obtain the assistance of a legally qualified person.

ADDENDUM.

P.S.—I would allow any of the existing unqualified men to be placed upon the Medical Register who can satisfy a competent Board of Examiners of their ability to treat diseases by the best known methods, the bulk of the examinations to take place in the wards of a public Hospital, which affords the best practical test of ability.

John O'Connell, L.A.H.D., called in, sworn, and examined:—

J. O'Connell,
L.A.H.D.
11 May, 1887.

810. *Chairman.*] What are your medical qualifications? I am a licentiate of the Apothecary's Hall, Dublin, having obtained my degree on the 13th October, 1852; and I am also an associate of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of the North-western States of America, registered in New York in 1852.

811. Where are the head-quarters of this faculty situated? At New York, Boston, and one or two other places. I cannot tell you exactly.

812. Did you pass an examination and obtain a diploma? No. I presented my three years' articles of hospital attendance and study, and these entitled me to the diploma without further examination.

813. And it was after that that you became a licentiate of the Apothecary's Hall, Dublin? Yes.

814. Is this American faculty still in existence? I do not know.

815. Did you make any application to have that particular diploma registered? No.

816. You do not consider it worth registration? No; I do not care to have it registered. I was a legally qualified medical practitioner, and that was all I wanted.

817. When were you registered in New South Wales? I cannot exactly tell you; I think it was about 1870 or 1871. I was registered in Victoria before I was registered here.

818. For how long have you practised in Sydney? Since 1853.

819. Where did you practise first? In Sydney. I afterwards went to Queensland, and practised there for a time, and then I went to Victoria.

820. And I believe you went to Forbes in 1862. Yes. I was in charge of the Forbes temporary hospital, and I think I held the position there of medical officer to the Government.

J. O'Connell,
L.A.H.D.

11 May, 1887.

821. And you have practised in various parts of New South Wales since then? Yes.
822. How long have you been practising in Sydney now? About four years.
823. During a portion of this time, were you connected with a Company known as the Marston Remedy Company? Yes.
824. Of whom does this Company consist? I do not know; I only know that I was paid a certain salary.
825. By whom? By Samuel Freshman.
826. Was Benjamin Freshman connected with the firm? For a short time.
827. What was the object of this Company? To treat nervous diseases, and things of that sort.
828. What were your duties? It was my duty to examine all the patients offered to me, to look over certain letters, and where there was real illness to point it out, and write letters myself.
829. How long were you connected with this Company? For nearly three years; I am not connected with it now.
830. It was three years from the time you commenced your first connection with them? Nearly three years.
831. But lately you have not been connected with the Company? No.
832. When did you cease your connection with it? Six months ago.
833. Are these men in the Colony now? No.
834. Do you know where they are? I believe they are in Victoria; but I have no connection with them.
835. You have no connection now with the Maston Remedy Company? No.
836. Not at all? Well, I have the right to answer any letters, and the like of that. I have no connection with any Company as a matter of law and fact.
837. We have had evidence that these particular persons who formed the Maston Remedy Company used to behave in such a way as to induce illness in their patients; that persons connected with this Maston Remedy Company took such procedure as tended to produce illness in their patients of a more or less serious nature;—have you any acquaintance with that? No; I always set my foot down against improper practice; I have always attempted to practise as straight as I could.
838. Did you have reason to believe that this business was not conducted in a straight manner? I conducted it as straight as I could.
839. But if you had to make a protest, that is a proof that there was some reason for such a protest? Yes.
840. Therefore it was your impression that this particular Company, before you joined them at all events, were conducting this business in a manner which was not conducive to the public good? Certainly not.
841. You mean to say that the business was a disreputable one at that time? Well, I was connected with them, and I am not going to let myself down as disreputable. As far as I was concerned, the business I took in hand was conducted honorably.
842. But there were many matters connected with the business for which you were not responsible? Yes. I kept my own hands as clean as I could.
843. But there were matters connected with this business that were not straight? I did not like them.
844. This, I think, is a circular issued by you; the seventh item is as follows:—"One improved sexual electric intonator, single potency"? I never saw that before.
845. It is signed by your name? These things I never did myself.
846. I want you to give a distinct answer? I distinctly state that I never ordered one of these articles.
847. You believe these things to be a swindle then, to put it straightly? Well, I never ordered one.
848. Why did you not order one? Because I did not like them.
849. Why did you not like them? Merely because I did not.
850. Because you considered them useless? I did not see what use they could be. I would only give medicine either by the rectum or by the mouth, and I confined myself purely to the medical part of the business. I never ordered these bills to be printed.
851. Who ordered them to be printed? I suppose the printers, Woods & Company, will tell you.
852. Who ordered them to be printed? I did not.
853. Did the Freshmans? I expect so.
854. Then you consider that these two items, numbers seven and eight, namely, "one improved sexual electric intonator, single potency," and "one improved sexual electric intonator, double potency," are useless affairs? Yes, and swindles; I will give it you straight. I never ordered one of them in my life.
855. These are items in the bill—No. 10, "Enlargo invigorator, double (testicles and penis)"; No. 11, "Enlargo invigorator, single (penis only)"? I never ordered one.
856. And you call these things a fraud and a swindle? Yes.
857. And as they are included in these bills I suppose that they were supplied by the Freshmans to those particular patients? Yes, by the Freshmans only.
858. You believe that Freshman supplied them? He may have.
859. You believe that these bills were printed at Woods & Company? I believe so.
860. Though you have endeavoured to conduct this business in a respectable and reputable manner since it has been in your own hands, you believe that during the time when the Freshmans were the principals many disgraceful transactions occurred? Well, there are a great many disgraceful transactions occurring in Sydney; because I know of my own knowledge, not legally perhaps, that there are a lot of abortions procured by some of the first men in Sydney, and I never did that in my life, and never will.
861. *Mr. King.*] Whom do you mean by the first men in Sydney—the chief medical men? Leading gentlemen in Sydney, standing high in the profession. Thank God I never did anything to injure woman or child.
862. *Mr. Dodds.*] How do you know this? Because I heard it.
863. Was it hearsay, or did you know it as a fact? I said I did not have legal knowledge of it.
864. *Chairman.*] You heard it in the course of business? Yes.
865. You are not a doctor of medicine, I think? No.

WEDNESDAY, 1 JUNE, 1887.

Present:—

THE HONORABLE JOHN MILDRED CREED IN THE CHAIR.

MR. DODDS,
MR. JACOB,MR. STEWART,
MR. WATT,

MR. CREED.

William Chisholm, Esq., M.D., called in, sworn, and examined:—

W. Chisholm,
Esq., M.D.

1 June, 1887.

866. *Chairman.*] What are you? Doctor of Medicine of the University of London.
867. I believe you are an honorary surgeon at St. Vincent's Hospital? Yes.
868. In your capacity as medical officer to that institution you obtained some information from a patient, did you not? Yes.
869. Can you tell me what it was? I was called in to see a patient who appeared to me to have very little the matter with him, and he handed me a letter which he had received from a Dr. J. O'Connell, of the Marston Remedy Company. From this letter I gathered that Dr. O'Connell had diagnosed him as suffering from varicocele. On examining the man I found that this was not the case.
870. These are the papers which the man handed to you at that time? Yes.
871. Did he hand you anything else besides? Yes; he handed me a paper containing a urinary test powder.
872. Is that powder referred to in this letter? No; but on a slip accompanying the test powder directions were given for estimating the phosphates in the urine by means of the powder.
873. Has that powder been analysed? Yes.
874. Would its insertion in urine give any test with regard to the amount of phosphates? No test that I am aware of.
875. It would be no guide in judging of the amount of phosphates in the urine? Not that I am aware of. The paper had been kept for some time, and the powder may have undergone some change.
876. Do you remember what it was stated to contain? No; the contents were not stated.
877. Will you hand in the letter from the Marston Remedy Company to which you have referred, and the accompanying papers as exhibits? Yes. [*Appendix D 1.*]
878. Have you made any other inquiry with regard to this medical Company? From this letter, and the symptoms of the man to whom I have referred, I thought he had just escaped being a victim of one of the ordinary quacks who advertise about nervous debility; and some time afterwards I wrote a sort of test letter describing imaginary symptoms, not indicating any particular weakness of the seminal organs, but, merely such as might arise from ordinary constipation or indigestion, but not indicating any particular weakness of the seminal organs other than those which might arise from a man suffering from ordinary constipation or indigestion.
879. In that letter, did you give some symptoms which are present in every healthy man? Yes.
880. Have you got the letter? I have a copy of it. It is not dated, but it was written early in March.
881. Did you receive a reply? Yes; the reply is dated the 8th March, 1887. I may say that I did not post my letter direct, but sent it to the country, and I received my reply through the same medium.
882. Do you hand in a copy of your letter and the reply thereto? Yes. [*Appendix D 2.*]
883. What was the impression you formed as the result of this correspondence? I formed the idea that the advertising doctor was only one of the ordinary quacks with whom we are all too well acquainted.
884. And what was the object of the correspondence and the advice he gave to this person? To frighten the man into believing that he had some sexual trouble, and to extort money from him.
885. To impress him with the idea that he suffered from a disease necessary to be cured? Yes. The symptoms he detailed were quite compatible with a man having perfect sexual vigour and power.
886. They indicated no sexual trouble? No.

* Edwin Horace Trudgeon Bottrell called in, sworn, and examined:—

E. H. T.
Bottrell.
1 June, 1887.

887. *Chairman.*] What are you? A landed proprietor.
888. Have you any special calling? Yes; I am a doctor of medicine.
889. Are you practising in Sydney? I am.
890. Have you any partner? Not at present. My partner died some few years back.
891. How many years? About six or seven.
892. Did he die in this Colony? No; in New Zealand.
893. I think you still advertise with your partner's name attached to your own? I do not.
894. When did you cease doing so? About ten or twelve months back.
895. But he has been dead for seven years? About six or seven.
896. Here is an advertisement in the *Globe* newspaper of February 22, 1887? That advertisement was not paid for. The newspapers are sometimes in the habit of keeping advertisements in the paper for a certain time for the purpose of filling up their space. This is my advertisement, but it has not been paid for.
897. Will you swear that it has not been in the *Globe* since 1887? It may appear in the *Globe* to-night.
898. Have you forbidden it to appear? Yes; I did so a long time ago. There is no advertisement of Bottrell's in New South Wales.
899. The advertisement is as follows:—"Why is it that Drs. Bottrell and Gilbert (diplomaed men) are consulted daily by so many (human phantoms) young men for that terrible insatiable tyrant 'nervous debility,' that has baffled the profoundest skill extant. Destroying angel! why art thou commissioned thus to smite down our most promising youths? Relentless demon! how many hast thou mercilessly sent untimely to their long account through unskilled treatment? By what infernal subtlety thou hast irretrievably secured the victims in our Lunatic Asylums. [*Vide Australasian Medical Gazette*, June, 1885.]" I suppose that was inserted in the *Globe* by your authority? Yes.
900. It professes to be an abstract from the *Australasian Medical Gazette* of 1885? I believe it is something similar to that. I would not say that it was word for word the same. 901.

* NOTE.—This witness being dissatisfied with the report of his evidence, was re-examined on 6th July (*vide supra*) page 74.

E. H. T.
Bottrell.

June, 1887.

901. It professes to be a quotation? It is a mere newspaper advertisement.
902. With only more or less of truth? With a certain degree of truth.
903. But it is not an absolutely correct quotation from the *Gazette*, as it professes to be? There is an advertisement which has been in the papers I suppose for the last fifteen or eighteen years. I am a specialist, and not a general practitioner, and that is the reason why I had a fully qualified surgeon as a partner.
904. Here is a similar advertisement from the *Evening News*, November 23, 1885. It says, "Why is it?" and then commences the quotation, "That Drs. Bottrell & Gilbert (diplomaed men) are consulted daily, &c." It goes on in exactly the same words as the other advertisement, and it winds up with these words, "*Vide New South Wales Medical Gazette*, June, 1885." Is there such a paper in existence as the *New South Wales Medical Gazette*? If you had only read the letter in which I answered a paragraph on the subject you would see that I made a mistake in using the words *New South Wales Medical Gazette*, in the same way as a man may make a *lapsus lingue*.
905. But this appeared for many months? It appeared for years.
906. And you made no attempt to alter it? We acknowledged our mistake in a letter which I wrote to you, but which you were not manly enough to insert.
907. The advertisement states that Drs. Bottrell & Gilbert are diplomaed men—do you possess a diploma? Yes.
908. From what body? From the Edinburgh University, United States.
909. What town? Chicago.
910. What is the date of your diploma? September, 1867.
911. Was it granted to you when you were present? It was not.
912. How did you get it? By writing a treatise on venereal.
913. Where were you at the time you obtained the diploma? In Melbourne.
914. You wrote a treatise on venereal disease? Yes.
915. And you sent it on to the States? Yes.
916. With a certain sum of money? Yes; just the bare University fees.
917. About 150 dollars, was it? I could not tell you whether it was 150 dollars or 150 pounds.
918. And in return for this communication you received the diploma of doctor of medicine? After undergoing an examination by papers.
919. Were they forwarded to you? Yes.
920. Certain questions? Yes.
921. And you answered them? Yes.
922. They were not forwarded to any other person—they were forwarded to you direct, I suppose? Yes.
923. And you answered them and sent them back? I did.
924. Have you ever studied at any medical school? No.
925. Have you ever dissected? I have.
926. Where? In London.
927. At what place? At the Strand.
928. Where in the Strand? At the corner of Norfolk-street, Strand.
929. Was it in any hospital? No.
930. Was it in a dissecting room or any recognized school of medicine? It was at a recognized operative chemist's. I dissected there with Dr. Gilbert's father, of Kensington.
931. What did you dissect? The leg.
932. Of what? Of a human body. Not only the leg, but I went through the best portion of the body.
933. Did you do this at the operative chemist's? Yes.
934. Not at any recognized school? No.
935. Do you know that the Anatomy Act provides that dissections shall only take place in a licensed room—that it can only be carried on legally in a licensed place? I do not know what the Act provides, but I know that they do it in America, and that they do it in England.
936. In what year did this occur? In 1859 or 1860.
937. You dissected at an operative chemist's in the Strand? Yes.
938. You never attended a recognized school of medicine? I do not know what you call a recognized school of medicine.
939. Any one of the recognized hospitals? I attended a school of anatomy for two years.
940. Where? In Melbourne, at the Anthropological Museum and School of Anatomy.
941. Who was the proprietor? Dr. Beck.
942. In what year was that? In 1865 or 1866.
943. Did you dissect then? The models only.
944. Did you attend any lectures? I attended lectures for eighteen months at this museum.
945. Where was the museum—in Bourke-street? Yes.
946. Did they grant you any certificate or diploma? I did not ask for any.
947. Is it a fact that you were convicted in Melbourne of practising without being registered? Yes, through petty spleen.
948. Did you possess this American diploma at the time? No, afterwards. I applied to the Medical Board for registration.
949. Of this American diploma? Yes.
950. And registration was refused? Registration was refused after about an hour's conference. There was one gentleman against me—Dr. Barker.
951. How did you know who was against you? I was in a position to know.
952. Do you say that you were in a position to know the deliberations of the Board? Yes.
953. Are not those deliberations carried on with closed doors? They were, but they were not in my case. I applied for registration, and my solicitor instructed a barrister to apply for a mandamus, and my case was before Mr. Justice Barry for some two or three days. This was fifteen or twenty years ago, and the law in Melbourne then was not so strict as it is now. I have known men keeping a seat on the Medical Board of Victoria who did not possess any degree at all.
954. Have you made any attempt to register the diploma from the University of Edinburgh, of Chicago, in this Colony? Yes.
955. On more than one occasion? Yes, on several occasions.
956. What was the result of your application? It was refused.

E. H. T.
Bottrell.

1 June, 1887

957. Are you aware that the Secretary of the Medical Board of New South Wales in the year 1881 communicated with the War Department at Washington with regard to this Edinburg University, and received this letter:—"Referring to my communication of 6th instant, in reply to yours of November 26th, 1880, I have the honor to inform you that Dr. J. H. Ranch, Secretary of the State Board of Health of Illinois, has written to me concerning the 'Edinburgh University, Chicago.' This institution is, as I supposed, a myth. It was first started in St. Louis, U.S., in 1877, as the 'School of Health,' but soon changed its name to that of 'Edinburg University,' purporting to be a branch of the Edinburgh University, of Scotland. Its President, N. S. Dodge, was removed to Illinois in 1878, when 'Chicago' was added to its title. Dodge was arrested soon after at the instance of the President of the Southern Illinois Medical Association, and afterwards left the State. He was not an M.A. or an M.D., and his trial and public exposure by the newspapers of Chicago broke up his so-called university, and it has not been heard of since. The other names attached to the diploma are probably fictitious?" I heard that the place was burnt down in the great fire at Chicago in 1868, and I would not put much faith in that letter.

958. I think you were summoned before the Police Court in this Colony, were you not? Yes.

959. And you were convicted of distributing obscene literature? Any medical work according to our Act is obscene.

960. Were you convicted on that charge? Yes. According to the state of the law, if this advertisement in the *Globe* newspaper were sent to the Detective Office the police could proceed against me for an obscene publication. There is no more obscenity in that book than there is in my advertisement.

961. The book for the distribution of which you were convicted was the ordinary advertisement that you use in your professional work? Yes, the ordinary advertisement.

962. You were in Her Majesty's Navy, were you not? Yes.

963. In the "Curaçoa"? Yes.

964. In what capacity? As able seaman.

965. When did you leave the ship? In 1860.

966. Have you got your discharge? Not here.

967. You have it at home? I could not say.

968. But you were discharged? I purchased my discharge.

969. You were connected with a firm of men who practised medicine in Melbourne named Jordan and Beck—were you not in their employ? I was their assistant.

970. In what capacity? As dispenser.

971. Anything else? No.

972. In what year was that? It was when they had the Museum in Melbourne, between 1866 and 1868.

973. You are frequently away from Sydney, are you not? Yes; I have an estate in the country which I have to visit. I am engaged in squatting; I am a landed proprietor.

974. You are a wealthy man, I believe? I am worth five or six shillings.

975. You are worth £50,000, are you not? Yes, and another £50,000 added to it. I am not interested in a Medical Bill, and I do not care whether a Medical Bill passes or not. I know such a measure is required. I know that the law requires amendment, but to banish about half a dozen unfortunate men, fathers of large families, would be cruel in the extreme. Why cannot the State say, "We will register these half dozen persons on a separate register, and banish the rest."

976. You are frequently away from Sydney attending to various business matters? I am, but not in connection with medicine.

977. In connection with squatting, Government contracts, the purchase of land, mining, and other things? Yes.

978. You are away sometimes for three weeks or a month at a time? For six or seven days at a time.

979. Two years ago you were away for over three months? Yes.

980. During that time who took charge of your professional work? I had no professional work to look after; I closed the place, and left a boy in charge. I have only taken about 10s. during the last fortnight.

981. Will you swear that patients did not come to your establishment and receive advice and medicine from some person who was there during the period of your absence? I do not think they received advice. They received medicine—the old patients.

982. Will you swear they did not receive advice? There was no one there to give them advice.

983. Will you swear that they did not receive advice from some one? The young man might have said, "Shake this up well before you take it"; but there was no other advice.

984. Did you issue any advertisement pointing out that you were away from the place at that time? No.

985. Of course, as a specialist, your business is peculiarly important? That is where you make the mistake.

986. Then you think it is not important for a specialist to have special care of his cases? No, except in an extraordinary case. In the case of a patient with a compound fracture, or a woman in her confinement, the medical man would, of course, have to attend to the case right through; but in a case of constitutional syphilis the medical man can absent himself for a month or two. Dealing with cases of constitutional syphilis as I do, I can give a man medicine for a month or six weeks.

987. Do you treat patients for anything else besides constitutional syphilis? I go in for syphilis and nervous debility—nothing else.

988. At what school of medicine did you obtain your special knowledge with regard to syphilis and nervous debility? The wide school of the Colonies.

989. Then you obtained it from your practice? Decidedly.

990. Therefore, when you commenced your practice, though you advertised yourself as a specialist, you did not possess the knowledge of a specialist? I have been associated with some of the most clever surgeons of the day.

991. Will you give us their names? I can give you the names of three or four.

992. In the Colonies? In the Colonies and in London. Names well known to yourself, and which you will find if you turn up any medical authority.

993. Will you tell us the names of the surgeons in the Colonies with whom you have been associated? Dr. Beck, Dr. Gilbert; I will leave out Dr. Jordan. Although some consider him a nonentity, I consider him a very clever man. I was with his firm for three or four years.

994. What others? That is all in the Colonies.

985. Were you connected with either of the three persons you have named in Sydney? No; in Victoria.

996. Have you been connected with any other medical men besides these three? No. Half a dozen have wanted to join me, but I would not have them.

997. Was not Dr. Gilbert a drunkard? Not to my knowledge. As far as I knew, he was a moderate drinker.

998. You say you are not doing much business now? I have taken about 10s. in the last fortnight.

999. You have an establishment in Liverpool-street? Yes; I am letting the lease run out.

1000. You have occupied it for some time? For some thirteen years.

1001. During that period you have seen a large number of patients there? I daresay I have seen from 15,000 to 20,000.

1002. *Mr. Watt.*] You stated that you considered that there was need for a Medical Bill in this Colony? Yes.

1003. With what view? Within the last five years Sydney has been inundated with a class of men of no qualifications at all. I do not say that my diploma is worth the snap of the finger, and I never did. I never put any prefix to my name on my door-plate, and I have always traded under the name of Bottrell, so that I have not deceived the public; but within the last few years a large number of people have come to this Colony who have placed letters to their names and assumed qualifications which they did not possess. I consider that a Medical Bill is necessary, but that it should not apply to about half a dozen of us in the Colony—old identities, men who were really the pioneers of the place when there were very few medical men in the country. I quite agree that the profession is being overcrowded, and that there ought to be some law on the subject, but I hope that an exception will be made of the small number of men to whom I have referred, and who have been practising in the Colonies for a large number of years.

1004. *Chairman.*] You say that it is necessary to have a Medical Bill because there were many men who came to Sydney without any special training or education or any fitness to practise medicine, but who are now practising it? Decidedly.

1005. And you think that these and some few others should be admitted to special privileges? I do.

1006. Because they are old identities? I do.

1007. You say you never make use of your diploma, but it is mentioned in your advertisement? Yes, because there is no law to prevent my so using it.

E. H. T.
Bottrell.

1 June, 1887.

WEDNESDAY, 8 JUNE, 1887.

Present:—

THE HONORABLE JOHN MILDRED CREED IN THE CHAIR.

MR. DODDS,
MR. JACOB,

MR. STEWART,
MR. CREED.

Benjamin Fawcett called in, sworn, and examined:—

1008. *Chairman.*] Where do you reside? At Premier-street, opposite Tempe Railway Station, and at 753, Harris-street, Ultimo.

B. Fawcett.

8 June, 1887.

1009. What are you? A homœopathic physician.

1010. How long have you been one? Nearly twenty-five years.

1011. Have you any diploma? I have no diploma beyond being registered in the Homœopathic Directory in London. You will see my name in the book.

1012. When were you placed in this directory, which is for 1873? In 1871 or 1872.

1013. Are any formalities required to obtain registration in this directory? I wrote to England to one of my friends there in the medical profession, and told him that I was desirous of becoming registered by the Homœopathic Board, and I sent in a formal application. From what I learnt, it had to be hung up when the Council met for a certain length of time, and then it was put to the vote.

1014. Did you send any certificates at all of any kind? No.

1015. Merely an application—your own written letter? Yes.

1016. Without any endorsement by any person in any way? Nothing more than testimonials which I had received from various patients.

1017. None from any other persons? None.

1018. You have no other diploma of any kind? None.

1019. I believe you advertise yourself as a homœopathic doctor of medicine? I do.

1020. But you are not a doctor of medicine? Well, the Medical Board in London styled me so.

1021. What do you mean when you say the Medical Board—the directory which you produce is published by Davy & Son, and is called the Homœopathic Directory of Great Britain and Ireland? I presume it is published under the approval or with the sanction of the Homœopathic Board in England.*

1022. Do you consider then that registration in this particular book is equivalent to the possession of a diploma of M.D.? For a homœopathic practitioner.

1023. Did you ever study medicine? I commenced to study it in my earlier days, but through something which the medical gentleman to whom I was articled did—through his threatening what he would do if I did not say as he said—I told my father that I would not practise medicine, and consequently —

1024. I asked you if you had ever studied medicine? Only homœopathic medicine.

1025. When? I have been studying it for many years.

1026. Where? In the Colonies, and for a little time before I left England.

1027. Did you ever attend any recognized school of medicine? No.

1028. Did you ever dissect? No.

1029. Did you ever attend any course of lectures? I have not, except what I might have attended in Sydney where lectures were given.

1030. Did you ever attend lectures on the practice of medicine, anatomy, physiology, chemistry, and pathology? Not to recognize myself with them.

1031. You never attended any such lectures then? No.

1032.

* NOTE (on revision):—The Homœopathic Medical Directory in which my name appears was published by H. Turner, of Fleet-street, London, and not by Davy and Son; the latter published the Report of the London Medical School of Homœopathy in which my name also appears.

- B. Fawcett. 1032. Of course you now consider that you have a considerable knowledge of medicine? My practice is —
 8 June, 1887. 1033. I am not talking about your practice. Do you say that you have a considerable knowledge of medicine? Of homœopathic medicine I have.
 1034. Have you any knowledge of anatomy? I do not say that I have much.
 1035. Have you any knowledge of physiology? Not much of that.
 1036. Have you any knowledge of pathology? Not much of it.
 1037. When did you first commence to practise medicine for gain, not as an amateur? I could not tell you the year exactly, but I have been practising something more than the time I have stated—twenty-five years.
 1038. When did you first practise medicine for gain? I really cannot say exactly; it was when I was in Queensland—I suppose something like thirty years ago.
 1039. Do you consider it necessary that you should have any knowledge of physiology and pathology? I am aware that you cannot learn too much.
 1040. Do you consider it necessary before you practise medicine? That is a mere matter of opinion.
 1041. I ask you if you consider it necessary? I have never considered it necessary.
 1042. You think it is not necessary that you should have a knowledge of anatomy, of physiology, or of pathology before you commence to practise medicine? Oh, yes it is.
 1043. How long have you been in New South Wales? I could not say exactly—about twenty years.
 1044. How long have you been in Australia? I landed in Queensland by the ship “New Great Britain,” I think about thirty-five years ago.
 1045. Was it when the gold-diggings broke out? It was before that, I believe; I could not say exactly; my memory is failing me very fast. I am now seventy years of age.
 1046. Were you not living in London about 1850 or 1851? I cannot say exactly.
 1047. Were you in London at the time of the Great Exhibition of 1851? Yes.
 1048. You went straight to Queensland from England? Yes.
 1049. You stayed there until you came to New South Wales, twenty years since? I think it is more than twenty years since I came here.
 1050. Have you been in any of the other colonies? No.
 1051. I believe that you lived in the neighbourhood of Dalston, in London? Yes.
 1052. You had a trade, had you not? I was following a trade then.
 1053. What is your proper trade? First of all I was intended for the medical profession, but I would not follow it, and my father would have no more to do with me.
 1054. Why would you have no more to do with it? Because Dr. Dight gave a woman a mixture and made a mistake, and she was nearly poisoned. He thought that she would die. He told me that if I opened my mouth and let anyone know what had taken place he would have me prosecuted with him. He thought that he would be prosecuted for having made a mistake. I told my father that I would not attend the allopathic business again.
 1055. How long were you living with Dr. Dight? I could not tell you.
 1056. For a year? Well, about three months.
 1057. That is the only time that you were ever with a doctor? Except when I have been casually with some acquaintance.
 1058. What is your trade? I followed engineering, gasfitting, and such like for some time.
 1059. Were you not a house-painter? I have done that as well, but I never served my time to house-painting.
 1060. You went to Hill End about 1870? Yes.
 1061. How long did you stay there? About five years.
 1062. Where did you go then? Bathurst.
 1063. Were you practising medicine all the time? Yes.
 1064. Did you do anything else? I did not.
 1065. That was your sole business? Yes.
 1066. Did you ever at Bathurst administer an anæsthetic, such as chloroform or ether, to patients? Never.
 1067. You are positive of that? Yes.
 1068. You swear it? Yes.
 1069. Have you ever done so at any other time? No. I was once called in to assist a doctor since I came to Sydney to apply chloroform in the case of a difficult accouchement, but I declined to do so after an examination of the heart, because it was not right.
 1070. Who was the doctor who asked you? A doctor at Burwood.
 1071. What was his name? I could not tell you now.
 1072. Can you tell us the patient's name? No.
 1073. Where did the patient live? At Burwood. I cannot tell you the name of the street, but I could go and find it.
 1074. How many years ago was that? I really do not know.
 1075. Five years or ten years? I should think five or six years.
 1076. You have never administered an anæsthetic? I have not. I have administered ether at the same place, and on the same patient.
 1077. Then you did administer an anæsthetic? Ether, not chloroform.
 1078. As you evidently did not understand what an anæsthetic was, I gave you an example, I said chloroform or ether? Ether was administered.
 1079. Did you administer it? I assisted.
 1080. What did you do? I held the cloth.
 1081. It was administered on a cloth, was it? It was given on a cloth or a handkerchief.
 1082. Why did you decline to give chloroform? Because I considered that the heart was not in a fit state to receive it.
 1083. You say that you have never administered chloroform, yet you consider yourself a judge as to whether a person is in a fit state to receive it? I asked the doctor to examine the patient, and he quite agreed with me.
 1084. You have a minute memory with regard to all the particulars—could you not tell us the doctor's name? I could not at present.

1085. If we had his name we could call him and get the particulars, which would be more satisfactory for you? I sent for him to come to me in this case. It was a case in which a lady was thrown under a railway carriage. I do not know how she was extricated, but she was got out before the carriage moved. She was so frightened that premature labour came on. The way I was introduced to her was through Mr. Macauley, who lived near Bathurst. They were relations. B. Fawcett.
8 June, 1887.
1086. Why did you send for the other doctor? Because I had a doubt. I always do that when I am in doubt in a difficult case.
1087. You prefer to have a superior opinion in a difficult case? I prefer in any dangerous case to have assistance, or to have the opinion of another gentleman, rather than allow the patient to die.
1088. They consult with you? Yes.
1089. Will you name some of the doctors who have consulted with you? Dr. O'Connell, of Castlereagh-street.
1090. Is that Dr. O'Connell of the Marston Remedy Company? Yes.
1091. Any other? Dr. Seth Sams, who was with him.
1092. He was not a registered medical practitioner? I believe he was.
1093. Where did he live? At different places—Bathurst at one time.
1094. Where was it that you had a consultation with him? At Hill End.
1095. But surely you have some difficult cases in Sydney sometimes? I had one a week before last.
1096. Did you call anyone in to consult then? No.
1097. It could not have been a difficult case then, because you told me a moment ago that you always called in some other assistance in difficult cases? If I find anything extraordinary, about which I have doubts, I call in assistance; but in this case I had no doubt. A child was born dead about three-quarters of an hour after labour commenced. Its head was split open through the mother touching the head from a fright with a horse.
1098. Do you mean to say that the mother touched the head of the child when it was in her belly? I believe that the head was touched, because it was parted when the child was born.*
1099. Was the brain exposed? It was not; the skin was not broken.
1100. Do you mean to say that the bones of the skull were not united? I could put my little finger between them.
1101. Do you find the skull perfectly closed in the majority of children born? Yes; there are very few in which the skull is not completely closed; but, of course, in every case there is an opening.
1102. What is that opening called? I cannot tell you what it is.
1103. You have a very extensive midwifery practice, have you not? Pretty extensive.
1104. Did you ever attend lectures on midwifery? Nothing more than reading books.
1105. Did you ever attend cases under the guidance of any experienced person in midwifery before you commenced practising midwifery yourself? No.
1106. All medical students are required to attend twenty cases under supervision before they are allowed to go up for examination—did you do that? I did not.
1107. You commenced attending midwifery cases without previous training by any teacher? I cannot say that exactly, because different medical men with whom I have been acquainted have had conversations with me.
1108. At the corners of streets? Yes.
1109. Or riding along together perhaps? Yes; sometimes riding along in the saddle.
1110. Just a casual sort of a conversation? Yes.
1111. You never had any training and never attended any lectures? No.
1112. Since attending midwifery cases as a medical practitioner in difficult cases you have had doctors with you? I have.
1113. Do you use instruments? I have done so.
1114. Have you performed craniotomy? No.
1115. Has it ever been necessary? Never.
1116. How many midwifery cases have you attended? I could not tell you.
1117. A thousand? I think that I have.
1118. Fifteen hundred? Not so many as that perhaps.
1119. Do you use forceps? Yes.
1120. Who taught you how to apply them? By reading books.
1121. Do you think that reading books is good training for a mechanical operation? As good as you could get from some doctors. I have gone to great expense upon books.
1122. You have a private hospital, have you not? Not now; I had one at Bathurst.
1123. Have you not what is called a sanatorium at Tempe? Yes.
1124. Do you have patients there? Occasionally.
1125. Then it is a private hospital? I do not consider it a hospital at all.
1126. A hospital is a place where sick people are treated? It is more of a lodging-house, I should say. I have taken patients occasionally.
1127. In a book issued by you I see that you refer to a homœopathic sanatorium? That is what one of the editors of the newspapers called it, and I did not alter his statement.
1128. In this report it says: "Besides this, the doctor's speciality is the treatment of ailments incidental to pregnancy." You say that the word sanatorium was given to your place by an editor of a newspaper? Yes.
1129. You only take in lodgers? I do take in patients. I took in one from Bowral seven weeks ago for cancer and dropsy.
1130. Then in this book there is a piece of poetry on the Medical Bill—are you the author of that? Not the whole of it; I altered it in many parts.
1131. You are not the poet then? I am not the poet of that.
1132. But you have adopted it and signed your name to it? Yes.
1133. In this piece of poetry you talk about being licensed to cure, and not to kill? True.
1134. You guarantee to cure all your patients? I do not.
1135. *Mr. Stewart.*] Do you undertake the treatment of surgical cases? No. 1136.

* NOTE (on revision) :—I mean the mother struck her own head, and thereby injured the child.

- B. Fawcett. 1136. Suppose a man came to you with a dislocated shoulder-joint, what would you do? I should send him to the hospital, or somewhere else. When I was at Hill End I had surgical cases in hand.
- 8 June, 1887. 1137. How would you know that it was dislocated? I will give you a case in point. When I was at Bathurst I was passing Mr. Hunt's place, and as I was driving past he beckoned to me and asked me to look at a child. He asked me my opinion about the child's arm. I said to him, "The child's arm is dislocated—out of joint." I asked him why he did not take the child to some medical man before he sent for me. He said, "I have done so; I took the child to two doctors, and they tell me that his arm is paralysed, and that he will never have the use of it again." I said, "It is not paralysed, but it is dislocated; I believe that I can tell you what happened to the child. Some person has got hold of it by the arm and swung it round, and thus pulled the arm out of the socket; have you seen anyone serve the child in that way?" He said, "I have frequently." I said, "That is the cause of it."
1138. In what direction was it dislocated? It was the right arm, the upper part of the bone resting on the collar-bone. It was out of the socket, and drawn right over.
1139. Why did you undertake to treat it? The father asked me whether I could do anything for it, as two doctors could not do anything. I said, "Yes." I ordered hot water and mustard, and fomented it well, and then put it in its place again, and when it went off with a click the father said, "What is that? Is the bone broken?" I said, "No; it has slipped into its place." Then I bound the arm to the body. In about three months the child's arm was as right as ever.
1140. Supposing a man came to you with a discharge from the knee-joint, from an injury, what would you infer from that? I would not attend it.
1141. Why not? I would not take any surgical cases if there was another medical man near.
1142. But if there was not another medical man near? Then I would do the best I could.
1143. Would the colour of the discharge make any difference as to the nature of the complaint? I never had a case of that sort, so I should not want to know.
1144. You do not know anything about anatomy? No.
1145. Yet you undertake to treat the diseases of a machine of which you know nothing? I do the best I can for the person who is ill, and who comes to me.
1146. You give yourself out as a medical man, yet you do not know anything about the composition of the body you are going to treat. Would you undertake to treat a disabled steam-engine without knowing anything about it? I should not.
1147. Can you describe the circulation of the blood? My memory will not permit it; I am too old. If I were spoken to in this way fifteen or twenty years ago it would have been different with me. I cannot retain anything hardly now in my memory.
1148. Suppose a person came to you with a dislocated eye—the eye out of the socket—what would you do? I should not interfere with it; I should send the case to some one else.
1149. *Mr. Dodds.*] You say that you assisted a doctor at Burwood? Yes, but rather that he assisted me.
1150. How did you become acquainted with this doctor? I was not acquainted with him until I sent for him.
1151. You knew nothing at all about him? No.
1152. Do you know his name? I knew it at the time, but I forget it now; I believe it is Dr. Little.
1153. *Mr. Jacob.*] You seldom undertake surgical cases? I never do now.
1154. You have done so when a properly qualified doctor was not at hand? Just so; I had a case at Hill End.
1155. *Chairman.*] Do you say that you never treat surgical cases? Not now.
1156. Cancer is a surgical case, is it not? No; I do not cut.
1157. Do you say that it is not a surgical case? Of course where it is cut it is surgical, but I do not cut.

Dr. Thomas James Pickburn called in, sworn, and examined:—

- Dr. T.J. Pickburn. 1158. *Chairman.*] What are you? I am Doctor of Medicine and Master of Surgery of the University of Aberdeen, a Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, England, a Licentiate in Midwifery of the Royal College of Surgeons, and Licentiate of the Apothecaries Society, London.
- 8 June, 1887. 1159. You have been practising in the Colony for some time? Nearly eleven years.
1160. Shortly after your arrival you came into contact with a person named Bottrell? Yes. On the day after my arrival I met Bottrell at the Medical Board of New South Wales, where I had been to register my diplomas. He had been there to register his qualifications, but I believe he failed.
1161. You made his acquaintance then? I met him before on board the vessel coming from Melbourne.
1162. He made certain propositions to you to join him in practice, did he not? He said that he had failed to register his diploma, which was very inconvenient for him, and he suggested that I should join him in partnership; and in order that I might see exactly the line of business which he carried on he invited me to his house in Castlereagh-street, where I went the same evening. I saw that he was practising as a specialist in men's diseases—that he was doing a ready-money practice in male complaints—clap, syphilis, spermatorrhœa, and the like—and after seeing what I saw I of course declined his offer.
1163. There were a number of patients there, were there not? I could not say.
1164. Were you not in the room when he was seeing his patients? No.
1165. Were you in such a position at any time that you could know what he was doing? No. I may say that I was asked in good faith to go to his house in order that I might judge for myself before deciding to accept his offer or otherwise, and therefore I feel that I ought not to reveal what I did see.
1166. The impression which you formed was, that he was doing a large practice—making a great deal of money? I say that I believe he had a ready-money practice in the way which I have mentioned.
1167. He was doing a large business, probably thousands a year? I could not say. It is quite impossible for me to give any information.
1168. When he asked you to join him, did he not give you any information as to the probable gain? I may say that in order to induce me to go he said that not only was he doing a good thing, but that he was likely to do a very good thing indeed.
1169. What was the impression which "a good thing" conveyed, some thousands a year I suppose? You must remember that all this is filtering through eleven years.

1170.

1170. Were not you to have half a share? I forget. However, he said to me, "In a few years your fortune will be made if you walk in my path, but if you walk in your own respectable path you will not make a fortune."
1171. By that question he insinuated that his was not a respectable path? He allowed me fully to see what his business was; he made no attempt to conceal it.
1172. But being a properly educated medical practitioner and a gentleman, you came to the conclusion that the business which he carried on was of such a disreputable character that you really could not sacrifice your character for the sake of gain, although the prospect of a fortune in a few years was held out to you? Quite so. I should have lost my self-respect, and I am sure the respect of every other medical man of my acquaintance.
1173. I suppose there are things you could describe, but you feel you would be betraying a confidence by doing so? I repeat that I was asked to go there in good faith and judge for myself about the business. I think that I have no right to describe all the theatrical arrangements made to decoy the public.
1174. There were theatrical arrangements then? Yes, the usual things.
1175. The sum total of it was that you were convinced that it was a means of extorting money from the public under the guise of medical treatment? Quite so.
1176. *Mr. Jacob.*] Were you there any length of time? About an hour and a half or two hours.
1177. What do you mean by theatrical arrangements? That is what I have declined to say anything about. There was a display of plates, and books, and instruments.
1178. Not a theatrical performance on his part? No.
1179. *Chairman.*] What was the opinion that you formed about him—did you think that he was an educated man? I almost forget; I have never spoken to him since.
1180. Did he strike you as having had any medical training at all? I think that he was perfectly ignorant of general medicine. He may have been well up in his special branch for all I know, but as far as general medicine was concerned he knew nothing about it. I think that he confessed as much to me. He said that he was anxious to have a medical man with him in order to have someone to run with in safety.
1181. As a screen? He said that he had a screen in Melbourne (Gilbert) who was a medical man, but who, unfortunately, was always drunk, and was not much use to him. He said that if he had a medical man who was not always drunk he would be very useful to him in Sydney.

Dr.
T. J. Pickburn
8 June, 1887.

FRIDAY, 10 JUNE, 1887.

Present:—

THE HONORABLE JOHN MILDRED CREED IN THE CHAIR.

MR. DODDS, | MR. CREED,
MR. WATT.

George Henry Bethel called in, sworn, and examined:—

1182. *Chairman.*] Where do you live? In Botany-street, Surry Hills.
1183. What are you? A homœopathist.
1184. What do you mean by that? I treat homœopathically people who require any medical assistance.
1185. Then you are really a homœopathical physician? I do not know whether I should use the word physician.
1186. You are a homœopathic medical practitioner? Yes.
1187. How long have you been so? I have practised now for twenty-five years.
1188. For gain? For gain.
1189. You were formerly I think in the Government Printing Office? Yes.
1190. When did you leave the Government Printing Office? In January, 1882.
1191. What was your reason for leaving? One reason was because of failing eyesight. I left under a certificate of Dr. Evans, who made an examination of my eyes, and told me that I had a disease of the eye, and that if I remained at the occupation I was engaged in in two or three years time I might go blind. But irrespective of this, it was my intention from the very first, over twenty-eight years ago, to qualify myself.
1192. What was your particular duty at the Government Printing Office? Machinist.
1193. You pulled proofs? No.
1194. You never pulled proofs? Never.
1195. What was your duty? I was a journeyman when I went there.
1196. A compositor? No; there were not many machines then, but I was a machinist at Pacey & Friars.
1197. Was it your duty to feed the machine or set it going? To oversee everything connected with it.
1198. I think the reason given in the Estimates for voting you £365 was that you left the Government Printing Office on the ground of physical disability? Yes, from my eyes.
1199. You say you were practising homœopathic medicine for twenty-five years? Yes.
1200. When did your duties take you to the Government Printing Office, in the daytime or at night? In the daytime.
1201. Then you only practised at night? Yes, after hours.
1202. Of course, if you practised medicine you studied medicine—where did you do this? Under Dr. Bellamy.
1203. Will you describe your course of studies? I have been with him in his practice.
1204. I am asking you in what way he taught you? By explaining the nature and action of medicines—physiology, pathology, anatomy, and all those things.
1205. How did he do this, in the course of his practice? Yes.
1206. As you walked along, and in the patients' houses? Sometimes in the patients' houses, and in his own house.
1207. Did he teach you anatomy at the patients' houses? Oh, no; he would explain it to me; he would explain the nature of diseases, and so on.
1208. Did he ever give you any set studies—did he ever take you for an hour at a time and deliver a lecture? Yes, frequently.
1209. Had he any other pupils? Not that I am aware of. He was my family physician, and that is how I became acquainted with him. He saw the bent I had, and said I ought to go in for medicine.

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1210. Did he really do more than casually talk to you about medicine? Oh, yes; he told me what books to get, and what to study.
1211. Did you ever study at any medical school? No.
1212. Did you ever attend a course of lectures? Frequently, at the School of Arts.
1213. Delivered by whom? Dr. Dixon and others.
1214. On what? Physiology, anatomy, and occasional lectures on chemistry.
1215. Did you ever dissect? No; I do not practise surgery.
1216. Did you ever attend any course of practical physiology? Only at the lectures I attended.
1217. You tried no experiments, or saw no experiments conducted? Yes, I did see experiments conducted.
1218. But only at the School of Arts? Yes.
1219. Do you consider that an efficient school of medicine? Very likely not; but you must do work according to your means. I had not sufficient money to go through the regular curriculum and to go Home; but nevertheless I have studied extensively.
1220. Did you ever attend a case of midwifery? Plenty.
1221. Who gave you the training for that? Private study, and out with others.
1222. Who were the others? I was out with numbers.
1223. Name them? I have been out with Dr. Brereton, Dr. Bellamy, and others.
1224. They both happen to be dead;—can you tell us one who is alive? I have been out with Dr. Sibly frequently to operations; but I do not care for operations and surgery. This is a note written by Dr. Brereton.
1225. This is in your own handwriting? No; Dr. Brereton gave me that before he died. I asked him if he would give me a note stating how long he had known me, and that I had practised medicine. He was then suffering from dropsy, and could not use the pen except to sign his name. That is his signature.
1226. This note only certifies that for ten years you have been practising medicine for a livelihood? Yes; he did not go into particulars.
1227. It is dated 25th October, 1886;—how long was that before his death? It was not very long, because I attended him at the last myself. I have attended a number of honorable gentlemen belonging to the Legislative Council, and I could name them.
1228. It is not a question as to whom you attended, but whether you have had opportunities of acquiring knowledge? My knowledge has been gained from private study.
1229. Professor Anderson Stuart, in his evidence before the Committee, gave the course of studies necessary for a student to pass through before obtaining a degree in medicine. I will name the different subjects, and ask you if you have studied them—"Physiology"? Yes, I studied physiology.
1230. In what way? Privately.
1231. By books? Yes.
1232. "Practical physiology" you have never studied—you have never made any experiments under the supervision of a teacher? No.
1233. "Surgery"? I do not practise surgery; Dr. Mackellar and Dr. Sibly used to do my surgery.
1234. How have you studied anatomy? From different writers; I have read anatomy extensively.
1235. But you have no knowledge of dissection? No.
1236. "Practical pharmacy"? I have not studied that; only the homœopathic preparations.
1237. Have you attended lectures on "materia medica"? I have studied at home.
1238. But you have had no teachers? No.
1239. "Pathology"? I have not had any practical teaching on this subject, but have acquired an acquaintance with it by private study.
1240. Reading from books? Yes.
1241. Have you studied vaccination? I am not in favour of vaccination.
1242. You have never learnt it? Yes; I have vaccinated occasionally.
1243. Vaccination is one of the things which has to be specially taught, and for which a special certificate has to be obtained—did you obtain that certificate? No; I do not vaccinate. I have refused, because I do not believe in the practice.
1244. Never having learnt it, you consider yourself qualified to judge? I have read a good deal on the subject, and according to my judgment I do not think vaccination is right.
1245. Have you ever attended any practice at a recognized hospital? I have never been in any hospital.
1246. Have you ever been present at a *post mortem* examination? No.
1247. And you have never attended lectures on midwifery? I have attended lectures, but they have not been given in a medical school. I have some of the best books on midwifery, and I have been out with others.
1248. Do you treat diseases of women, and use instruments? No, I do not use instruments.
1249. I think I could quote a case in which you used an instrument? I do not think so.
1250. In Underwood-street, Paddington, you used an instrument? Only a speculum.
1251. What was your object in using a speculum? To ascertain whether there was any ulceration, enlargement, or inflammation, or if there was a polypus.
1252. Suppose there had been a polypus, what would you have done? I would have called a surgeon.
1253. Have you ever attended any lectures on the diseases of women? No; I have never attended lectures, but I have read a great deal.
1254. You have never attended any demonstrations on the diseases of women, and never been present at practice on diseases of women? No; I have acquired my knowledge by private study.
1255. Have you attended any lectures on the principles and practice of medicine? I have attended some; I cannot call to mind the number.
1256. Where? Not in any college.
1257. Then where would they be? At the School of Arts.
1258. "Diseases of the eye"? No; I do not interfere with the eye.
1259. I think you advertise that you treat the eye—do you not advertise a blight lotion? No; you never saw an advertisement of mine in the newspaper. I never advertise.
1260. Did you ever treat eyes for blight, or anything of that sort? No. In the case of a slight inflammation I might give a simple lotion, but the eye is too delicate an organ to interfere with, and I do not consider myself competent to deal with it.
1261. Have you ever attended any clinical lectures on medicine? No, I have not.

1262. Have you ever attended any lectures on medical jurisprudence? No. I purchase the very best books I can get, and study them every day, and have done so for the last thirty years. I continue to study now just as I did at the first.
1263. Then really the whole of your knowledge has been acquired from books? And some little teaching from medical men.
1264. Dr. Bellamy, who you say taught you, has been dead twenty years; did Dr. Brereton teach you much? Yes; he always came with me to cases of mine, when I required him, and so has Dr. Mackellar. Dr. Mackellar has often paid me a compliment, and stated that I did my diagnosing very correctly.
1265. *Mr. Dodds.*] I think you stated that you had received some lectures from Dr. Dixon at the School of Arts? I attended his classes.
1266. What is his profession? He is a lecturer at the University.
1267. Do you mean Mr. Dixon, the chemist? No; it was Mr. Thomas Dixon.
1268. *Chairman.*] On what subjects were the lectures? They were on anatomy and physiology. He had guinea-pigs upon which he operated.
1269. But they were only popular lectures to arouse an interest in the subject? No; there was a class of some sixteen or eighteen when I attended. It was a regular class upstairs.
1270. In what year was that? I could not say exactly; I think it was when Dr. Dixon first came out here.
1271. *Mr. Dodds.*] Then the Dr. Dixon of whom you speak is not the Mr. Dixon who usually teaches chemistry at the School of Arts? No.

Mr.
G. H. Bethel.
10 June, 1887.

Henry Sinclair, M.D., called in, sworn, and examined:—

1272. *Chairman.*] Where do you live? At 161, Liverpool-street.
1273. What are your qualifications? I am a Doctor of Medicine and Master of Surgery of Queen's University, Ireland. I am also a Licentiate of Midwifery. I was formerly Government examiner of patients applying for admission to the hospitals under Government order.
1274. I think that in former years you lived at Wollongong? Yes.
1275. And when there you knew a person named Fawcett? Yes.
1276. What was he doing? He had many occupations. During the time I lived at Wollongong I knew him to act as poundkeeper and to be a bailiff of the Court. He tried to be a sort of engineer, and finally he started some form of religion. I do not know what he called it; but he had some place in which he held religious services.
1277. Was that a calling for gain? I could not say whether he tried to make money out of it; but he was a man generally regarded as trying his hand at everything; and until he started as a medical practitioner I do not think he did very well.
1278. When did he start as a medical practitioner? At the time I knew him he was not a medical practitioner.
1279. When was that? Somewhere about the year 1865.
1280. Did he practise at that time? No; he never made any particular pretence to medicine.
1281. Did he make any pretence to medicine before he left Wollongong? He was at Wollongong when I left; but when I next heard of him he was Dr. Fawcett, of Hill End. He had no connection with medicine when I last knew him, and I did not know that he had until I heard of him as a doctor at Hill End.
1282. I suppose you knew him to talk to? I frequently spoke to him.
1283. What was your impression as to his education? I think he is a man of ordinary education; I would not call him an educated man.
1284. Have you met him at all since that time? Yes; only once. He was treasurer to a lodge that I had, and he came to pay me the lodge fee for one quarter, and I then entered into conversation with him. I told him I remembered him, and I made some remarks about his assuming the title of doctor of medicine, and he had the presumption to tell me that he was qualified. I said to him, "Now, Mr. Fawcett, you know very well you are not qualified. I have known you for a number of years, and you are not on the register." He said, "Oh, but I belonged to a homœopathic society in London before I came out here." I said, "That does not constitute you a doctor of medicine, and you put M.D.H. or H.M.D. after your name in a small pamphlet, and endeavour to lead the public astray." He has published a pamphlet in which he uses the letters M.D.H., his object being to make the people believe that he is a qualified practitioner.
1285. That is all you know about him? There is one more fact. Mr. Fawcett was doctor to this lodge before I had it, and the head of the lodge told me that he led many of the members to suppose that he was legally qualified. In conversation with several of them he endeavoured to make them believe that he was legally qualified.
1286. The chief officer of the lodge told you he had led them to believe that he was legally qualified, and that on that ground they had employed him as lodge doctor? I could not say that.
1287. Can you tell me the name of this officer? Mr. Johnstone; I believe he lives at Pyrmont.
1288. Do you know a person named E. H. T. Bottrell? I do by name and by sight, but I never spoke to him.
1289. He is practising as a medical man, is he not? Yes.
1290. He professes to be a specialist, and to have special knowledge of venereal diseases? Yes. He lives just above me.
1291. On more than one occasion, I believe, patients have come from his consulting-rooms to yours? Yes.
1292. Will you take the first case, and tell us what happened. You need not mention names, it might be a betrayal of confidence? Some two years ago an ordinary labouring man came to me for the purpose of consulting me, and he said he had a discharge, and asked how much I would charge to cure him. I said, "I do not do anything of that sort; I will charge you my proper fee, and I will do as much good as I can for you." He said, "I have been to a man up there just above you named Bottrell, and he told me that he would cure me for £30, and I then asked him how long it would take, and he said, 'Oh, it will take some little time.'" The man said, "I made the reply, 'I am living up the country, and must get to my work, and can only stay here a short time; I should like to be cured more rapidly than that,' and Bottrell said, 'Oh, if you want to be cured quickly I can cure you in a couple of days, but it will cost £60.'" I

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I said to the man that I thought that was very extortionate, and he said, "I could not afford the £60, but I would have tried to give him £20, if he would have taken it." I then proceeded to the professional part and examined the man, and saw that he had a simple gleet. The fact is that he had been humbugged with one quack and another; he had never been to a proper medical man, and simply wanted an instrument passed. I passed an instrument, stretching his urethra, and gave him a mixture, and he promised faithfully to write and tell me if he was not better. I have never heard from him, and I conclude that the stretching of the urethra cured his discharge. It usually does. That, of course, I am not positive about. For this he paid me a fee of one guinea.

1293. Have you any other case? The second case was that of a young lad living with his parents, who had actually got himself into debt. He had had to borrow the money, and had been going for a considerable time to this man Bottrell. At last his parents found what was the matter with him, and, as they knew me, sent him to me, and asked me to tell them what I thought. He had paid Bottrell, I think, in the first instance, £12 10s., and Bottrell, after a little while, told him that some additional electric treatment would have to be undergone, and he would have to pay another £12 10s. However, I examined this lad, and I found that he was suffering from varicocele, and nothing but operative treatment would cure him. All this humbug was simply wasting his time and his money. There is also a third case which I remember. It was the case of a young man who had syphilis, and some pains down the shin-bones. This young man also paid Bottrell £12 10s. as the first fee. After he had been going to him for a week or two he was getting no better, and Bottrell informed him that these pains, which are ordinary symptoms of syphilis, were symptoms of paralysis, and that it would be necessary to pass electric currents down his thighs, and he told the patient that the money had run out, and that before he could commence this new treatment he would require another £12 10s. The young man not being able to afford it came to me. I have also met with several instances in which patients after spending their money in this way have been obliged to come to the Government institutions for treatment.

1294. Can you give any other information which you think would be useful to the Committee in this inquiry? I should like to mention a few more cases not connected with Bottrell. In my position as Government examiner of patients applying for hospitals, I examined about 3,000 people a year, so that I saw a large number of these cases. I do not remember all of them; but I should like to give the Committee one or two examples. A man applied for admission to the hospital, having epithelioma of the lip, which is a form of cancer. From what he told me, it was at first a very small epithelioma, one that could have been very readily removed, and the man cured. I believe this man went to Fawcett and another, but I am not positive; at any rate he went to two unqualified men, one of whom professed to be a curer of cancer, and I think Fawcett was one of them. These men told him that they would cure him, and he was under their treatment for two years, and paid them a large sum of money. He could then see, as everybody else could, that the cancer had increased, and had eaten away the greater part of his face, and destroyed the jaw. I believe the case was hopeless, and do not think anything could have saved his life.

1295. Is it not the generally received opinion among members of the medical profession that this disease is only curable by operation—only by removal with the knife? Yes.

1296. And that any attempt to treat it in any other way is only trifling with the patient's chance of recovery, and is not justifiable? Yes, and it rather aggravates the disease. The man had wasted all his money, and I was obliged to send him to the hospital. I do not believe any surgeon could have cured him; he had virtually lost his life through the treatment he had received. There is another case, which is rather an amusing one. A man had hydrocele, or fluid in the testicles, which also can be cured only by an operation, which is a very simple one. This man had been for ten months under the treatment of two unqualified men. He had paid them he assured me a considerable amount of money. They had done nothing but apply lotions to the hydrocele; they did not seem to recognize what it was. The man was astonished when I told him he could be cured in a very short time. He also applied to be sent into the hospital under Government order.

1297. In your experience as a medical officer at the hospital you have had numerous cases in which patients have been treated by uneducated medical practitioners, and who have afterwards had to come to the hospital, having suffered pecuniary loss and bodily injury in consequence of having been improperly treated by unqualified men? Yes.

1298. In your experience and practice you have seen large evils arise from the fact that the public are unable to judge between the qualified and unqualified practitioner? Yes. When these people were asked, "Why did you not go to a proper doctor," they said, "I did not know he was not a doctor; he has got 'doctor' on his door, and advertisements in the paper." Frequently I have been told that. These are ignorant people, and they do not know any better, and I believe the great evil is that these practitioners are allowed to use the term doctor.

1299. Then your experience, which has been an exceptionally large one, has enabled you to form the opinion that a large proportion of uneducated people who consult these men do so under the belief that they have had proper training, have passed the usual examinations, and are legally qualified? Yes, that is so.

1300. And you think it is necessary that there should be some means by which such people should be able to distinguish between those who have received a medical education and those who have not? That is exactly what I wished to say.

1301. *Mr. Dodds.* By reason of these people calling themselves doctors they can impose more readily upon the public? They can.

1302. And that ought to be prevented? That should be prevented.

1303. By representing themselves as doctors, and inducing people to consult them under that impression, they perpetrate a fraud upon the public? Undoubtedly. In my experience as Government examiner I had to send numbers of cases to the hospital which, had they gone to an ordinary practitioner, or to the out-patient department of a hospital, would have been cured in a short time, but they had got so bad that I was compelled to send them in, and they went in under Government order, and were a great expense to the Government.

1304. You found very many cases in which persons applied to you for admission to the hospital only after they had expended all their money in the payment of unqualified men, and who, if they had had more money to go on with, would still have continued under the treatment of these men? Yes, and consequently the Government had to keep them subsequently in a hospital.

1305. There was a pecuniary loss to the Government? A large loss.

John

John Cæsar Lubinski called in, sworn, and examined:—

1306. *Chairman.*] Were do you reside? At present at 123, Gloucester-street.
 1307. How long have you resided in Sydney? Close on eleven years.
 1308. What is your calling? Well, at present I am a publican.
 1309. But you are also practising medicine, are you not? Only without fee at present; I used to.
 1310. When did you cease to practise medicine for gain? When I bought the hotel.
 1311. When was that? About four or five months ago.
 1312. Then up to that time for the previous eleven years you were practising medicine? Yes.
 1313. All the time in Sydney? All the time in Sydney. Of course I practised before.
 1314. Where? In New Zealand.
 1315. What part of New Zealand? Dunedin.
 1316. You were there with Dr. Hanson? I was in partnership with Dr. Hanson.
 1317. Will you swear you were not his groom? I swear I was in partnership. I will swear that I have never been a groom to anybody.
 1318. What is your country? I am a Pole, and I am a nobleman.
 1319. Had you any trade? Never.
 1320. Where did you study medicine? Two years in Warsaw; I never finished it.
 1321. Have you any qualification at all? I was assistant to Dr. Hanson, and also his partner. I studied medicine two years at Warsaw.
 1322. That was the whole of your training? Yes.
 1323. In what years did you study medicine at Warsaw? In 1871 and 1872.
 1324. You never passed any examination there? I am a B.A.
 1325. I mean in medicine? No. Of course I passed from year to year during the two years I was there.
 1326. You have advertised a great deal in Sydney, have you not? I did.
 1327. Did you take any particular class of practice? Yes, syphilis.
 1328. Any other? No.
 1329. Any diseases of women? Connected with syphilis, yes.
 1330. Any besides that? No; I have done a few accouchements, but very few.
 1331. I believe you guarantee to cure all your cases? I return the money if I do not.
 1332. How long is it before you return the money? Immediately. I guarantee to cure in a certain time; if I do not cure in that time I return the money—or rather I did; I do not now.
 1333. You had a pupil named Macmahon at one time, had you not? He was not a pupil; he was a man who had nothing to eat, and I asked him to dispense a few of my medicines, and he started for himself. That is not my fault.
 1334. William Macmahon was his name, was it not? Yes.
 1335. You say he was not a pupil of yours? He was not.
 1336. Did you take him to dispense your medicines? Yes.
 1337. What knowledge had he of dispensing? None.
 1338. How long was he with you? To the best of my recollection, about three or four months.
 1339. And at the termination of that time he commenced on his own account? At the termination of that time he started up country as the manager for a publican.
 1340. What do you mean by manager? Well, barman.
 1341. When did he begin to practise medicine? When he returned to Sydney, some six months afterwards.
 1342. What did he style himself? Homœopathist.
 1343. At first, did he style himself homœopathist? Yes.
 1344. Did he not call himself Dr. Macmahon? That I could not say.
 1345. Where did he do this? In Liverpool-street, a few doors from the "Cambridge Hotel," on the opposite side.
 1346. You mean near Booth's baths? Yes, the same side, a little down the hill.
 1347. Then afterwards he went to Crown-street, did he not? That I do not know.
 1348. Will you swear you had no connection with this Crown-street establishment? I was in Crown-street myself, not with him.
 1349. You swear you had no connection with him after he left you? None whatever.
 1350. I suppose he is a grossly ignorant man with regard to medicine, is he not? It is hardly fit for me to say he is or he is not. I do not believe he knows much about it.
 1351. He knew nothing when he came to you? No.
 1352. He was with you, you say, between three and four months? Yes.
 1353. And during that period dispensed your medicine? Yes.
 1354. And how soon after he first came did he commence to dispense your medicine? In fact he never really did dispense; I was always there when he did so. He simply looked at my book, and if I happened not to be there he could only turn up the book and see the name of the patient, and fill the bottle as it was before.
 1355. Did you train him at all—did you attempt to teach him anything? No.
 1356. I am told this man went to you and said he would give you £50 to make him a doctor of medicine? That is entirely false; he never gave me a threepenny bit, and I never asked him for such, and he never offered. I say that on my oath.
 1357. Where is he now? I could not say.
 1358. When did you see him last? Over twelve months ago.
 1359. He is somewhere about Sydney now, is he not? I believe so, but I cannot say positively. I believe he is employed at Anthony Hordern's. I only say this on hearsay.
 1360. Do you know what his trade was? He trained, I believe, for a surveyor.
 1361. Had he any trade—was he a chainman, or employed by a surveyor? That I could not say. He is a gentlemanly fellow in appearance. He has not had much education; that I am positive of. I am only saying what he told me—that he trained or qualified for a surveyor in Ireland, and he was in some such capacity here.
 1362. What was about his age? He was a very young fellow. Perhaps twenty-four or twenty-six.
 1363. Were you doing a considerable practice when you were practising medicine? Yes; I was doing about £1,500 a year.

J. C.
Lubinski.
10 June, 1887

J. C.
Lubienski.
10 June, 1887.

1364. Why did you give it up? Because I am a gentleman, and it is not my calling, and as soon as I had enough money to go into another business I gave it up.

1365. You wanted something more decent and respectable, and therefore you went into a public-house? I beg your pardon, not more decent and respectable.

1366. *Mr. Watt.*] More remunerative—did it pay better? No; my present business is not so remunerative. I give advice in medicine gratis now.

WEDNESDAY, 15 JUNE, 1887.

Present:—

THE HONORABLE JOHN MILDRED CREED IN THE CHAIR.

MR. DODDS,
MR. JACOB,

MR. CREED,
MR. STEWART.

Mr. William Moore called in, sworn, and examined:—

Mr.
W. Moore.
15 June, 1887.

1367. *Chairman.*] Where do you reside? I am residing at Lawson; I resided formerly at 154, Elizabeth-street, Sydney.

1368. At one time you resided at 241, Elizabeth-street? Yes.

1369. What are you? I am a homeopathic practitioner. I have been one for twenty-nine years. Prior to that time I used to practise the veterinary art. I never thought of living by this means when I came out to the Colony.

1370. What other occupation have you followed here? None.

1371. Were you not coachman to somebody? I looked after Mr. Salomon's horse and dog-cart, and sometimes his store, for about nine months.

1372. You lived at his private residence? Yes.

1373. For how long have you been practising medicine for gain? Twenty-nine years.

1374. Have you been doing anything else during that time? No.

1375. Did you ever study the practice of medicine in relation to humanity? Oh, yes, a long time before I came to the Colony.

1376. Where? In Hull. I never studied in a college. I studied with the help of a friend, and a Laurie's epitome. I practised the homœopathic system of the veterinary art. I have been really connected with the cure of diseases since I was 12 years old.*

1377. You never attended any recognized school of medicine? No.

1378. Or lectures? No.

1379. Have you ever dissected? No; I studied anatomy from books.

1380. You have never had any teaching? I was associated in Maitland with Dr. Gordon, who had gone through a four years' curriculum.†

1381. He was not a qualified man? No; but his uncle was a qualified man in Scotland.

1382. Mr. Gordon, of Maitland, had not passed an examination? No; he had no diploma.

1383. For how long were you with him? We were in practice together for about five years.

1384. You were not a pupil of his? No; I was his partner.

1385. You have attended no lectures on anatomy, physiology, pathology, materia medica, midwifery, or surgery? No.

1386. You have never attended a midwifery case? I have never studied the question.

1387. Are you of opinion that you have a good knowledge of anatomy and physiology? I cannot say. I have studied more particularly materia medica and the physiology of disease. I never went in much for anatomy, because I did not intend to practise surgery.

1388. Did you ever attend a *post mortem* examination with a teacher? No.

1389. You have had no demonstrations in pathology? No.

1390. You have never actually seen from a *post mortem* examination the change which has been produced in any organ of the body by a disease? No, not in the human system. I have seen plenty of instances as regards the animal system.

1391. Are you the author of the pamphlet "Man know thyself"? Yes; I am responsible for every word that it contains.

1392. Whatever quotations it contains are inserted because they represent your views? Yes, to the best of my recollection.

* * *

1397. *Chairman.*] From your knowledge of anatomy and physiology you believe this to be possible? I do not speak on the strength of my knowledge of those subjects. I know it is a proved fact, but how or why it takes place I do not pretend to give a definition.

1398. You say that your knowledge of anatomy and physiology is not sufficient to explain how it happens? No; I studied merely to enable me to practise medicine, but never to go in for surgery. My chief object has been to study that which a patient was suffering from—the effect of drugs on the human system.

1399. Is it not necessary that you should have some knowledge of the human system and the changes produced by disease before you can prescribe to remedy it? Yes. I have studied a great deal of that kind of thing. I have studied "Gray's Anatomy."

1400. You say, "Wind from the female has been known in many cases to pass under these circumstances into the male, and to inflate him like a bladder";—how does wind pass from the woman into the man? I have

* NOTE (on revision):—I did not mention Laurie's Epitome, but said that I had studied Culpepper, Coffin, the Thompsonian system (now called Eclectic), also much Homœopathic literature, and some Allopathic. I may here add that I have also studied Hydropathy, and practically studied Medical Clairvoyance, Medical Astrology, and any thing or system which had any repute in the cure of disease.

† NOTE (*on revision*) :—I did not say four years ; I do not know how long, only that he was with his uncle.

‡ Answers to questions 1393 to 1396 inclusive expunged by resolution of the Committee.

have never given the least thought or attention to the matter; it had no relation to the cure of the diseases which I laid myself out to treat. I had more pressing subjects to study. I have scarcely given ten minutes' thought at a time to this particular matter.

1401. But how does it happen? I have never gone into the matter. It does happen, and I have been told of such cases. A man-of-war's man who lived with me for some years knew all about this matter. I asked him, "How is it that you sailors are so liable to get blown?" He said, "It happens this way: We take up with the first girl we meet. In twenty-four hours we take up with another, and if the former one gets a chance she is sure to blow you."

1402. You have not sufficient knowledge of anatomy to explain how it happens? No.

1403. Do you not think it is advisable that you should make an inquiry in this respect? We cannot really tell the cause of many things. It would be no great benefit to me to ascertain how this thing happens.

1404. Have you had any instruction with regard to the use of the microscope? Yes, a little.

1405. From whom? Mr. Charles Harper, who brought me a 40-guinea one on his return from Paris; I had one before that time, a 10-guinea one.

1406. In what year did he instruct you? Between eight and ten years ago, when I lived at 241, Elizabeth-street. He had just returned from his studies; he has been Home since then.

1407. It was after he obtained the license of the Apothecaries Company in 1876? Yes.

1408. Who gave you instruction before then? No one; I had read a work on the subject.

1409. Have you said on any occasion that you can detect cancer in the human system from an examination of the blood from any portion of the body? Yes.

1410. That is, if a man has a cancer in his liver you can discern from an examination of the blood from his hand whether his liver is cancerous or not? Yes; I can tell from such an examination whether the malady exists in his system.

1411. It is a discovery of your own? Yes. I used to put a patient's blood under the microscope. I noticed the difference between good sound blood and diseased blood. I studied the different forms of the globules, and in this way, after many experiments, I learned to detect by a man's blood whether he was suffering from cancer or not.

1412. How many experiments did you make before you made the discovery? I cannot say; I have never kept any account of my experiments. Whenever a patient seemed to show a sign of cancer or of a malignant sore I examined a drop of his blood carefully under the microscope.

1413. Did you make ten, fifteen, or twenty experiments to test the value of your discovery? I cannot really tell you how many experiments I made. I used to examine diseased blood whenever I had a little time at my disposal. I found in cases of cancer that it varies greatly. There is a certain formation of the globule which I have never found to exist in a healthy body.

1414. *Mr. Dodds.*] Did Mr. Gordon, from whom you received instruction at Maitland, follow any other profession besides that of a homœopathic practitioner? Yes; he was an allopathic practitioner, too. He was a farmer when I first made his acquaintance.

1415. Was he not a baker? Yes; he learned the trade from his eldest son. I cured a little daughter of his whom Dr. Hanford had given up. She is now living in Sydney—a grown-up woman.

1416. *Mr. Jacob.*] Do you profess to know cancer thoroughly when you see it in a human being? I could not say positively in every case.

1417. Have you tested a person's blood with a view to ascertaining if he is suffering from an internal cancer? I cannot recollect a particular case of internal cancer. I have taken blood out of the system to find out whether there was any cancer or malignant blood disease in it.

1418. You would not be certain from an examination of the blood whether it was a cancer or some other malignant disease? I know enough to satisfy myself whether the disease is a cancer or not.

1419. Have you discovered an internal cancer by the examination of the person's blood under the microscope? I cannot call a case of the kind to mind. I studied the state in which my patients were before I gave an opinion as to whether I could cure them or not.

1420. Have you cured them after you have examined their blood in this way? Yes.

1421. *Mr. Stewart.*] Did I understand you to say that you have studied veterinary medicine? Oh, yes, since I was a boy.

1422. In what college? None. My father had the management of a thousand acres of land. He did a good deal of veterinary work.

1423. You studied sufficiently to enable you to practise? I never studied the subject with a view to practising it. I studied it because I was fond of it.

1424. What are the symptoms of disease in a horse's gall bladder? I cannot say that I have ever treated a case of that kind. I have never seen the gall bladder of a horse yet, and if anyone has I should regard him as the greatest discoverer of the age. I have never met a man who has seen one. I have dissected some hundreds of horses, but I have never found a gall bladder yet.*

1425. What is the chief distinction between a horse's stomach and a cow's stomach? I know the difference. I have noticed the distinction in the formation of the stomachs. The stomach of a horse is almost a bag; the other is of a ruminating character.

1426. *Chairman.*] You have retired from practice? Comparatively so.

1427. You have been very successful pecuniarily in your practice? Yes.

1428. You are now a wealthy man? I can live without practising. I have been very successful in practice. I have made every penny of mine by my practice. I am comparatively a wealthy man.

Mr. N. P. Allison called in, sworn, and examined:—

1429. *Chairman.*] What is your name? I am in a kind of puzzle about my name. You seem to know my name; I suppose you have obtained it from my friends.

1430. What is your name? Nathaniel Paul Allison. I spell my surname with two P's.

1431. Where do you reside? In Mort-street, Balmain.

1432. Have you any other address or place of business? Not myself.

1433. You attend at some other place, I think? That has nothing to do with my business. I am here only to answer for myself.

Mr.
W. Moore
15 June, 1887.

Mr.
N. P. Allison.
15 June, 1887.

* NOTE (on revision):—Please say several horses.

- Mr. N. P. Allison.
15 June, 1887.
1434. What are you? I am a specialist.
1435. What do you mean by the term "specialist"? I mean that I am treating special cases.
1436. Are you a specialist in law? I have not come here to answer any question about law. I am a specialist in treating certain diseases.
1437. Are you a medical practitioner? You may call me one, I suppose, for I have practised a good deal.
1438. Have you not been in some way connected with Dr. Boyd? That is a question which I do not think you have a right to ask. Dr. Boyd will answer for himself.
1439. Have you any connection with the Dr. Boyd who has consulting-rooms in Castlereagh-street, Sydney? I have.
1440. What has been your connection? I decline to answer the question. You brought me here to answer questions concerning myself. Dr. Boyd is away in America. I do not wish to have his name mentioned in the matter.
1441. What connection had you with Dr. Boyd—were you his assistant? I have been his assistant. I have carried on the whole of his business, if that is any satisfaction to you, for nearly two years.
1442. Since he went away to America you have been doing his work under his name? Not under his name. I have been acting as his *locum tenens*. It is stated in Bruck's *Gazette*, and it has been published, too, in the papers.
1443. Dr. Boyd left here in February, 1886? You are right.
1444. Since then you have been acting as his *locum tenens* in the treatment of the special diseases? Yes.
1445. And for about nine months advertisements have appeared regularly in the papers from Dr. Boyd? They have been in the papers.
1446. These advertisements were stopped suddenly by your direction? Yes, they were.
1447. By a cabled instruction from Dr. Boyd? You seem to know more about the business than I do.
1448. Is it not so? I will not answer the question.
1449. You stopped those advertisements by direction from Dr. Boyd? I did.
1450. Were you instructed by a letter? I cannot tell you just now whether I was instructed by letter or by cablegram.
1451. Have you done any work for him since then? I am doing his work now. I ought to be doing his work this afternoon instead of being here.
1452. Patients still come to his rooms? Yes.
1453. You are a native of Hobart, I believe? I am.
1454. Have you any diploma, or any qualification at all? I have my experience.
1455. You have no diploma from any recognized college or university? No.
1456. Have you ever studied medicine? Yes, for the last fifteen or twenty years, either by reading or by practice.
1457. Which did you do first—practise or read? To tell you the truth, I have read medicine for years and years. Whenever I get a case I do not practise according to the book; I use my own judgment and treat accordingly. In some few cases I refer to the book.
1458. You have never been a student at any recognized school of medicine? No.
1459. Have you ever had any teachers? Yes.
1460. Who? Dr. Boyd taught me almost from the time I arrived in Sydney until he went away.
1461. Have you had any other teacher? I cannot say. I have been under the tuition of no one except my father, who, although not a duly qualified medical man, has practised medicine by request nearly all his life.
1462. What was his calling? For a time he had a large station, and afterwards he was an Inspector of Scab in Tasmania.
1463. You have had no qualified teacher except Dr. Boyd? No.
1464. Did you ever dissect? I am not practising surgery; I have not dissected.
1465. Have you ever attended a lecture on physiology? No.
1466. Have you ever seen an experiment of that kind conducted by a qualified teacher? No. I have seen experiments in our own place with respect to certain diseases.
1467. Have you any general knowledge of physiology? I think that I have a pretty general knowledge of the whole business. I acquired my knowledge from experience and study; I have a love for the business.
1468. Did you ever attend lectures on pathology? No.
1469. Or a *post mortem* examination? No; I do not want to attend one.
1470. You have never seen any body dissected or examined, either in health or disease? No. I have seen thousands of live bodies examined. You cannot get much from a dead person any way.
1471. You advertise a great deal in your own name? Yes.
1472. Do you advertise in the *Gloucester Gazette*? Yes.
1473. On what ground do you call yourself "Dr. Allison" in your advertisement in that paper? I do not call myself doctor; I call myself professor. The title of doctor has been forced upon me by my friends and my admirers, if I may use the term. I have taken the precaution to call myself professor.
1474. What do you mean by professor? I call myself Professor Allison, specialist.
1475. In this advertisement you say that you were "four years resident consulting physician at the Australian Medical and Surgical Infirmary, Sydney"—what is this institution? I cannot tell you any more than what appears in the advertisement. If you go round to the place you will learn all about it. It is registered here. It has been in existence for over four years.
1476. Of what does it consist—is it a building of itself? The place is not what it should have been. Before the death of Mr. Holterman, the president of the infirmary, we had the whole of the building known as Beresford Chambers. We took it on a lease, but owing to his death we abandoned the idea of going into the whole thing. All the things were ordered, and many of them are on our hands now.
1477. How long was Mr. Holterman connected with the business? From the time it started up to his death.
1478. When did it start? I cannot tell you; I do not carry these things in my head. I have other things to think of. I know that it has been in existence for a little over four years.
1479. An infirmary is a place where you treat diseases—have you any resident patients? No; the infirmary never got to that extent.

1480. Really it never existed? Excuse me, sir, it did exist. We have patients located by our instructions in private boarding-houses, where we treat them. At that time we had not the whole of the building. We were negotiating for nearly twelve months before we could get the building.

Mr. N. P.
Allison.
15 June, 1887

1481. You were in the *Tribune* office in Hobart, I believe? Yes.

1482. What position did you occupy? Various positions.

1483. What were they? I was clerk in the commercial room, and received the advertisements, and then I was publisher of the paper.

1484. The Medical and Surgical Infirmary was started by Dr. Boyd some time after his arrival here? Yes; but I do not know how long after.

1485. You were connected with him directly it was commenced? I do not think that he had been more than two months in practice when I knew him.

1486. Dr. Boyd was registered here on the 16th June, 1884, only three years since, so how could you have been, as you say, "four years resident consulting physician at the Australian Medical and Surgical Infirmary"? That is a very weak point any way. I wrote the advertisement simply from memory; I did not look up the particulars. It seemed six or eight years since I came here.

1487. It is an untrue statement? If you like to call it so I suppose it is. It does not hurt me if I had been here only six weeks. I have been too successful to be frightened by anything of that kind.

1488. What other calling have you followed in Sydney? At first I was on the survey for a few months.

1489. What position did you occupy? I was first man on a survey party. I had all the technical work to do with regard to chaining and calculations. The surveyor put them down in his book as I gave them to him.

1490. Did you take the observations? No; he used the instrument. I did all the chaining.

1491. You were chainman? Yes.

1492. What was the surveyor's name? His name was Lucas; I do not remember his christian name?

1493. Was he a licensed surveyor? I believe so.

1494. What other calling have you followed? That is the only one.

1495. You have a box at the General Post Office, number 1081, I think? Yes.

1496. You say in your advertisement, "Our system of diagnosing cases by mail is quite as satisfactory as a personal consultation"? Yes.

1497. Are you of opinion that you can tell as well from a written description as you can from observation? I said "our system of diagnosing." There is scarcely a man who can describe a simple headache.

1498. Do you think that a written communication is quite as satisfactory as an examination of the patient? I do not have a written communication. I receive a diagnosis of the case on a form which is supplied for the purpose.

1499. You mean that it is just as satisfactory to diagnose a disease by a series of answers to questions as it is to see the patient? Every bit the same. You can only do the same by seeing the man.

1500. The general appearance of a patient has nothing to do with it? It has a great deal to do with it. It is stated in the blank form.

1501. Very often there are matters in a patient's appearance which are indescribable? It does not signify very much. My experience teaches me that a great many doctors make very big mistakes as far as that goes.

1502. You advertise in a considerable number of papers? I do not; I advertise in about four papers.

1503. You advertise in enough papers to bring you a considerable number of patients? I can do that without advertisements at all. It is not necessary for me to advertise. I simply put these advertisements in to fill up a space for which Dr. Boyd contracted for a certain time. The contract has not yet expired. I do this on my own responsibility. I did it as the result of my success and practice. I will test my skill with any man's in Sydney, no matter who he is.

1504. You do not consider any special training at a recognized hospital or medical school at all necessary? It depends how a man takes it. I do not think that knowledge comes with a diploma.

1505. Do you consider study at a medical school necessary? If you do not study otherwise you must study at a medical school. You must study medicine somewhere.

1506. Do you consider it necessary? If a man goes in for surgery I do.

1507. Is it necessary to study practical physiology? In many cases it is.

1508. You consider that the classes of disease which you treat—diseases in the genital organs—do not require a special knowledge of anatomy or physiology? Of course you have to know something about it.

1509. You are quite satisfied with what you get from books? I have not got mine from books. Mine is the result of the experience I have gained in my practice.

1510. On the patients whom you have been treating? Yes, and from reading books. You cannot go by book-reading alone.

Mr. Augustus Nash called in, sworn, and examined:—

1511. *Chairman.*] Where do you reside? At 154, Elizabeth-street, Sydney.

Mr. A. Nash.

1512. What are you? I am a homœopathic practitioner of medicine.

1513. For how long have you been practising? For thirteen years. I was eighteen months at Hill End; I have been in Sydney the rest of the time.

15 June, 1887.

1514. Where did you study medicine? I studied it in Geelong for two and a half years with the Rev. A. M. Moore, and then privately with a friend of mine—Dr. Wilkins.

1515. Was the Rev. Mr. Moore a practitioner of medicine? No; he had a college for gentlemen. I went to him in order to prepare for the University.

1516. Were you studying medicine under him? No; I was studying with him while I was preparing for the University.

1517. Were you studying medicine under his direction? No.

1518. You studied privately under Dr. Wilkins? I was not his pupil. He was directing my private studies. Being very delicate, I used to devote a great deal of my time to medicine. I was under the treatment of some of the best medical men in Victoria, who seemed unable to do anything for me.*

1519. Where did Dr. Wilkins live at the time? He was in Geelong; he is still there. 1520.

* NOTE (on revision):—Being very delicate I devoted the greater part of my time, since I was 16 years of age, to the study of medicine.

Mr. A. Nash. 1520. Was he in practice? No.

1521. Was he a qualified medical practitioner? I believe so.

15 June, 1887. 1522. He could not give you any clinical teaching? No.

1523. Did you study under anybody else? I was articled for three years as an assistant to Mr. Fawcett, at Hill End, who, I concluded, although not a legally qualified medical practitioner, was recognized as such by the Board of New South Wales as one, inasmuch as he had a ward at the local hospital.

1524. You believed him to be a recognized medical practitioner? Yes.

1525. I suppose you were a pupil of his? I was supposed to be a pupil.

1526. Did you study with him? I carried on my studies by myself, as I did before.

1527. Did he give you any instructions with regard to your studies? I do not think so.*

1528. What is your opinion as to his general ability in medicine? I am not competent to answer the question. I gained practical knowledge from him. I had the use of his library, and anything he could tell me of course he did.†

1529. He could not tell you very much? Of course he is a man of great experience.

1530. What opinion did you form of his skill as a teacher? Theoretically I did not form a high opinion of his abilities.‡

1531. Your articles were for three years;—why did you leave him at the end of eighteen months? The mining industry was very slack at Hill End at that time. The people were leaving, and of course his practice was diminishing considerably. I had an offer to go to Dr. Fisher, and Mr. Fawcett was very glad when I accepted it.

1532. How long did you stay with Dr. Fisher? Six weeks.

1533. What did you do then? I did a little private practice of my own, and I have practised ever since.

1534. Have you ever dissected? No.

1535. Have you ever attended any lectures on physiology? No.

1536. On anatomy, pathology, medicine, or *materia medica*? No.

1537. Have you ever been present at a *post mortem* examination? No, except as a witness.

1538. Have you ever received any instructions in clinical medicine? No; I have read of these things in books.

1539. You are doing an extensive practice? I do not know what you call an extensive practice. I do not think I am doing an extensive practice. I may say that I am doing a successful practice.

1539½. Do you attend cases of midwifery? No.

THURSDAY, 16 JUNE, 1887.

Present:—

THE HONORABLE JOHN MILDRED CREED IN THE CHAIR.

MR. DODDS,

MR. JACOB,

MR. SUTTOR.

MR. CREED,

MR. STEWART,

Mr. William Macmahon called in, sworn, and examined:—

Mr. W.
Macmahon.

16 June, 1887.

1540. *Chairman.*] Where do you reside? At 230, Palmer-street, Woolloomooloo.

1541. What are you? I have been engaged for the last six months in a commercial house in Sydney.

1542. Prior to that time? Practising homœopathy.

1543. In what parts of Sydney have you resided when in practice? At 125, Crown-street, 146, Liverpool-street, and in Victoria-street.

1544. You were practising in Victoria-street? My plate was up, but I received no patients.

1545. For how long have you practised as a homœopathist? About three and a half years.

1546. Did you ever practise anywhere but in Sydney? In no other place.

1547. On the 12th February, 1885, I think you were called by the police as a witness in a case in which a youth named Peter Monahan was charged with assaulting Emma Steele? Yes.

1548. You gave evidence as a medical witness? Yes; I had no other alternative.

1549. And at that particular time this woman, Emma Steele, was under your care for some injury to the eye? Yes.

1550. Caused by a blow with a stone or glass? Yes; it was cut by glass, the stone having passed through a window.

1551. You also saw the body of Ann Holden in February, 1885? Yes.

1552. And you received an order from the Acting Coroner through the police to make a *post mortem* examination? Yes.

1553. Did you make that examination? No.

1554. Why? Because I was not capable of doing it.

1555. Why were you not capable? That is a strange question to ask.

1556. Was it because you never had any training? Yes.

1557. Where did you study medicine? Simply by myself, from books.

1558. During what period of time? Some months previous to starting.

1559. You were never trained at any recognized hospital, never attended any lectures or *post-mortem* examinations, never dissected? No.

1560. You never had any clinical instruction in medicine or in surgery by a recognized practitioner? No.

1561. You have some profession? I was studying for the Survey Department in New South Wales, with Mr. Hawkins, licensed surveyor.

1562. You did a considerable practice during the time you were practising, did you not? I saw a good many people.

1563. I think that you were for a certain period of time with J. Cæsar Lubienski? Yes; it was through him that I started.

1564. In what capacity were you with him? I was reading with him—nothing more.

1565.

* NOTE (on revision) :—He advised and recommended particular subjects for study.

† NOTE (on revision) :—I gained practical and clinical knowledge from him.

‡ NOTE (on revision) :—I was not impressed with his skill as a teacher of the theory or science of medicine; but gained considerable clinical information, in attending him on his rounds, as he had an extensive practice, being medical officer to eight benefit societies.

1565. Were you his assistant, or pupil, or what? More his pupil than anything.
 1566. How long do you think you were with him as pupil? Three or four months.
 1567. You were with no other medical men? No.
 1568. You say you have now given up practising medicine? Yes; eight months ago.
 1569. For what reason did you give it up? The principal reason was that it did not pay. Another reason was that I never felt comfortable. I knew what I was.
 1570. I see you are a man of education, and will be able to form an opinion. What is your opinion as to the medical knowledge of Dr. Lubienski? That is becoming personal. It is not because a man has done me an injury that I should do him one.
 1571. Do you think he knows much about medicine? All I could see was just his speciality.
 1572. What was it? Venereal diseases.
 1573. Do you think he knew much about them? As far as I know, he did. I am not much of a judge.
 1574. Have you any statement to make to the Committee with regard to yourself? I simply say that if I had not fallen into Lubienski's hands I should have been following an honorable profession now—that of licensed surveyor. Since I started this I have married into a respectable family. I have given up practising, feeling that I was in a false position; and I did it only from necessity at the time. My object was simply to bring in money to support my wife and children.
 1575. And you gave it up as soon as you could? I gave it up before I got anything else to do.

Mr. W.
Macmahon.
16 June, 1887.

Mr. William Charles Crump called in, sworn, and examined:—

1576. *Chairman.*] What are you? Medical herbalist and electrician. I use medical electricity.
 1577. You are a practitioner who professes to use herbs and electricity? Yes.
 1578. By herbs you mean all vegetable drugs? Yes.
 1579. Have you ever studied at any medical school? No.
 1580. Nor under any medical practitioner? No. I have only studied eminent medical works, and at a School of Arts.
 1581. And your knowledge of the action of drugs and the symptoms of disease has been acquired from books? Not the whole of it.
 1582. In what other way have you acquired knowledge? In no other way except studying and giving the whole of my time to it.
 1583. After you had read books I suppose you saw patients, and from them you have learned something since? Yes; I have been in some degree successful.
 1584. But your knowledge has been acquired from books? Yes.
 1585. You have been attending no recognized hospital or medical school, and possess no medical degree? No.
 1586. You call yourself a specialist? Yes.
 1587. For what? Nervous and general debility, chronic constipation, and depression of the nervous system generally.
 1588. Apparently, from the advertisements, you profess to pay special attention to diseases of the genital organs? Yes; sexual debility.
 1589. I see that one of your bills is signed W. C. Crump, M.B., Specialist? Yes.
 1590. What do you mean by M.B.? Medical Botanist.
 1591. Are you aware that those letters are usually supposed to mean Bachelor of Medicine? No; otherwise I would never have used them.
 1592. Here is an electrical voltaic shield advertised in the pamphlet;—are you the inventor of that? I am.
 1593. Have you ever studied electricity? I have.
 1594. Under whom? Not under any one; only from eminent authorities.
 1595. In books? Yes.
 1596. Have you ever attended any institution where you could have the opportunity of making investigations with expensive apparatus that no private individual could get? I have not.
 1597. Have you ever been called as medical witness in any cases before the Court? Never.
 1598. You say you use electricity and only vegetable drugs—what is the reason for confining yourself to drugs of the vegetable origin? Sometimes I use a little tincture of iron, if I think the blood is poor.
 1599. Is iron the only mineral you use? Yes, iron combined with nux vomica.
 1600. What is your reason for using only vegetable drugs? The allopathic school is far above my capacity. I may say that several patients who have come to my house I have sent to Dr. Crago or Dr. Scott Skirving.
 1601. The question I asked was, what is the reason for your confining yourself to the vegetable kingdom for your remedies? The allopathic school is far beyond my capacity.
 1602. But are you not aware that the most virulent poisons we have are of vegetable origin? Yes.
 1603. Then it is as dangerous to trifle with herbal remedies as with mineral remedies? I receive from Park Davis & Company, America, working bulletins of all herbal extracts, and there I have the evidence of eminent American physicians who have tried the extracts and proved their efficacy, and I have the benefit of their experience of any new herbal extract.
 1604. Park Davis & Co., I think, have a particular class of preparations which they speak of as normal liquids, have they not? Yes.
 1605. And they are of a standard strength? Yes, and the dose is on the bottle.
 1606. Are you aware that some of these are really so very potent that a very slight excess of the dose produces very dangerous results? I am aware of that, but I have not seen those symptoms in any case that I undertook.

Mr.
W. C. Crump.
16 June, 1887.

Mr. Hans Peter Rasmussen called in, sworn, and examined:—

1607. *Chairman.*] Where do you reside? In George-street.
 1608. How long have you been in the Colony of New South Wales? Since 1878.*
 1609. What are you? I am practising as a herbalist at present.

1610.

Mr. H. P.
Rasmussen.
16 June, 1887.

* NOTE (on revision):—I meant in all the colonies since 1878.

- Mr. H. P. Rasmussen.
16 June, 1887.
1610. What do you mean by practising as a herbalist? Selling herbs.
1611. Do you mean that you are a medical practitioner, in the habit of prescribing vegetable preparations for diseases? If a person asks me for herbs I sell them; if they wish me to boil them and make a decoction I do so, that is all.
1612. Do you never inquire into their symptoms to find out what is their disease? No, never. If they say, "Do you think this herb is good, or that herb, for such and such a thing?" I give them the best of my knowledge.
1613. Are these advertisements issued by you? Yes.
1614. This says, "Consult the Danish Herbalist, 485, George-street, Sydney. Private complaints and nervous debility a speciality?" Yes. The meaning is that the herbs I have are for that speciality. It is very few herbs that I have for anything else.
1615. It also says advice gratis? Yes. It is no advice at all. I do not charge for anything but the herbs.*
1616. You think your advice worth as much as is paid for it? It is not a matter of making money by giving advice. I give any advice there may be for me to give.
1617. Then you told me that you never give advice in a medical capacity? I do, if that is to be called advice.
1618. You inquire into the symptoms of disease, and recommend the patients certain remedies? Yes, if they ask me to do so.
1619. Mention some of the herbs that you are in the habit of using? Well, suppose a person comes to me and says I suffer from obstruction in making water, I recommend him such things as buchu leaves.
1620. Give the names of a few? There are so many thousands. I use parsley root, Peruvian bark, and others.
1621. Do you ever use aconite? Never.
1622. Any preparation from the poppy? Never.
1623. Digitalis? Never.
1624. Stramonium? Never. I make a special practice to have no poisonous herbs of any description. I may say that I many months ago sold stramonium for smoking, but not for internal use.
1625. Why have you never sold any herbs which are poisonous preparations? Because I have no faith in them. I do not believe that they are of any use.
1626. Have you ever studied at any medical school? I have studied botany, not at any medical school, but at a general school.†
1627. Have you studied anywhere else? I have for years cured hundreds of people.
1628. Have you ever studied in any recognized school? I have studied privately by reading and experiments.
1629. On what? Experiments on myself.
1630. Do you try everything you use? I taste everything I use.
1631. You have never studied in any recognized school of medicine? In no school of medicine, but I passed examinations in a boys' school‡ where the science of botany was taught a little more than it is in New South Wales.
1632. But that does not teach the qualities of drugs? It did.
1633. Of course before you can treat the diseases of patients you have to have some knowledge of pathology, anatomy, and physiology? Yes.
1634. Have you ever studied anatomy? I have not; and I do not pretend to know anything at all about it.
1635. You have never dissected? I have never dissected.
1636. Have you studied physiology at all? I have privately, from books.
1637. Have you ever studied pathology?—
1638. Have you ever had any clinical instruction in regard to disease? I have a doctor who has given me instructions privately.§
1639. Where? In Denmark.
1640. You say that if patients tell you they have a disease you give them what you consider the best remedy for it? Yes; but I make it a practice,|| except in a very few cases, of not giving anything at all unless I thoroughly understand it, and I have cured patients after they have been treated by registered physicians who have failed. I should like to read something with your permission.
1641. Is it your own written statement? It is a document showing my honesty in dealing with patients. I do not wish to read anything disrespectful. This is not a testimonial.
1642. You told us you did not prescribe for patients, but that if they told you they had certain diseases you did the best you could for them? Yes; the meaning is, if I do not know what is the matter with them. A patient may come and say, "I have a cold," well, it may be a hundred different things. As far as my ability goes I give them the best of my knowledge.
1643. But you do not consider your special medical knowledge particularly great? ¶ I do not. If a patient comes and says, "I wish you to treat me," to avoid misunderstanding, and that he may not think I am a registered physician, I make him sign this paper. [Vide Appendix E.]
1644. How long have you been in the habit of using this document? For two years.** I can show you thousands of them signed with full address and everything complete.
1645. Mr. Jacob.] Does each patient read it, or do you read it out to them, before it is signed? I give it into his hands and say, "Look over this and sign it."
- 1645½. You always do that? Always.†† If they want an ounce of horehound then I give it them.
1646. Chairman.] I believe you wish to make a statement? I regret to say that there are in this Colony certain gentlemen‡‡ who have united themselves together to try and prevent a section of the community, who

* NOTE (on revision) :—I said it was no payment for advice.

† NOTE (on revision) :—I said Private High School.

‡ NOTE (on revision) :—I said Private High School.

§ NOTE (on revision) :—A relative doctor.

|| NOTE (on revision) :—I said except in cases where they have been given up by doctors.

¶ NOTE (on revision) :—I said I do not consider myself great (not my knowledge).

** NOTE (on revision) :—For nearly two years.

†† NOTE (on revision) :—Nearly always.

‡‡ NOTE (on revision) :—Who in my opinion have.

who call themselves herbalists, and who pretend to be nothing else, from doing whatever good it is possible for them to do, although they hold themselves responsible for whatever they do. They wish to prevent these gentlemen from doing whatever they can for the benefit of mankind, whether they charge for doing it or not. It is to be hoped that a law will be passed in this Colony that will give men the credit of their discoveries in medical as well as any other science. It is a well-known fact that no medical reform ever came from within the medical faculty. They have always come from without. And considering what I have said I think it is but fair that men should have the credit of whatever they have discovered in whatever sphere of life they may be.

1647. Who are those gentlemen to whom you refer? I do not wish to be personal.

1648. You have made a statement—will you be kind enough to say who they are? I do not want to be personal.

1649. You have made a statement, and I think you ought to support it by telling us the particular persons to whom you refer? I do not want to be personal.

ADDENDUM.

I also said that I did not thoroughly understand the English language, and that was the cause too that I was not able to answer the questions put to me so straightforward as I wished to do, and perhaps that caused me also to be misunderstood.

Mr. Thomas M'Creery called in, sworn, and examined:—

1650. *Chairman.*] Where do you reside? 114, Oxford-street, Paddington.

1651. How long have you resided there? Two and a half years.

1652. Where before that? Foveaux-street, Surry Hills.

1653. How long were you there? About six months.

1654. And where before that? 506, George-street, Sydney.

1655. Opposite the Markets? Yes.

1656. What are you? I am a herbalist.

1657. What do you mean by that? I follow the profession of practising in herbs, selling herbs, and dispensing them.

1658. You are a medical practitioner who treats diseases by means of herbs? Yes.

1659. How long have you been a medical practitioner of this kind? About twenty years.

1660. Continuously? Not in the way I am doing now. First I was employed by Dr. Dale, in Queen-street, Glasgow, in the shop.

1661. In what capacity? Assistant to the salesman.

1662. What was the shop? A herbalist's shop.

1663. Did Dr. Dale possess a degree of any Scotch University? I believe so; I am not certain.

1664. During the time you were in George-street you were not a herbalist, were you? No.

1665. You were a dealer in furniture, were you not? Yes.

1666. For how long? About seven years.

1667. Why did you give up furniture dealing? On account of depression in trade.

1668. You passed through the Court? No; we assigned our estate to our creditors.

1669. And you have since practised as a herbalist for gain? Yes.

1670. For how many years? About three years.

1671. Prior to that you had not practised it for gain? Not continuously, but I have practised it off and on in a private capacity without fee or reward for the last twenty years.

1672. Did you ever study in a school of medicine? No.

1673. How did you acquire your knowledge? By the study of medical works and my own experience.

1674. Why do you confine your remedies to the medicines derived from the vegetable kingdom? At the request of a good many of my former patients, and I have been comparatively successful—I may say fairly successful—which warrants me in making a business of it.

1675. Why do you confine your remedies to medicines derived from the vegetable kingdom? Experience has taught me the use of them, and there is less danger in the administration of herbal than of mineral remedies.

1676. In what way do you consider that there is less danger? There are dangerous drugs, no doubt, in medicines derived from the vegetable kingdom, but such as those I put aside. I use those herbs which are the least dangerous for the cure of disease.

1677. And you set aside all herbs which are poisonous? Yes.

1678. You never use a poisonous herb? Very seldom.

1679. Do you never use lobelia? In very small quantities in cough-mixtures.

1680. Nux vomica? No.

1681. Digitalis? No.

1682. Do you ever use any preparation of poppies? No, except in fomentations.

1683. Do you ever use tobacco as a drug? No.

1684. Do not you find that excluding all those remedies of the vegetable kingdom which are poisonous in their nature circumscribes your range of remedies very materially? I confine myself to those that are not poisonous.

1685. Did you ever study at any recognized school at all? No.

1686. Did you ever study anatomy? Slightly.

1687. Where? From books.

1688. You never dissected? No.

1689. Did you ever attend lectures on physiology? No.

1690. Did you ever have any clinical instruction in medicine? No.

1691. Did you ever attend lectures on pathology? No.

1692. Did you ever see a *post mortem* examination? No.

1693. Do you ever treat cases of cancer without surgical interference? Yes.

1694. Do you mind telling the particular drug that you used? Brewers' yeast is one that I used.

1695. Anything else? Acetic acid diluted; these are the principal things.

1696. Did you ever find that you had cured a case? Yes.

1697. Absolutely cured a case of cancer? Yes.

Mr. H. P.
Rasmussen.
16 June, 1887.

Mr.
T. M'Creery.
16 June, 1887.

- Mr. T. M'Creery. 1698. Who informed you that it was cancer? The patient had been to another doctor, and he said that it was cancer.
1699. Do you know his name? Yes; but I should not like to divulge it.
1700. Do you not think it is likely that both of you were mistaken as to the character of the disease? I did not dispute it; I went on the assumption that it was cancer.
1701. You have here a circular in which you speak of Oriental restorative and pills—what do you mean by Oriental? It is only a name; it does not mean anything particularly.
1702. You speak of composition powders—what are they? They are different herbs put together.
1703. I suppose you advise the patient with regard to the doses, do you not? Yes.
1704. Do you inquire into their symptoms to ascertain the nature of the disease? Yes.
1705. And you give the herbal remedies that you consider most suitable? Yes.
1706. Do you have many people come? Not very many.
1707. But you are making a good living? I am making a living.
1708. *Mr. Jacob.*] You say that the circular refers to yourself. You call yourself Professor M'Creery in this circular, do you not? Yes.
1709. Do you advertise at all? No.
1710. Do you give yourself the title of doctor? No.
1711. What is your speciality? That of a herbalist.
1712. You do not assume anything else? No; not the title of doctor, or anything like that.
1713. *Chairman.*] What do you mean by professor? Well, I am just professor of herbs. I am quite willing to throw that out.

THURSDAY, 23 JUNE, 1887.

Present:—

THE HONORABLE JOHN MILDRED CREED IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. DODDS,
Mr. CREED,

Mr. JACOB,
SIR ALFRED STEPHEN.

Mr. Sam. Hood called in, sworn, and examined:—

- Mr. S. Hood. 1714. *Chairman.*] Where do you live? In Lachlan-street, Waterloo.
1715. What are you? A medical practitioner.
- 23 June, 1887. 1716. How long have you been so? For fifty-two years.
1717. How long have you practised medicine in Sydney? For ten years.
1718. Were you practising at any place before you came to Sydney? Yes; at Auckland.
1719. For how long? I came out in the "Mary Shepherd," and it is twenty-one years since I landed in Auckland.
1720. Where were you before you landed in Auckland? In England.
1721. In what part? I was in Oxford and Birmingham. I was in Ireland. I was born in Ireland, in the county of Tyrone.
1722. Did you ever study medicine? Yes.
1723. Where? Well, at Dungannon.
1724. Where did you study in Duugannon? The first preceptor was Surgeon Dixon.
1725. Did you ever study at any recognized hospital? No.
1726. Or at any medical school? No.
1727. You never attended any lectures? Yes, several lectures.
1728. Where? At a large hotel in Oxford.
1729. Have you ever dissected? No; I did not dissect—not here.
1730. Anywhere? Yes.
1731. Where? Tyrone.
- 1731½. In what part? In the parish of Pomeroy, county Tyrone. The first dissection was with a Dr. Henry.
1732. What did you dissect? I never dissected any part of a body myself.
1733. You mean that you assisted at a *post-mortem* examination of a body? Yes.
1734. *Sir Alfred Stephen.*] What has been your general course of education? I have generally made it a practice, and it is conformed to reason, that the easiest and most agreeable way to study physical science to attain the highest criterion of their value and importance is by considering how they are caused, and what are the relations in which they stand to the physiological and pathological state that produces them.
1735. *Chairman.*] Are you doing a large practice? Not at present.
1736. Have you done a large practice? No; I have not of recent years. I had other matters on hand that prevented me.
1737. Have you any calling besides that of the practice of medicine? I have had no other calling but the practice of medicine these last twenty or twenty-two years.
1738. Before that? Before that I followed farming. I had 280 acres at the Bay of Islands.
1739. I think you were defendant in a case in which a man named Thomas C. Burt took proceedings against you for the detention of a gold watch? Yes.
1740. You were ordered to deliver the watch back again, were you not? Yes.
1741. For what reason did you receive the watch? The reason I received the watch was he told me he was ailing, and he came down after me several times to see if I could do anything for him.
1742. Did he give you the watch as payment for your services? He did.
1743. You received the watch as security for certain fees? Yes.
1744. What was the amount of the fees? The amount of the fees he engaged to give me was £30.
1745. The watch was ordered to be given up, and you also received from him a promissory note for £30? Yes, afterwards.
1746. You brought an action in the District Court for the recovery of this £30? Yes.
1747. Did you succeed in your action? No.
1748. What was the man suffering from when he placed himself under your treatment? He was suffering from cuistplexy.

1749. Would you be kind enough to tell us what that is? It is paralysis of the bladder—the neck of the bladder—he could not retain water.
1750. *Sir Alfred Stephen.*] Do you mean that he was suffering from incontinence of urine? Yes, urine from the kidneys, the secretion of the kidneys.
1751. *Chairman.*] A witness swore in Court that this man was out of his senses through drink at the time? Well, he slept in a room and he could not lie, and when he sat down in an arm-chair or the good chairs of the house he would go from one place to the other. His water was coming from him, and then I had to put a stretcher on him. And he came on the fourth of the month to me, on Friday, and on the fifth day of the month he was to give me the money. Then he left me on the twelfth, out of my house; but I attended him and gave him medicine until the twenty-sixth, until he gave me a certificate.
1752. *Mr. Dodds.*] Are you practising in Sydney? Yes; that is what I have lived by these fifty-two years.
1753. *Sir Alfred Stephen.*] What do you call yourself in your practice? I am called Dr. Hood.
1754. *Chairman.*] What designation is on your door? I had Dr. Hood on it; but I have had nothing there this many a day.
1755. *Mr. Dodds.*] Do you advertise in the papers? No; I do not advertise myself, but I pay for some of them that writes it out, and are not able to pay; I give it them.
1756. *Chairman.*] You advertise certificates from patients whom you say you cure? Yes.
1757. And you formerly had “Dr.” on your door, and you have nothing there now? No.
1758. You are known as Dr. Hood? Yes.
1759. And you answer to the name of Dr. Hood? Yes.
1760. *Sir Alfred Stephen.*] What is your age? Seventy-three; I think I am nearer eighty than that.
1761. *Mr. Dodds.*] Is your practice large or small? My practice was large until this law began, and since the law commenced I am destitute nearly of everything.
1762. *Chairman.*] You mean an action at law against you? No; it was an action of law in which I handed over my summonses and documents to other parties, and when they got them I could not get my money. There were three judgments under Sir James Martin’s hand since 1874.
1763. What for? For money due me—a recent judgment at the Court.
1764. *Sir Alfred Stephen.*] Why do you not enforce them? The reason is that from time to time, and he has admitted the insolvency, John Martin has, and I went to Court and got it, and I went to Auckland, and when I came back from Auckland here I then applied to him again, and I wrote to Sir James Martin.

Mr. Thomas Cairns Burt called in, sworn, and examined:—

1765. *Chairman.*] Who are you? I am an engineer by trade.
1766. When were you a patient of Mr. Hood’s? In February of this year. I was no patient of his. He said so, but I was no patient.
1767. You were in his house? I went there to lodge, as it was handy to my place of business, but I did not go to be treated. There was nothing wrong with me.
1768. You handed him over a gold watch, did you not? He took it; I did not hand it over.
1769. You gave him a promissory-note? They say so, but I do not recollect.
1770. You recovered the watch by proceedings at the Police Court? Yes.
1771. You were sued for the promissory-note in an action in the District Court? Yes.
1772. And a verdict was given in your favour? Yes.
1773. Do you remember on what grounds the verdict was so given? It was given on the ground that they had no claim for it. I am sorry to say I was the worse for drink at the time, and they wrote out these things, and tried to get me to sign them, but I could not sign them. I did not know what I was signing. I did not know anything at all about it for a fortnight afterwards.
1774. You disowned the promissory-note, and the District Court upheld your refusal to acknowledge your signature? Yes.
1775. We have it in evidence that you were suffering from some disease of the bladder—is that true? No.
1776. Have you ever had any disease of the bladder? No; I never have.
1777. Then you did not consult Mr. Hood as a medical practitioner at all? No; not in the least.
1778. Have you known him as a medical practitioner or anything of that kind? I have heard that he calls himself a doctor.
1779. Is he by popular repute supposed to be a doctor? No.
1780. Do the people consult him as a doctor? No. They are afraid to come near him.
1781. Why? It seems he has treated people before, and did not do well. I am a stranger here; I have only been here for about twelve months, and I know very little about him.
1782. Has he any name over his door or on his door? None whatever.
1783. *Sir Alfred Stephen.*] What led you to go there? I went there to lodge, as my place of business is only two or three hundred yards distant.
1784. *Chairman.*] What was the reason Mr. Hood gave in Court for obtaining this promissory-note of £30 from you? He said he was to cure me of diabetes in three months. As far as I can recollect I got one dose of medicine from him, and if I had taken a second I would not be before this Committee now.
1785. What was the effect of the medicine? It took away all the power of my bowels and my urine, and I could not contain myself for one moment. If I stood up everything came away from me.
1786. *Mr. Dodds.*] How long were you ill after you took the medicine? For a fortnight.
1787. Were you ill in body? I could not walk, or work, or attend to my business.

Mr. Henry Cowan called in, sworn, and examined:—

1788. *Chairman.*] Where do you live? At 185, Regent-street, Redfern.
1789. What are you? A herbalist.
1790. What do you mean by a herbalist? I have read up a lot in my time.
1791. What do you mean by a herbalist? I sell herbs.
1792. Are you a medical practitioner? No; I do not treat at all.

- Mr. H. Cowan.
23 June, 1887.
1793. Then what do mean by being a herbalist? Well, I buy these herbs and sell them again. I have so much instruction that I sell them according to what tutoring I have received.
1794. *Sir Alfred Stephen.*] Do you mean you sell them merely as flowers for young ladies, or as gentlemen's bouquets? No; as they come in and ask me for them I sell them by weight on the scale.
1795. For what purpose? For different purposes; we have books, and of course they take a receipt out of these books, and they treat themselves.
1796. *Mr. Dodds.*] To be used as medicine? Yes; they use them as such. Of course I sell patent medicines combined. I sell them what I have already made up.
1797. *Chairman.*] You have "Dr." Cowan over your door? No.
1798. You had? Yes; I thought I might as well call myself doctor as well as those who have no diploma. I thought I was a doctor of herbs, because I have performed here many cures, and my testimonials are numerous, and the people are living.
1799. Prior to the end of February last then you had "doctor" over your door, and you spoke of yourself as doctor, and were supposed to be doctor by the people who consulted you? No; I did not treat complaints; I would not do that.
1800. *Sir Alfred Stephen.*] Then why did you call yourself doctor? Because I thought I was a doctor of herbs; because I do make up a little thing sometimes for simple things, which I think there is no harm in doing.
1801. Suppose a man came to you and said that he had incontinence of urine, would you sell him some herbs to cure him? If he liked to buy the herbs he read of.
1802. Then he is to read of the herbs, and not you? Yes.
1803. You attend him and give him information? Oh, no; I sell books such as Fox's or Robinson's Family Herbal, or Coffin's, and such like, and the people come to me for the herb as they read of it.
1804. *Chairman.*] At an inquest on the body of a child named Riley, a witness named Etta Jacques swore that "she took the child to a house in John-street, Waterloo; over the house was painted 'Dr. Cowan, Herbal Physician'; it was the fact of her seeing 'Dr. Cowan' painted over the door that induced her to enter the premises and take the child inside; there was also painted up, 'Advice and medicine, 2s. 6d.'; 'Dr. Cowan' handed her about two tablespoonfuls of a powder which he said was pulverised pomegranate bark; he did not give her any instructions as to how often this powder, when mixed with milk, was to be administered." According to the placard you had outside your door you did give advice to patients? I tell them sometimes the best thing to do. I do not charge them for it. My simple medicine is cough medicine.
1805. Do you give cough medicine for everything? For coughs and colds and headache.
1806. This child was not suffering from a cough or cold? I weighed it on the scale. She asked me if I could give her anything for a child that had dysentery. I said I believed pomegranate was a very good thing, which I have often given.
1807. It was sworn that the woman took the child to you? Certainly. I did not examine the child; I had no need to examine the child.
1808. Why did you place a placard or notice on your door, or by the side of your door, "Advice and medicines, 2s. 6d." What do you mean by advice? Well, I give them sometimes the best advice I can give them what to do. If they like to take it they can do so.
1809. You know what the jury said, do you not? I cannot remember.
1810. Were you present when the jury delivered their verdict? Yes.
1811. Do you remember this portion of the verdict at an inquest held before Mr. Shiell, the City Coroner, on the body of an infant named Robert Riley, "And we further find that Mr. Henry Cowan is highly reprehensible for having 'doctor' on his door, he not being a qualified man, and for selling drugs which he admits could do neither good nor harm"? If I had been in Sydney at the time I would have contradicted that.
1812. But you said that you were present when the verdict was delivered? I mean if I had been in Sydney at the time it was put in the papers. What I said was that the medicine would do good and could do no harm. I would have contradicted the statement if I had been in Sydney.
1813. Was it not published in the papers the next morning? Yes; but I did not take that much notice. It was not done out of any harm. I thought I had as much right to call myself doctor as plenty practising in Sydney as doctors who have no diploma. I could mention plenty who have no diploma who are practising as doctors, and they are giving certificates, and it has been done within the last few days.

Mr. Michael Green called in, sworn, and examined:—

- Mr. M. Green.
23 June, 1887.
- 1813½. *Chairman.*] Where do you live? 63, Regent-street.
1814. What are you? A herbalist.
1815. What do you mean by that? I cure all diseases of the eye with an external application and internal medicine.
1816. Of what particular character are your remedies? Purely herbal—no poisons.
1817. *Sir Alfred Stephen.*] Are there no vegetable poisons? It is vegetable matter—vegetable extract not of a poisonous nature.
1818. *Chairman.*] You issue a circular, do you not? Yes.
1819. Have you one with you? No, I have not.
1820. You are really a medical practitioner—you practise by means of herbs? I practise by means of herbs.
1821. You are a medical practitioner? Yes, in botany.
1822. You call yourself, I believe, a botanical oculist? Yes.
1823. And in your circular you say you give advice on secret diseases? Yes.
1824. You give advice then on other subjects besides diseases of the eye? I treat the stomach, the liver, spleen, and the heart, for these four are connected with the human eye.
1825. How long have you practised medicine? I am in practice now since 1884. I studied the human eye twenty-three years.
1826. You have advertised in the *Evening News* a great deal? Not now.
1827. But you have done so? I have done so.

1828. Some of your advertisements contain the words, "Professor Green, Botanical Oculist, authorized by the Government of New South Wales"? Yes, being registered, of course, I have the card at home—my likeness is my trade-mark—where the Government says, "The said Mr. Michael Green is entitled to use the same as a medical preparation or lotion for the eye."
1829. I think the advertisement runs in this way, "Professor Green, Botanical Oculist. When doctors fail, consult Professor Green," does it not? Yes.
1830. And then at the end of this appear the words, "Under the authority of the Government of New South Wales"? No; I head it with that; I say, "Authorized by the Government of New South Wales, Professor Michael Green, herbalist, sight restorer."
1831. When did you study medicine? About twenty-five years ago.
1832. Under whom? My own; as it came into my own head.
1833. You never had any teachers? No; only the Almighty. The Bible is my guide to botany, and the Almighty God promised me every herb bearing seed on earth to be my food and nourishment; and I read in my own Bible that there was a man blind for four years, and he could be cured, and I found out that cure out of the Holy Scriptures. The Bible I study is my guide to botany, and Almighty God is my physician, my teacher, and my guide in every shape and form.
1834. Then your knowledge of botany has been derived out of your own head and from the Bible? Yes.
1835. Which version of the Bible do you study? The Douay Bible. I am a Roman Catholic.
1836. Can you learn anything from the Church of England Bible? You could if you liked, if you tried, the same as mine.
1837. Prior to four years ago you were living at Balmain? Yes.
1838. What were you doing there? I was working at a circular saw. I was working as a labourer for the Corporation of Balmain, and as a generally useful man. I worked for Mr. John Booth at Balmain.
1839. Do you treat very many patients? Yes, hundreds.
1840. They pay you certain fees, I suppose? I charge them according to their means.
1841. But you are practising medicine for your livelihood? Yes, and for the benefit of the public.
1842. But for your livelihood and as a means of gain? No; I had to leave my work. I was curing for two years for nothing in Balmain, and I got such a name that the public took me out of work. I could not serve both masters, so I made a little charge. Of course I had to leave my work; the patients were shoving me.
1843. You always examine your patients before you treat them? Certainly. I must know something about them.
1844. Have you any knowledge of anatomy? Yes; in my own idea, not the doctors' idea of to-day. My system is a new one.
1845. Have you any knowledge of anatomy? Yes, certainly.
1846. Have you studied it? Yes, upon animals.
1847. But I am speaking of human anatomy—did you ever study human anatomy? I learn more from the animal kingdom than the human kingdom, a jolly sight. There is not a blind animal under the sun I did not take and examine him, and had his eyes out. And I had pigs' eyes, and the nerves of pigs' eyes is just like the nerves of man's eyes, and man's eyes is just like the roots of a tree, and all diseases of the human eye comes through the nerves of the eye, and man gets blind from the morbid state of his body.
1848. Have you one special remedy in which you have more faith than others? Yes.
1849. How did you discover it? Experimenting on my own eye.
1850. And on nobody else's? Only on myself first.
1851. What gave you the idea that this particular remedy would be good for the treatment of the eye? Well, I will explain to you. When I goes out in the morning to look for herbs I prays to the Almighty to direct me, and, if it is his will, to hand into my hands that which is requisite for me. Well, I went out month after month, and I used to give month about for each kind of herb. I went on this particular morning, 25th December, 1882, and I went forth in God's name as usual, and I picked up this herb, and I came home and extracted that and applied to my eye, and in the morning when I got up my eye was closed, swelled, and when I opened the eye the putrid discharge that came from the eye flew into the glass. "Well," I says to my missis, Mrs. Green, "this is what is blinding my eye." "Now," I says, "I will stick to this, and see what recompense I will derive from it." I kept at it, using it every night in bed, and in six months I could see a little bit like a red spark of fire from a candle. I kept on for six months and I could see daylight, and this was four years last Christmas night, and I am now able to see everybody. Professor Stuart, of the University, told me that if I found a remedy that would cure my eye it would be worth the University of gold, and Dr. Evans and Dr. Mackellar told me that I would never see with it.
1852. And you do? Yes.
1853. How many times did you pray to the Almighty for direction? Every night and every morning, and while I was walking the road.
1854. Then your prayers were only answered on one occasion? I prayed to the Almighty "that thou would enlighten my understanding, inflame my will, uplift my body, and sanctify my soul; that thou will be pleased, if it is thy holy will, to have mercy on me and restore me my sight, that hast been lost through the disease that thou had put on me when I was a child."
1855. In that prayer you said nothing about the Almighty directing you to a remedy? Then I went out and I looked for the herbs, and I tried one one month, and another kind another month, and another kind another month, and I extracted all these herbs month by month. I went out on this particular morning as usual, and mind you I was fifteen years at this, and at last I picked up this herb upon the 25th December, 1882, and it has done good for me and others, and it is a grand thing to find it out. I should like to say I have lost £5 by coming here, and that my patients are being neglected. Four shillings does not pay me for coming here to-day. I am £5 out of pocket. I am run with patients, and I am doing a lot of good, and I think I ought to be appreciated for it.
1856. You lived at Toowoomba at one time, did you not? No.
1857. Will you swear it? That has nothing to do with the case.
1858. Will you swear that you never lived near Toowoomba, in Queensland? No.
1859. Then you did live there? I did.
1860. Were you working on the railway? I was.
1861. And then you were known by the name of Deegan? No, sir.
1862. Will you swear that? No, I will not.

Mr.
M. Green.
23 June, 1887.

- Mr. M. Green. 1863. Then you were known under the name of Deegan? Yes, I was.
 1864. John or Michael Deegan? Michael.
 23 June, 1887. 1865. What was your reason for changing your name? My reason was that I got into trouble by a young woman, having a youngster by her, and I cleared out.

Mr. Otto Bernardo Hug called in, sworn, and examined:—

- Mr. O. B. Hug. 1866. *Chairman.*] Where do you reside? At 245, Elizabeth-street.
 1867. What are you? A medical clairvoyant.
 1868. What do you mean by that term? I can hardly explain it.
 23 June, 1887. 1869. I want you to explain it as well as you can? I diagnose a case as a clairvoyant, and tell you what is wrong with you.
 1870. Then you are a medical practitioner? No; I am not.
 1871. Well, you prescribe for people? I do not prescribe exactly; I give them herbs.
 1872. You treat diseases then? Well, I treat disease of course; I give them the herbs for it. Persons come in for such and such a herb, and I give them the herb, and if they want me to make it up I make it up. They can have the herbs, or I make it up for them.
 1873. But you do more than that. What do you mean by acting as medical clairvoyant? I can hardly explain. I explain to you how you feel, and where you have the pains, and everything.
 1874. And do you tell the persons who consult you, as a medical clairvoyant, what is the matter with them? Yes; I say what is wrong with them, and where they have the pains.
 1875. Do you do this from any knowledge of your own? No; I think it is more a power than a knowledge.
 1876. Have you any special inspiration or superior power? No, not any supernatural power. I think it is by the law of nature.
 1877. How are you able to tell the people what is the matter with them? It is difficult for me to explain. I know I do it. How I do it I cannot explain.
 1878. Are you in an unconscious state? I am perfectly unconscious, and if you like I have testimonials from several medical men who have tested the matter.
 1879. And in addition to that you are a herbalist? Yes.
 1880. What do you mean by a herbalist? By a herbalist I mean I treat anyone who is sick and comes to me and wants herbs. I supply him with the herbs that are required.
 1881. Do you inquire first into the nature of the patients' disease before giving them the herbs? It is not necessary. If anyone comes to me and wants what is called a diagnosis, a clairvoyant sitting with me, I give him a sitting. I do not make any charge for that. In New Zealand I charged 10s. 6d., because I had the right to charge there, but since I have been here it is understood by the people that they pay 10s. 6d. before they come into the room, but I do not charge for diagnosing.
 1882. When they come to your place they pay you 10s. 6d., and if they do not pay 10s. 6d. I suppose you do not give any clairvoyant sitting? No; I do not give any clairvoyant sitting, but if they ask me questions of course I answer them.
 1883. Then you are in two different states when you give patients advice—the clairvoyant state, in which you are unconscious, and the conscious state, when you give them the herbs? Yes.
 1884. This latter you do by your own knowledge? Yes.
 1885. And the other you do without? That has nothing to do with the treatment of herbs.
 1886. You only give them advice as a clairvoyant? Well, I do not know what you call advice.
 1887. You tell them what is the matter with them? I tell them what is the matter with them.
 1888. And do you not tell them what they had better do to get better? That lies with the people themselves; they can do as they like.
 1889. But suppose they ask you? If they ask me to give them herbs I give them.
 1890. After you have diagnosed a case in the clairvoyant state then you prescribe for them in your normal state? In my normal state, yes.
 1891. *Mr. Jacob.*] At the same time? At the same interview.
 1892. *Chairman.*] Did you ever study medicine? I did not exactly study medicine; I studied herbs.
 1893. Where? In Switzerland, South America, and Italy. I have been practising for the last eighteen years.
 1894. Did you ever study anatomy? No.
 1895. Did you ever study physiology? No, I did not.
 1896. Did you ever study pathology? I studied herbs.
 1897. But not pathology? Nothing but herbs.
 1898. But you have read and tried to improve yourself with regard to your power of discovering diseases? Yes, I have tried to do so. Wherever I can gain knowledge of course I help myself.
 1899. But do you not think it is a little incongruous that you should have a superior power, and be inspired by some superior power in this way, and then should try and improve yourself? Well, I improve myself in medicine. You are never done with the study of herbs. There are plenty of herbs in Australia which, if properly used, may do a great deal of good.
 1900. You are under this misfortune, according to your statement: You discover the disease of the patient whilst you are in one state, and then you give the patient a remedy whilst you are in another? Yes.
 1901. And you tell us you are unconscious of what occurs at the clairvoyant sitting? I am perfectly unconscious, and everything is written down on a paper.
 1902. Who writes it down? I write it down myself during sleep; the book is in front of me, and I make notes, and I afterwards know exactly how the case stands.
 1903. *Sir Alfred Stephen.*] What is your country? Switzerland.
 1904. What canton? Zurich.
 1905. *Chairman.*] Do you go into this clairvoyant state at will, or are you sent in by the influence of another person? No; sometimes I cannot do it, but it very seldom happens that I am unable to do it.
 1906. Then really it is at your will? Sometimes I take fits—cataleptic fits.
 1907. What restores you to your natural state from the clairvoyant state? I cannot say.
 1908. Does the state terminate immediately you have done with the patient's case? Sometimes, and sometimes not for hours. I have been as long as twenty-four hours.
 1909. Then, on such occasions, the patient has to wait until you recover from the state before he can get a remedy? I am a married man, and I have always somebody on the premises, and if I am longer than twenty minutes someone knocks at the door, and if there is anything to be done for me they do it. 1910.

1910. But what about the medicine for the patients? Well, that has to go. Of course, if I have taken notes, and if they want any herbs, I can attend to them.

1911. *Sir Alfred Stephen.*] How do you ascertain the qualities of the herbs? By study.

1912. Boiling them? Yes, boiling them and extracting.

1913. Do you use a still? No.

1914. Not of any kind? Of no kind whatever.

1915. Then you simply get the extract as the hot water produces it? Yes, and nothing more.

1916. Then how do you get at the qualities of the herbs? That all depends. I generally only take one herb, but sometimes I boil three, four, or five herbs together. It all depends what the herb is used for.

1917. How do you ascertain the result? I ascertain the result by reading books. I study books on the power of herbs, what they are used for, and the nature of certain plants, and I act according to the instructions of the books, as well as from my own experience.

1918. *Chairman.*] You told Sir Alfred Stephen that you got Australian herbs, but is there anything in your European books with regard to Australian herbs? No. I was asked if I did not improve myself in reading and study, and I said that no amount of study could make you perfect in the knowledge of herbs, and that there are plenty of herbs in Australia which might become useful.

1919. But you told Sir Alfred Stephen that you took Australian herbs? I did not say so. I say there are plenty of experiments to be made yet, and studies to be made in Australian herbs, and that you have never done studying.

1920. *Sir Alfred Stephen.*] I asked you what course you adopted to ascertain the qualities of herbs, and I understood you to say that the course you adopted was to take one, two, or more herbs and boil them? Yes; you misunderstood me. What I meant to say was that there are certain herbs that are curative in certain diseases, and I endeavour to find out by experiment the kind of diseases which particular herbs will cure, and I have met with great success. I have been practising for eighteen years, and during that time I have not had more than about five deaths. I have never taken cases in hand where I saw there was danger, or where I saw the case was incurable. When I know that I cannot do any good I refuse to take the case, and will not give advice.

1921. Then you are not attempting to make any further discoveries with regard to herbs? I am making experiments now; I am doing so now.

1922. How are you gaining that experience? It is hardly fair to ask me that.

1923. I only want you to tell me the nature of your inquiry? The nature of the inquiry is very simple; I try them myself on the homœopathic principle. I prepare the native herbs, and I try them on a principle similar to the homœopathic principle.

1924. What do you mean when you say you do a certain thing on the homœopathic principle? Similar to the homœopathic principle. It is an experiment of my own, and I do not like everybody to know.

1925. It is not a secret? It is for me. If I succeed with it then I will make it public, but I will only make experiments, and experiments have nothing to do with it. It is just what I am practising now. The experiments are my own private ones.

1926. I want to know what you mean by the homœopathic principle? Similar to the homœopathic principle. You give it in very small doses, and you can try it on yourself, and from the effect it produces upon you, and by the pain it produces you know the medicine is an antidote for that pain? There is one Australian herb with which I am experimenting—and I hope to arrive at a satisfactory result in three or four months time—which I hope will be very valuable. If ever I take this herb I notice that I get a certain pain in my heart, and I am sure that this will be very valuable in the treatment of heart diseases. I have not succeeded yet, but I hope to do so.

1927. Have you had any training in pathology? None whatever.

1928. Or in materia medica? No.

1929. *Mr. Dodds.*] Can you give us the names of the plants? Yes; there are more than 200.

1930. *Chairman.*] Have you studied chemistry? I have not, but I have studied botany.

1931. Could you analyze the different active principles of plants? * I think not exactly every plant, but some plants I might.

1932. *Mr. Jacob.*] When a patient comes to you, do you get into a clairvoyant state? Yes.

1933. Do you do so in every case? Yes.

1934. When you are in that state, what happens? Then I prescribe for any pains that you may have. If you have a tumour I will tell you where it is; if you have a sore leg, or a bone broken, I will tell you where it is while I am in that state. I have never failed yet.

1935. How do you get out of that state—voluntarily? I cannot say how I get out.

1936. Then you may be in that state for twenty-four hours? Yes—in fact I have been in it for five days.

1937. Then if you are in that state for about twenty minutes some member of your family comes to you? Yes. †

1938. And the patient has to be satisfied and go away. After you get out of that state, do you prescribe the remedy? Yes; the herbal treatment has nothing to do with the clairvoyance.

1939. Then when you are in that state, do you know what you are doing? No; I am perfectly unconscious.

1940. *Mr. Dodds.*] You do not understand what is going on around you? No; it is more like a mesmeric state.

1941. *Sir Alfred Stephen.*] And while in that state, are you subject to epilepsy, or anything approaching to that? I am subject to cataleptic fits. I had some very severe ones in New Zealand, and several doctors attended me.

Mr. Alexander Cole called in, sworn, and examined:—

1942. *Chairman.*] Where do you live? My professional address is, 88, Bathurst-street.

1943. What is your calling? Clairvoyant and medical herbalist.

1944. Have you any other calling? None whatever.

1945. You never had any other calling? As a boy I was a bootmaker.

1946. When did you give up that calling? Fourteen years ago. ‡

Mr.
O. B. Hug.
23 June, 1887.

Mr. A. Cole.
23 June, 1887.

1947.

* NOTE (on revision):—Yes, I could; there might be some exceptions.

† NOTE (on revision):—Or I inform the person present, if too long, to ring the bell, and some one would answer it.

‡ NOTE (on revision):—Eleven years ago, not fourteen.

- Mr. A. Cole. 1947. What have you done ever since? Ever since I have followed the present profession that I am now holding to.
- 23 June, 1887. 1948. You say you are a medical herbalist—what do you mean by it? Following the practice of herbal treatment.
1949. That is to say you are a medical practitioner? I am not a medical practitioner, but I practise under the theory of Dr. Thompson.
1950. You treat sick people, and therefore you are a medical practitioner? You cannot call me a medical practitioner actually.
1951. You treat sick people by means of herbs? Yes.
1952. With remedies derived from the vegetable kingdom? Yes.
1953. What training have you had for this calling—have you had any teachers? None whatever.
1954. How have you gained the experience which enables you to follow this practice? Under Dr. Thompson's and Coffin's theory.
1955. But how have you learnt these theories—by practice, or from books? From books.
1956. Have you ever had any teachers of any kind? None whatever, except the gift I have of medical clairvoyance.
1957. You have never attended any recognized medical school, or had any teachers? I have attended lectures in London.
1958. Where? In Islington.
1959. Where in Islington? In the Islington hospital.
1960. Where is the Islington hospital? At Brompton.
1961. What is the hospital for? It is a lecture-room. You cannot call it a hospital—a sick-room.
1962. Was this a recognized hospital? No.
1963. How many sick people were in it? I could not say.
1964. Did you ever see any of them? None at all.
1965. Who gave the lectures? A man named Smith.
1966. What was he? I do not know.
1967. How long did you attend him? I can hardly say that.
1968. On what subjects were they? I could not tell you.
1969. *Sir Alfred Stephen.*] What is your present age? Thirty.
1970. How long have you been practising? Eleven years last April.
1971. *Chairman.*] How many years have you been practising in Sydney? Eleven years.
1972. Did you never practise until you came to Sydney? No; I am a native of Sydney.
1973. In what year did you go to England? In 1878.
1974. How long were you away? Twelve months.
1975. What ship did you go Home in? The "Whampoa."
1976. Where did she start from? Sydney.*
1977. Did you go as a first or second-class passenger? Second.
1978. Did you go Home under the name of Alexander Cole? I went Home under the name of my foster-mother, Uttley.
1979. Did you go to England for the purpose of studying? No; I went for a trip for the good of my health.
1980. You tell us that you are a medical clairvoyant—will you be kind enough to explain what you mean by that? That is an impossibility. It is my own profession.
1981. But what is the meaning of it? That is for anybody else to decide. The common name of the thing is far-seeing, I believe, or second sight.
1982. What do you profess to do as a medical clairvoyant? To treat people—to diagnose.
1983. *Sir Alfred Stephen.*] That means to find out what the person suffers under? Yes.
1984. *Chairman.*] When did you find out that you had this faculty? Through a mesmeric influence.
1985. Was that the influence of some other person? Yes.
1986. Are you influenced by some higher power—some power not belonging to this world? That is beyond my power to say. Some say it is a lower power, because it has been asserted that I am influenced by the devil. It is not for me to say. How the power comes I am unable to define.
1987. *Sir Alfred Stephen.*] When a patient comes to you, what do you do? You want to get at the secrets of my theory.
1988. No, I do not? Well, that is a question I decline to answer.
1989. *Mr. Jacob.*] You are asked to say when a patient comes to you how you deal with him? Well, I cannot tell you that. Being under clairvoyant influence I cannot tell.
1990. Then you do not know? No.
1991. *Chairman.*] Then this clairvoyance is the outcome of a theory of your own? It is a thing I do not know anything about. It is the cause, as far as I can ascertain, of treatment that has been pursued.
1992. Whilst you are in this state knowledge is conveyed to you? I do not know in what way it is conveyed to me, and I know nothing of it.
1993. Do you treat your patients in any way? Yes, by the diagnosis that is given.
1994. *Mr. Jacob.*] By yourself? No; it is given in the clairvoyant state.
1995. *Sir Alfred Stephen.*] Through you? Yes, it must be through me.
1996. *Chairman.*] But are the names of the remedies you are to use for each particular complaint conveyed to you through this influence? It must be, because each diagnosis is quite separate, and each person separate.
1997. Therefore the diagnosis of the disease and the treatment of the disease is conveyed to you in some manner which you tell us you are not conscious of? Yes.
1998. Do you ever read books on medicine at all? I have done so since.
1999. Do you now? Yes.
2000. Frequently? Yes.
2001. Do you endeavour to improve yourself in medicine in every possible way? Yes; for my own benefit, independent of my business.
2002. So that you may be able to give your patients an improved knowledge from that you have in your clairvoyant state? Not in that way. For the sake of starting a new business of a shop, recommending certain herbs for certain things if they wish to buy certain articles; not in actual treatment, but independent of the other altogether.
- 2003.

* NOTE (on revision) :—Melbourne.

2003. *Sir Alfred Stephen.*] Then you believe that this is a power independent of yourself? It is perfectly independent, because the things that occur, or the treatment that occurs, I know nothing of.
2004. Are you not conscious then of what is passing in the mesmeric state? No; I know nothing at all about it.
2005. *Chairman.*] Then what is your object in attempting to read. You have a power, which is apparently superior to anything possessed by ordinary people and earthly teachers, therefore what is your object in reading to improve yourself? Well, for this reason, what is the object of Medical Bills being passed?
2006. What is your object? The reason I started is because certain Bills were attempted to be passed to prevent a man from earning his livelihood. I undertook to read in order to instruct myself if it came to a crisis and I should have to pass.
2007. To pass what? To pass a medical examination.
2008. In what? In any class of theory.
2009. But what kind of theory? Medical.
2010. *Sir Alfred Stephen.*] Assuming that I know your power, and that I am suffering under some disease and come to consult you as to what is to be done, what is your usual course? I am in the room at 9 o'clock in the morning. My wife attends to my business, and she could enlighten you more on the subject than I can.
2011. I want to know what you would do if I came to your rooms stating that I had some complaint, and wished to know what should be the remedy. Suppose I made that statement to you, offering myself as your patient, what course would you take? I should not do anything in the matter whatever.
2012. Then what would be done to me? Well, I do not know.
2013. But you in corporeal presence are there;—would you speak to me and see me? As far as I ascertain the faculty of speech is the same, but I know nothing at all.
2014. Then how do you get into, or when do you get into the mesmeric or clairvoyant state? It occurs every morning.
2015. *Chairman.*] Do you remain in that clairvoyant state the whole day whilst you are in your rooms? No.
2016. You go into it for every fresh case—into the clairvoyant state? No.
2017. *Mr. Jacob.*] What are your hours? From 9 to 12.
2018. *Chairman.*] Do you remain in the clairvoyant state from 9 to 12? No; there is a break at times, when the brain gets overstrained.
2019. Do you go into this state at will? No.
2020. How do you go into this state? That is a thing it is impossible to inform you on.
2021. Does it come every day? Yes. If the system is overtired it never occurs.
2022. Does it come on on Saturdays? Yes.
2023. Sundays? No, never on Sundays.
2024. It always then omits to occur on this one day of the week? Sometimes two and three days a week. If the system is overstrained it is impossible for it to occur.

WEDNESDAY, 29 JUNE, 1887.

Present:—

THE HONORABLE JOHN MILDRED CREED IN THE CHAIR.

MR. DODDS,	SIR ALFRED STEPHEN,
MR. JACOB,	MR. STEWART,
MR. KING,	MR. SUTOR,
MR. NORTON,	MR. WATT,
MR. CREED.	

Jules Francois Archibald, Esq., called in, sworn, and examined:—

2025. *Chairman.*] What are you? Editor of the *Bulletin*.
2026. You receive a great many letters, do you not, from all parts of the Colony asking for information as to the character of various medical practitioners, or persons who practise medicine? Yes.
2027. Principally, I suppose, about persons who advertise in the newspapers, and call themselves practitioners of medicine? Yes.
2028. People apply to you to know whether these men have proper qualifications? Yes. They ask whether it would be well to consult them under certain circumstances, which they sometimes name.
2029. They do this, I presume, because in many instances they have no means of obtaining the information authoritatively from any Government source? Just so.
2030. Then, of your knowledge, there are many men in Sydney who call themselves doctors, and advertise themselves as practitioners of medicine, who have not proper qualifications, and there are no means for members of the public to decide whether their assertions are fraudulent or not? That is so. My experience leads me to believe that a very large number of the population, and even educated people, are quite unable to discern the difference between the qualified and unqualified man, especially when he advertises plausibly, and resides at a distance.
2031. Has it come within your knowledge that gross imposition has been practised on the public by men of this character? I have from time to time had many communications before me from such sources as the Marston Remedy Company, of which you may have heard.
2032. And from various other men who have advertised themselves as practitioners in medicine? Yes.
2033. Cases have been put before you in which fraud has evidently been practised on members of the community? Yes; there have been cases of fraud in which people have paid large sums of money to utterly ignorant men, whose advertisements to my own knowledge have been written for them by persons to whom they have paid fees for this service.
2034. Then from your knowledge as a newspaper editor you know that these advertisements convey no idea to the public of the education or professional skill of these men? Undoubtedly so. Only last Saturday morning a man asked me if I would advise him to consult Dr. Richards, and I said certainly not, that Dr. Richards of my own knowledge was a scoundrel, that is to say, that the business which he carried on was an imposition and a fraud.

J. F.
Archibald,
Esq.

29 June, 1887

2035.

J. F.
Archibald,
Esq.
29 June, 1887.

2035. Have you sufficient knowledge to say that you believe this particular man, Dr. Richards, who really is a qualified surgeon, is made a tool of by other designing men? That is currently stated. I have not looked into the matter myself.
2036. But you believe it to be so? Yes, I believe it to be so.
2037. Is there any other circumstance of which you can inform the Committee in relation to this inquiry? I remember a man named Bottrell being fined some years ago in Melbourne for practising without being registered. He told a man that he had consumption, and subsequent examination by several qualified practitioners proved that the patient had nothing whatever the matter with his lungs.
2038. *Sir Alfred Stephen.*] What was Bottrell fined for? Simply for practising without being registered.
2039. *Chairman.*] This was in Victoria? Yes. The general statement there was that Bottrell was in alleged partnership with one Gilbert, who, however, has never been seen. It was at one time currently rumoured that Bottrell had in his possession a diploma from a man named Gilbert—a dead man probably.
2040. Do you know any particulars relating to any other men of this character practising in Sydney? I have heard a great many stories about them from time to time, but I have had very little to do with them myself.
2041. Then the result of your experience is that as the law at present stands in New South Wales the public have no means of distinguishing between a man who has been properly educated, and who holds a diploma, and a man who does not possess these qualifications? None whatever.

Andrew Houston, Esq., M.D., recalled and further examined:—

A. Houston,
Esq., M.D.
29 June, 1887.

2042. *Chairman.*] I believe you have certain papers relating to evidence previously given by you before the Committee which you desire to hand in as exhibits? Yes. The first is a letter from Surgeon-General John S. Billings, of the War Department, Washington, with reference to the Edinburg University, Chicago, and is dated January 6th. There is another letter from the same gentleman, dated January 13th, with reference to the same institution. The next exhibit is with reference to the Bellevue Medical College, Boston, Massachusetts, closely resembling in name the Bellevue Hospital, Medical College of New York, one of the most reputable institutions in the United States. This is a reprint of a paper on the Bellevue Medical College, Massachusetts, and shows the fraudulent nature of that institution. There is another letter, dated October 9th, from the War Department, Washington, on the same subject. I also hand in a document to which I referred in my former evidence—the declaration of Edwin Horace Bottrell, made before the Medical Board as to his course of study at the Edinburg University at Chicago. The next is a letter from the War Office with reference to the American Eclectic Medical College at Ohio, United States, showing the fraudulent character of the institution, and is dated February 3rd, 1883. I also produce a copy of the *Philadelphia Record* of July 17th, 1880, with reference to diplomas granted by a man named Buchanan. [*Letters and papers handed in. Appendix F.*]
2043. How did you receive this copy of the *Philadelphia Record*? It came to me through the post from Washington; it was forwarded by Dr. Billings from the War Office. I may mention that the article has been reprinted in a leading book on medical education. It has been republished in England as the best authority on the subject.
2044. This paper was forwarded to you from the United States War Office as giving the best information they could afford with regard to the fraudulent diplomas granted in Philadelphia by a man named Buchanan? Yes.
2045. And you hand the article in as an exhibit? Yes.

William Charles Belbridge, Esq., called in, sworn, and examined:—

W. C.
Belbridge,
Esq.
29 June, 1887.

2046. *Chairman.*] I believe you are engaged on the *Sydney Mail* newspaper? Yes.
2047. Is it your duty to deal with inquiries from correspondents? Yes.
2048. Amongst other things you receive letters from correspondents asking if certain men who advertise in the newspapers of the Colony as medical practitioners really possess the qualifications which they claim to have? Yes.
2049. These letters are very numerous at times? At times. Some weeks sometimes pass without our receiving one.
2050. But taking it altogether, you receive a number of letters? Yes.
2051. And you give the persons the best information you can supply? We generally answer yes or no.
2052. You yourself have sometimes some difficulty in finding out whether or not these men who advertise really possess the qualifications they profess to possess? Yes.
2053. Therefore, if it is difficult for you who are in the habit of making these inquiries to obtain the information, it must be still more difficult for ordinary members of the public who have not the same means of information? Of course.
2054. And in very many instances you find that the persons who advertise have no right to advertise themselves in the terms they do? They are not on the list of legally qualified practitioners. That is generally the purport of the questions I receive.
2055. Is there any other information you can give the Committee which will be useful to them in their inquiry? I am not aware of any.

John Plummer, Esq., called in, sworn, and examined:—

J. Plummer,
Esq.
29 June, 1887.

2056. *Chairman.*] You hold a position, do you not, on the *Town and Country Journal*? Yes.
2057. You receive a number of letters from people in various parts of the Colony asking for information as to whether certain persons who advertise themselves in the newspapers as medical practitioners are really possessed of diplomas and have received the education which they profess to have received? Occasionally.
2058. You have received letters of that character? Yes.
2059. And you answer them to the best of your ability? We answer them occasionally.
2060. Why do you not answer them always? Because sometimes pressure of other matter prevents my answering them. I answer those which are deemed most important first.

2061.

2061. Though you do not answer all of them you receive a large number of letters? Not a large number of letters. I have been through the matter within the last few days, and I should say that they represent about twenty or thirty per annum.
2062. Have you yourself any difficulty in ascertaining the truth or otherwise of these men's advertisements? I decline to give any positive replies to the correspondents. The replies I make are to the effect that I know nothing more than is contained in the advertisement; or, if the persons are in the country, I advise them to consult a respectable local medical man.
2063. Then even you yourself, in the existing state of the law, are unable with the information at your disposal to tell your correspondents whether these persons who advertise really possess the qualifications which they claim to have? I have no actual knowledge without going to them or going to the authorities. I may add that since I have been in Sydney I have been editor and otherwise connected with various papers, having been editor of the *Tribune* for twelve months, when it had its largest circulation, and I had numbers of letters of a similar character then, and in every case I advised the correspondent to consult a respectable local medical man.
2064. Why did you give this advice? Simply because I doubted the *bonâ fides* of the men who so advertised.
2065. But you could not tell positively, because there were no means of ascertaining? No; I could not tell, and for a very simple reason. There is one man, a Dr. Richards, who possesses a medical diploma, and knowing him to possess one I could not ascertain whether or not the others also possessed diplomas.
2066. You mean to say that though you believed that most of the claims set up by these men in their advertisements were fraudulent, you had no means of ascertaining decidedly whether they were so or not? Not unless I went into an investigation on my own account.

J. Plummer,
Esq.

29 June, 1887

William Townley Pinhey, Esq., called in, sworn, and examined:—

2067. *Chairman.*] What are you? I am Secretary to the Pharmacy Board, and Secretary to the Pharmaceutical Society. For many years I have occasionally acted as City Coroner, and I am a magistrate of twenty-five years' standing.
2068. I believe that on one occasion when acting as coroner you gave instructions, through your officer, to a man who was known as Dr. Macmahon, of Crown-street, to make a *post mortem* examination? I did.
2069. When the inquest commenced you found that the *post mortem* had not been made? Yes.
2070. And you directed Dr. Sinclair to make the *post mortem*? Yes, I did.
2071. Did you find anything out with regard to Macmahon that induced you to change your instructions with regard to the *post mortem*? Yes; I may say that the coroner is put in motion by what is called a police report, which comes into his hands the first thing. It contains the leading particulars which the police have been able to gather, and it serves as a kind of little text-book. Dr. Macmahon's name was introduced into this report. I asked the constable, the only available means I had at the time, who came from Woollahra, if he knew Dr. Macmahon, and he said he did, slightly; that he had been living in some street in Woollahra for three or four months, and there was a large brass plate on the gate with the name "Dr. Macmahon." I did not know the name, and had no means of ascertaining at the time whether or not Dr. Macmahon was qualified; but, as his name was contained in the police report, I took it for granted that he was. In the morning I found that he was not, and I sent for Dr. Sinclair at once. Dr. Macmahon did not turn up. I have never seen the man in my life to my knowledge. I may remark that if his name had not been mentioned in the police report I should not have known even of his existence, and I should certainly not have sent for a man whom I did not know.
2072. *Sir Alfred Stephen.*] At the time you directed him to make the *post mortem* examination, did you believe that he was a regularly qualified medical practitioner? I believed he was at that time, but he did not appear. I have never seen the man.
2073. *Chairman.*] And you acted on the information of a police constable who told you that his name was up as "Dr." Macmahon, and he was practising as a medical man? Yes; I remember distinctly that the policeman told me that there was a large brass plate on the gate, and that led me to think that Macmahon was qualified. During my experience as a coroner I have only had one or two unqualified medical men giving evidence, and then I have always told the jury to take their evidence *pro tanto*, or, if you like, *eum grano salis*.
2074. In your position as coroner, have you found that it has been difficult even for you to decide who was qualified and who was unqualified? No, because I have invariably sent for some one whom I knew to be qualified. The Medical Board publish their list annually, and I always have the list; but a man may have registered since January last, and then I have no immediate means of ascertaining.
2075. Do you think that the existing state of the law is sufficient to protect the public against men calling themselves doctors, and practising without diplomas? Quite the reverse.
2076. Is it sufficient? Totally insufficient.
2077. And you, in your office of coroner, have found the evil of this state of things? Yes. I remember another case. A man called himself Dr. De Spence. I had his evidence taken because he had been attending a child, and the medicine was produced and the prescription produced, but I had to make him admit out of his own mouth that he was not qualified, though he had been practising many years, and I called in a qualified medical man. The evidence of the other witness could only be taken for what it was worth, and as that of a private individual. I would not allow it to go to the jury in any other sense. I have never done so.
2078. It has come to your knowledge in your capacity as a coroner and a magistrate that there are numbers of men practising in Sydney who do not possess diplomas, and have not received a medical education? Yes, persons who possess no qualifications whatever.
2079. And you have found that the existence of these persons has been a great evil to the public? A crying evil.
2080. *Sir Alfred Stephen.*] Have you any reason to believe that great mischief arises from the practices of unqualified men? I give a very definite reply to that. My firm conviction is that this is a serious and crying

W. T. Pinhey,
Esq.

29 June, 1887.

* NOTE (on revision):—I may add that journalists, not only in New South Wales, but also in other countries, have a great disinclination to answer questions of this character, as, in the case of the replies being unfavourable, they are exposed to the risk of actions for libel in which they would be heavy losers, even were the verdicts in their favour.—JOHN PLUMMER.

W. T.
Pinhey, Esq.
29 June, 1887.

crying evil amongst us—that the public as a body have no means of ascertaining who is qualified and who is not, and are consequently imposed upon. I should be afraid to give an estimate of the amount—thousands a year—and many lives sacrificed by impostors. The legally qualified man is robbed, and the public are robbed, and wrong and death ensue very frequently. I hold a very strong opinion upon the point, and I have had opportunities of judging during an experience of over fifty years.

2081. *Mr. King.*] Referring to your answer to Sir Alfred Stephen, have you considered what would be a practical solution of the difficulty? The practical solution is to introduce a stringent Bill, making it penal under heavy penalties for any person to pretend to be what he is not; in other words, calling himself apothecary, surgeon, medical practitioner, or physician. The Chairman could add two or three other appellations; but there is no doubt that this community requires at the hands of this Committee a recommendation for the adoption of a stringent measure. Although I have been many years out of business, I know that there are chemists and druggists in Sydney who are not registered, and who have no right or qualification to carry on their business. There are men keeping chemists' and druggists' shops who are not entitled to do so. The public are imposed upon, and it is for this Committee to bring forward such a measure under severe penal clauses as will put a stop to the evil.

2082. Do you think that a registration under the present Medical Board is insufficient to meet the public requirements? It is insufficient, because it does not meet the exigency of the case. There is no penalty attached to a man practising, and you cannot prevent him as the law now stands. You want a new measure, a well-digested one, with penal clauses, and if these are not inserted things will go on as they are at present.

2083. When did you find that Dr. Macmahon was not legally qualified? I found out next morning, because he did not appear in answer to my summons to perform the *post mortem*. I found the corpse untouched, and I made an inquiry, and ascertained that he was not qualified, and I surmised and believed that that was the reason why he did not appear. I had the jury summoned, and had to wait until Dr. Sinclair arrived to perform the *post mortem*.

2084. Your first question to Macmahon, I apprehend, would have been, "Are you a legally qualified medical practitioner?" But I never saw him.

2085. But if he gave his evidence, would not that be the first question? Yes; the first question always is, "Are you a legally qualified medical practitioner?"

2086. *Chairman.*] But if this man had been sufficiently rash to make the *post mortem* which you ordered him to make, this would have occurred before you asked him the first question? Yes.

2087. And the body, as a means of evidence as to the cause of death, would have been in a great measure destroyed? No; inasmuch as the body was lying at the South Sydney morgue, and finding out of his own mouth that he was not a qualified medical man, I should have sent for another.

2088. But suppose the injury which caused death had occurred in the brain, and the brain had been removed and cut up, where would be the evidence left? The evidence would have been there; he could not have destroyed it or taken it away.

2089. He might have cut the brain into fifty different pieces, and if there was a wound in the brain the evidence of it would have been destroyed? Perhaps so, if he had cut the brain into fifty pieces; but he did not do so. It shows that we may be misled occasionally. I rejoice with the great bulk of the community who have thought over this matter that this Committee has been appointed, and that this crying evil will probably be remedied.

2090. *Mr. King.*] Are you aware whether there are a number of respectable medical men in the Colony not registered as legally qualified practitioners, and whose evidence you would take *pro tanto*, as you say, at a coroner's inquest? I must distinctly state that I have never taken evidence from an unqualified medical man without summoning a qualified man.

2091. My question was, are you aware that there are a number of qualified men practising in Sydney, and enjoying the confidence of the community, who have not been registered by the Medical Board? By imposition.

2092. Whether by imposition or not? I cannot call to mind any one instance at the present moment.

2093. *Chairman.*] Is it within your knowledge that there is a single medical man in the Colony who possesses a diploma from a recognized university or college who is practising in the Colony without being registered? No, unless he has been here less than a month.

2094. *Mr. Dodds.*] Then the fact of a man not being registered does not prevent him from practising? No; not as the law stands now. It is very defective. The Medical Board is merely a Board of registration.

2095. *Mr. King.*] Do you know Dr. Flatau? Slightly.

2096. Do you know that he has been engaged for the last fifteen or sixteen years as medical officer to railway works in different parts of the Colony? Up country. I know from hearsay, I do not know from my own knowledge; I have only heard so.

2097. You do not know whether he enjoys the confidence of the great navy population? I do not know; very likely. I have heard him spoken well of.

2098. *Chairman.*] These railway works were not under the Government, but under contractors? If so, that is quite another matter.

John Feild Deck, Esq., M.D., called in, sworn, and examined:—

J. Feild Deck,
Esq., M.D.
29 June, 1887.

2099. *Chairman.*] What are you? A registered medical practitioner.

2100. What are your qualifications? M.D. of the University of St. Andrew's; Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, England; Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians, London.

2101. You are a homœopathic medical practitioner, are you not? Yes; I practise homœopathy chiefly.

2102. It is necessary, is it not, for a homœopathic practitioner, if he desires to possess the requisite knowledge for treating diseases, to go through the same preliminary training as the allopathic practitioner? Certainly.

2103. He has to take the same course in anatomy, physiology, surgery, and pathology? Yes.

2104. In fact in everything, except the therapeutic action of drugs and their application to the treatment of diseases, the two branches of medicine are identically the same? Certainly.

2105.

2105. And unless a homœopathic practitioner has the same preliminary knowledge as an allopathic practitioner it is impossible that he can do his duty to his patients properly and treat diseases? Certainly. J. Feild Deck,
Esq., M.D.
 2106. And though their opinions may differ as to the treatment of disease by the allopathic method and the homœopathic method, with that sole exception the beliefs of the medical men practising both branches of medicine are the same? Certainly; but I think the homœopathist wants even more accurate training in the knowledge of medicines. 29 June, 1887.

Mr. George Sydney Robbins called in, sworn, and examined:—

2107. *Chairman.*] Where do you reside? Bourke-street, Waverley. Mr.
G.S. Robbins.
 2108. What are you? A plasterer. 29 June, 1887.
 2109. Some time since you had a child very ill, had you not? Yes.
 2110. And for the treatment of this child you called in a medical practitioner in Sydney named Bethel? Yes.
 2111. You found the result not satisfactory? Not satisfactory.
 2112. Why did you consult this gentleman? Well, he was recommended to me.
 2113. Did you believe him to have gone through the proper education and to have obtained the proper diplomas? I did.
 2114. And because you believed that he had acquired the proper education and possessed the proper diplomas you employed him? Yes.
 2115. You had no means of ascertaining whether he really possessed the diplomas or not? No, I had not.
 2116. By public repute he was a medical practitioner who had received the proper training and who had diplomas? Yes.

WEDNESDAY, 6 JULY, 1887.

Present:—

THE HONORABLE JOHN MILDRED CREED IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. DODDS,	Mr. STEWART,
Mr. JACOB,	Mr. SUTTOR,
Mr. KING,	Mr. WATT.

Richard Thomas Selby called in, sworn, and examined:—

2117. *Chairman.*] Where do you live? 61, Castlereagh-street, Redfern. R. T. Selby.
 2118. What are you? A medical herbalist. July, 1887
 2119. What do you mean by that term? That I profess to treat diseases by the use of herbs.
 2120. How long have you followed this calling? I commenced in England in 1860, but I have only obtained my living solely during the last ten years. I have been always practising, but I have not been always able to obtain my living the whole of the time.
 2121. What age are you? Forty-five last March.
 2122. Then you commenced at eighteen? No; I would be about eighteen or nineteen.
 2123. In what way did you commence? I commenced by preparing herbal medicines and selling them.
 2124. Who gave you instruction in that? I obtained instruction myself by reading the works of Dr. Coffin, Dr. Skelton, Dr. Fox, and Dr. Brown.
 2125. You had no other training, except by your own reading? Only by my own reading.
 2126. You never attended any recognized hospital? None whatever.
 2127. Or any recognized school of any kind? Not any whatever.
 2128. And you have attended no lectures or demonstrations? I have attended lectures at the School of Arts occasionally. I was there some years ago, at the time Dr. Dixon was lecturing on anatomy and so forth.
 2129. Do you treat a large number of patients? I treat mostly by letter correspondence.
 2130. Do you treat a large number of people? I do not go out to treat people; I do not visit at all.
 2131. They come to your house? They come to my house, and they write to me.
 2132. Do you treat a large number of people? Yes; I have treated a great number of people the past ten years.
 2133. Do you advertise in the papers? Yes; that is, I advertise a small work, of which I will give you a copy. (*Copy handed in.*)
 2134. Your advertisement implies that you practise medicine and will treat diseases? That work notifies that.
 2135. But your advertisements lead people to consult you? Yes; but they first obtain the work, and it is the diseases treated in that work that I confine my practice to.
 2136. But through your advertisement people consult you? Just so.
 2137. Here is an advertisement which was cut out of the *Evening News*, which says, "Address R. T. Selby, M.H.";—what does M.H. mean? Medical herbalist. It is written in full on the book, and also on the plate which I have on my door—"Medical Herbalist."
 2138. There is another advertisement, which appears on a different date, which says, "Address R. T. Selby, M.Sc."? That is a mistake on the part of the printer, and I have never altered it. He has taken my H for Sc, and I have never taken the trouble to alter it. If you look at previous advertisements you will see it is M.H., and if you had my copy you would see that it was the fault of the printer.
 2139. M.Sc. might be taken to mean Master in Science? It is solely the fault of the printer. I thought of altering it, but I thought, "Well, I will let it remain until that advertisement runs out."
 2140. Do you think it a right thing that you should allow an advertisement which falsely describes you to remain uncorrected? But you see it is the book they would write for, and from that they would consult me.
 2141. But they write for your book because they suppose you possess this as a medical degree, or a degree in science? I did not take it in that light myself. If you went to the *Evening News* office you would find that it is solely the fault of the printer in setting up the type.
 2142. But this has been going on for many months? Yes; I gave an order for twelve months, and have not taken the trouble to alter it.
 2143. What are the diseases you profess to treat? Simply nervous diseases. 2144

- R. T. Selby. 2144. Describe them specifically? Syphilis, gonorrhœa, and nervous diseases; anything that may be occasioned by vice, or anything of that kind—debilitating diseases of the nervous system.
- 6 July, 1887. 2145. You said syphilis and gonorrhœa? Yes; also syphilis and gonorrhœa.
2146. No other diseases? I confine myself to those. Occasionally I have people coming to me on the recommendation of others, suffering from various other forms of diseases. I may also say that I treat diseases of females.
2147. What special diseases of females do you treat? Diseases of wombs, such as leucorrhœa, the whites, and other diseases arising from suppression.
2148. What name do you put on your door-plate? Professor R. T. Selby, Medical Herbalist.

Alfred Rotch Wilkinson called in, sworn, and examined:—

- A. R. Wilkinson. 2149. *Chairman.*] Where do you live? 20, Jamieson-street.
- 6 July, 1887. 2150. What are you? General and financial agent.
2151. I believe you have been agent for various Life Insurance Companies? I was agent for several years for the Colonial Life Insurance Society.
2152. Owing to your connection with this Society you have acquired more or less a knowledge of matters relating to the present state of the law regulating the practice of medicine in this Colony? I found that in this Colony there were a large number of men practising medicine who had no qualification whatever. Many of them I have known.
2153. Where did this happen—in Sydney or in the country? In the country.
2154. Did you find it so in Sydney as well? Yes; I can mention several who are practising in Sydney.
2155. And you have known several instances in the country? Yes; especially at Lithgow and Wallerawang.
2156. In what way was this unqualified practice connected with the insurance society which you represented? I could not employ a man unless he was duly qualified and registered by the Medical Board.
2157. Those were your instructions? Yes. I experienced great difficulty in some districts in obtaining properly qualified medical men.
2158. Have you any other information to give the Committee? Only relating to Sydney.
2159. What about Sydney? I would bring under your notice the case of a man in Liverpool-street who is carrying on business and who is only a chemist. His name is Maudson. At 126, Elizabeth-street, he is carrying on business as a chemist, and provides medicated baths. He displays a notice that an English medical man will give advice and attend to patients.
2160. Do you know the name of this English medical man? He goes by the name of Dr. Pierce. I have known him for eighteen or twenty years. In Tasmania I knew him as a ship's cook. I have seen him here as a washer-up and handy-man about restaurants and places of that sort, which he is now frequently.
2161. Does Maudson, the proprietor of these baths, hand over people who come to his baths for the purpose of getting medical advice to this man for treatment? Certainly.
2162. And does he represent this man as being an English doctor? Yes.
2163. Possessing qualifications, and having gone through the proper training? Yes; and some months ago he had a paper framed in the shop, purporting to be a diploma, and I said to him, "If you exhibit that you will be prosecuted; it is no diploma, it is written here."
2164. Do you know what it was? It was a statement that Charles Henry Pierce had passed the Royal College of Surgeons, England, and the University of Edinburgh, and that he was qualified as licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh, and as a licentiate of the Society of Apothecaries, London.
2165. This was all on the one document? Yes.
2166. A written document? Yes; it was written in a clumsy style, by some ticket-writer I should imagine, and put in a frame. It was hung up in the shop.
2167. For exhibition to people who went in for medical advice? Yes.
2168. What aged man is this man Pierce? I should take him to be a man of fifty years of age. He is a great drunkard, and a great blackguard.
2169. An educated man? Not at all.
2170. Is this going on at the present time, or has it ceased? It is going on at the present time. I asked Maudson, the proprietor of the place, how he was getting on, and he said that he was doing splendidly, that he had five ladies there. They board them in the place. They pay £3 3s. a week, and so much for attendance. He said that out of the five two were to be confined, and three were not, meaning that they were to be operated upon.
2171. This is a very serious charge you are making against this man—have you anything beyond his own statement to substantiate it? That is what the man told me himself. I did not ask for the information.
2172. Do you know anything else that would be of interest to the Committee? There is another case—that of a man named Willis—who is practising as Dr. Smith, at 10, Macquarie-street South. He takes in women to attend for abortion. I saw a letter on Saturday—he exhibited it himself—in which a woman made a demand for £5, to be sent to the Glebe post office, or she would expose him; and he is not a medical man.
2173. What is the calling of this man Willis? I knew him as manager of a Bank that failed in Victoria known as the Provisional and Suburban Bank, and he was prosecuted, and served some time in gaol.
2174. What has been his calling since he has been in Sydney? He has been a financial and business agent, and hotel-broker.
2175. Has he ever had any medical training? None whatever.
2176. How long has he been at 10, Macquarie-street? The original so-called Dr. Smith got into some difficulty—a police prosecution—and he cleared out for America, and this man Willis got the practice, and trades in his name. A few months ago he was brought up at a coroner's inquest, but he managed to get through it.
2177. Do you know the name of the person upon whose body the inquest was held? I cannot remember. I tried to find the papers, but in changing my office I mislaid them. I have kept those sort of things for years.
2178. Do you know the nature of the case? The nature of the case was abortion.
2179. Was it not the case of a woman named Agnes Crane, and was not the verdict of the jury that she died from mercurial poisoning? Yes; that was the case.

A. R.
Wilkinson.

6 July, 1887.

2180. Then of your knowledge this man has had no medical training at all? None whatever.
2181. But he has a plate on his door with the name Dr. Smith? Yes.
2182. And he practises as a medical practitioner, and people consult him? Yes; and pay him large fees. I heard him say to a friend of mine the other day that he was making £60 a week.
2183. Do you know whether he is in Sydney at the present time? Yes; I see him daily. He has had two or three cases in Court during the last twelve months, and they have been in the hands of Mr. George Wallace, solicitor.
2184. Is there anything more about this particular man, or have you told all? All I can say, except that he practises ordinarily, and calls himself a specialist, and he will take a fee from anybody. I knew one man, a poor unfortunate fellow who has gone to Victoria, who gave his last £20 to him to cure him of some disease that he had, and he left him in a great deal worse state than he was before.
- 2184½. Do you know anything about any other persons? There is another man who calls himself Dr. Ryan. He resides, or his name is on a brass-plate, in Lower Fort-street. He has been at various places, and under different names, and at the present time he is practising as Dr. Ryan. I knew him as a chemist's assistant in Warrnambool, Victoria. A few weeks ago I had a medical practice that I wanted attending to up the country, and I wanted a qualified assistant, and he told me then that he had not any diploma, and that he was doing very well as a specialist, and he is now trading as Dr. Ryan.
2185. What other names have you known him under? I cannot remember. I was trying to find out before I came here.
2186. Do you know whether he had a place of business, some few weeks ago, under the name of Cormack? Yes; near the Jewish Synagogue; that is the same man; but he was at Dubbo under another name. I cannot remember under what name he practised there.
2187. You know that personally? Personally.
2188. You saw him at Dubbo, and saw him under another name there? I did not see him at Dubbo, but while I was at Bathurst some persons who knew him told me he was the same man referred to in the newspaper reports, knowing that I had lived in Warrnambool, Victoria.
2189. Do you know in what other places in New South Wales he has been? He has told me, but I really forget.
2190. You do not know of your own knowledge? No.
2191. Any other persons? There are no other persons that I can mention with real accuracy.
2192. But within your knowledge, there are a very large number of these people practising in Sydney? Within my knowledge, I have met in the Colony of New South Wales ninety-seven men who are practising as medical men without any qualifications whatever.
2193. *Mr. Watt.*] Within your own experience? My own experience. That was up to five years ago. No doubt a great many have come from other parts since.
2194. *Mr. Dodds.*] Did you know the ninety-seven personally? I knew them personally. I interviewed them as to their qualifications to examine candidates for life insurance.
2195. Then from memory you are able to remember their names? From memory I could mention all their names, if they were called to mind.
2196. *Chairman.*] I suppose you have some record as to the number of ninety-seven? I have a list marked somewhere in an old medical register of 1882.
2197. I suppose you will not swear to any particular number between ninety and a hundred? I know the number exactly, because I marked them off at different places. In the Bathurst District there were seven.

Boughton Kyngdon, Esq., called in, sworn, and examined:—

B. Kyngdon,
Esq.

6 July, 1887.

2198. *Chairman.*] Where do you reside? 69, Darlinghurst Road.
2199. You are a medical practitioner? I am.
2200. What qualifications do you possess? L.S.A., and Medical Associate of King's College, London, 1842.
2201. Is the medical associateship of King's College, London, registerable in England? Yes.
2202. Has a homœopathic practitioner to undergo the same training in anatomy, physiology, pathology, midwifery, and everything else as an allopathic practitioner? Yes.
2203. And the sole difference between homœopathic and allopathic practitioners is the different way in which they treat disease? Yes.
2204. It is as essential that they should have the same knowledge for the discovery of that disease prior to treating it in one case as in the other? Exactly.
2205. Therefore a homœopathic practitioner who has not gone through the ordinary hospital training is not in a position to discover disease, and treat it afterwards? No; I do not see how he can.

Professor Anderson Stuart recalled and examined:—

Professor A.
Stuart.

6 July, 1887.

2206. *Chairman.*] I sent you a copy of the evidence taken before this Committee for your perusal, with a view to your re-examination? Yes; I read it.
2207. The evidence upon which we should like to examine you is that of a witness named Moore, who states in a pamphlet, of which he is the author, that certain results happen to a man when in the act of coition with a woman—have you read that part of the evidence? Yes.
2208. Is that possible? It is not possible.
2209. It would not only be physiologically impossible, but mechanically impossible? Physically impossible.
2210. Mechanically? Yes, mechanically.
2211. That is, there is no possible means by which air can reach the woman's uterus or vagina from the lung? No.
2212. And the mere act of placing a piece of copper in the woman's mouth could have no possible effect on the man under those circumstances? Not to my knowledge.
2213. You being Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, I should like you to give a positive answer to that? It could have no effect, and the statement that it could displays the greatest ignorance on Moore's part of anatomy and physiology, the groundwork of medical science.
2214. I believe you have had some acquaintance with a man named Michael Green, who calls himself Professor Green, Botanical Oculist? Yes.

215.

- Professor A. Stuart.
6 July, 1887.
2215. He stated in his evidence, "Professor Stuart, of the University, told me that if I found a remedy that would cure my eye it would be worth a University of gold." Do you remember the interview at which this occurred? I remember an interview.
2216. Is that a fair description of what you said to him? I have no recollection of any such statement.
2217. Can you tell us anything about him that would be of interest to the Committee? He came to me on the ground that I was a director of the Prince Alfred Hospital, and he desired me to use my influence to have a certain number of patients placed at his disposal so that he might compete with the doctors at that institution in the treatment of eye cases. I answered that I could and would do no such thing; and after some parleying, which convinced me that the man was an arrant quack, I dismissed him.
2218. Did you examine his eye? No.

Edwin Horace Trudgeon Bottrell recalled, sworn, and further examined:—

- E. H. T. Bottrell.
6 July, 1887.
2219. *Chairman.*] In your letter to the Committee of 22nd June you say:—"I return the copy of evidence. I find it so contrary to what I actually did state, portions of my evidence being entirely omitted; moreover, as many answers are written to convey a different meaning to what I intended, it is beyond correction. Therefore I have not attempted it, and would rather submit myself to re-examination"? That is correct.
2220. A copy of the evidence was since sent to you? I have it here.
2221. You were asked to correct it and send it back? Yes.
2222. Why did you not send it back? Because it did not convey the meaning of what I mentioned here when I was examined first.
2223. But you were requested to mark the portions which you stated did not agree with what you stated first, and you were asked to send it back;—why did you not send it back? I did send it back.
2224. You bring it with you now? This has been posted to the Assembly, and returned to me again.
2225. The letter which was sent to you by the clerk with the evidence was to this effect:—"And they have instructed me to again forward your evidence to you with a request that you will be so good as to mark the particular passages so contrary to what you actually did state, as well as the answers that are written to convey a different meaning to what you intended," and then a postscript says, "you will be pleased to return the evidence as quickly as possible"? Yes; very soon—I believe twenty-four hours after I received it.
2226. You have it with you. No second copy was sent to you? When the evidence was sent to me first I looked it over, and found it totally different to what I stated here.
2227. Your letter was received, and a further copy of the evidence was sent to you, asking you to mark the passages which you considered conveyed an erroneous impression as to what you said, and you were asked to do that, and return it as quickly as possible? Well, my answer to that is "within twenty-four hours."
2228. You have never returned it, for you have it now with you? I sent a letter in return to say that it was beyond correction, and that I offered myself for re-examination, and the reply I received was by a letter, I think the day before yesterday, for I had a second letter to say "correct this." I purchased foolscap the other day expressly to correct it.
2229. Then you did not return the evidence as you were requested to do, and you have not corrected it? I have not corrected it for the simple reason that I received a notification from the Board to attend here a second time.
2230. The Committee have decided that they will put each question to you *seriatim*, and your answers will be taken down and placed with your former answers? According to that evidence I am made to appear one of the blackest sheep in the country. If this Committee is taking evidence for or against the Medical Board I am prepared to give my experience in the colonies; but this is a one-sided affair, and you are making people believe that I am one of the blackest sheep in the country.
2231. On behalf of the Committee, I will put the questions to you which were asked before? I am satisfied with the best portions of that.
2232. Your answers will be taken down, and they will be placed alongside your former answers. The official shorthand writer has informed the Committee that this is a fair transcript of the evidence given by you at your former examination? I beg to contradict it.
2233. And, that you may have every opportunity of correcting any false impression that may be conveyed, they now give you an opportunity for re-examination, and your fresh answers will be taken down and published alongside your other evidence? I beg to contradict that statement.
2234. No statement has been made. The first question is, "What are you?" As I said there, I am a landed proprietor.
2235. The next question is, "Have you any special calling?" I am satisfied with that first sheet; but I am not satisfied with reference to that advertisement on the second portion of it.
2236. Then you are satisfied with all the questions up to number 903? Yes.

[At this stage the witness withdrew, while the Committee deliberated as to the mode of his examination.]

2237. *Chairman.*] You are satisfied with all the evidence on the first page? Yes; up to that advertisement. The advertisement is as follows:—"Why is it that Drs. Bottrell and Gilbert (diplomaed men) are consulted daily by so many (human phantoms) young men for that terrible insatiable tyrant "nervous debility," that has baffled the profoundest skill extant. Destroying angel! Why art thou commissioned thus to smite down our most promising youths? Relentless demon! How many hast thou merciless sent untimely to their long account through unskilled treatment? By what infernal subtlety thou hast irretrievably secured the victims in our lunatic asylums. *Vide Australasian Medical Gazette*, June, 1885"? It was.
2238. The next question was, "It professes to be an abstract from the *Australasian Medical Gazette* of 1885"? It does not profess to be anything of the kind, and I never stated that it did. My statement with reference to the advertisement was that there was an article on the increase of insanity which appeared in the *Gazette*.
2239. Your answer is given here as, "I believe it is something similar to that. I would not say that it was word for word the same"? That advertisement emanated from an article of yours in the *Gazette* about the increase of insanity in our midst.

E. H. T.
Bottrell.
6 July, 1887.

2240. The next question is, "It professes to be a quotation," and your answer is "It is a mere newspaper advertisement"? It does not profess to be a quotation at all; it is a mere advertisement of the article that appeared in reference to the increase of insanity in our midst in reference to certain abuse. I read an advertisement in Melbourne many years back about the increase of insanity in Melbourne. I have it in my pocket; I took it from the *Argus*. I only dilated upon that. I only mentioned what was the cause of this affair.

2241. *Mr. Watt.*] I understand that at the bottom of the advertisement were the words, "*Vide Australasian Medical Gazette or New South Wales Medical Gazette*"? There is nothing in the advertisement that I can see.

2242. But it was followed by the name of the *Medical Gazette*? But I made a mistake in the name of the *Gazette*. I said *Australasian Gazette*. Possibly it may have been the *New South Wales Gazette*. I am not in a position now to say what gazette it was. I do not know what Mr. Creed designates his paper; I know it is some gazette. There is a good deal of truth in that advertisement.

2243. At the end of your advertisement, after the words "By what infernal subtlety thou hast irretrievably secured the victims of our lunatic asylums," you add these words, "*Vide Australasian Medical Gazette, June, 1885*"? That is the usual mode of indicating a quotation, is it not? It is the usual mode; but how it was I wrote this advertisement out was by reading an article in the *Gazette* in reference to the increase of insanity in our midst, and the cause of this increase of insanity is what I make my speciality, namely—abuse. I have letters in my pocket since I was here in reference to this.

2244. The point is this, is not that the usual mode of indicating a quotation from a newspaper? It is the usual mode.

2245. Is it a correct quotation? It is not a correct quotation from this. It conveys the meaning of what is contained in the *Gazette*.

2246. Then you meant it to convey the spirit of the thing, but not the words? Not the words. The spirit of the thing, but not the words.

2247. *Chairman.*] Question 913 is as follows:—"Where were you at the time you obtained the diploma," and your reply was, "In Melbourne"? I was in Ballarat, and not in Melbourne, at the time.

2248. Question 948 is, "Did you possess this American diploma at the time," to which you replied, "No, afterwards"? I did possess the diploma at the time.

2249. Question 953 is as follows:—"Are not those deliberations carried on with closed doors," to which you replied, "They were, but they were not in my case. I applied for registration, and my solicitor instructed a barrister to apply for a mandamus, and my case was before Mr. Justice Barry for some two or three days. This was fifteen or twenty years ago, and the law in Melbourne then was not so strict as it is now. I have known men get on the Medical Board of Victoria who did not possess any degree at all"? That is not correct. I have known men without degrees applying for registration to this Board.

2250. Did you ever know them get on the register? I am not in a position to state. As far as my mind serves me correctly, I believe a good many did—in fact if I had only been a few months previously I could have been on the Board without a diploma, because the laws then were only just revised.

2251. I think you will find that has not been done since 1851? I am not quite clear upon that point.

2252. Referring to question 968 in your former evidence, did you have a discharge from the Navy? Yes.

2253. Question 990 was as follows:—"Therefore, when you commenced your practice, though you advertised yourself as a specialist, you did not possess the knowledge of a specialist"? I had the knowledge.

2254. From where? From those two years in Melbourne, and having been associated with Dr. Jordan, and having had a chemist's shop on the Ballarat gold-fields, besides being coupled with Dr. Gilbert. I did not start until I had been some years in the profession.

2255. When did you commence to practise yourself—to see patients and treat patients yourself? Some-time in 1865 or 1866. I am not clear about the dates.

2256. When did Dr. Gilbert join you, or when did you join Dr. Gilbert? Dr. Gilbert and I were together for a few years before he joined me.

2257. What were you then? I had a chemist's shop at Ballarat.

2258. Did you ever have an electrical machine in the streets of Ballarat? I was the first man to invent the machine in these colonies.

2259. To invent what? The secondary-coil galvanic battery.

2260. Is this an invention of your own? It is.

2261. Was it patented? It was. No; I took out registration for six months. The expense was too heavy, and my financial affairs at that time would not admit a full patent. Mr. Edward Waters, patent agent, can testify to this.

2262. You did not take out the patent? No. I had two other patents at the time.

2263. Will you give us the exact name under which you registered it? An improved method of applying electricity.

2264. Though you are a wealthy man now you were not a wealthy man when you came to Sydney? No.

2265. At the time you came to Sydney you were not a wealthy man? I had about £3,000 or £4,000. I have been in Sydney three or four times.

2266. Do you hand in this book, entitled "Such Things Exist," as an exhibit? Yes.

2267. You swear that it is a *fac-simile* or an exact copy of the book in reference to which you were convicted at the Police Court in Sydney for having distributed obscene literature? Yes.

FRIDAY, 8 JULY, 1887.

Present:—

THE HONORABLE P. G. KING IN THE CHAIR.

MR. CREED,
MR. DODDS,
MR. JACOB,MR. STEWART,
MR. NORTON,
MR. KING.

The Honorable John Mildred Creed, M.L.C., M.R.C.S., examined in his place:—

The Hon.
J. M. Creed,
M.L.C.,
M.R.C.S.
8 July, 1887.

2268. *Chairman.*] I understand, Mr. Creed, that you wish to give some evidence to this Committee respecting the practice of medicine and surgery? Yes. I am a registered medical practitioner, and have practised in New South Wales for nineteen years, and I am now President of the New South Wales Branch of the British Medical Association. I have seen very great evils arise from the absence of some law which would enable the public to judge what medical practitioners had gone through a proper course of professional training, and had passed examinations to entitle them to diplomas. I have found that there are a large number of men in this Colony who have received no professional education at all, but who are employed by the public under the belief that they have gone through a proper training, and that these persons would not be employed but for the people's ignorance of their want of professional education. I may say that so difficult is it, in the present state of the law, to ascertain who is and who is not a qualified practitioner that I myself was deceived into the belief that a man who had no diploma and no qualification was a graduate of a British University; and in consequence of such belief I suffered a pecuniary loss of £300. I state this because if I, who have special knowledge of this state of things, was taken in, how much more likely is it that the public, who have no such knowledge, will be deceived. It happened through this person travelling as medical referee for one of the large Assurance Societies in this city. He was travelling through the Colony with an agent, and examining applicants for life-insurance. He had been a medical student, and had had a certain amount of training, but apparently not enough to enable him to pass his examination, and certainly not enough to fit him to practise. He told me that he possessed these degrees, but that he was not registered owing to the fact that he was never in Sydney on the days on which the Board met. He accounted for the absence of his diploma by saying that it was handed over to the Treasury of New South Wales when he applied for employment during an outbreak of small-pox. His statement was confirmed to a certain extent by a letter from the Treasury, which stated that they could not find any document of his, and that they could not remember him sending in a diploma with his application. He told me that although they might not remember the fact he had sent in a diploma with his application; and as I could not examine him as to his medical knowledge—and he had a superficial knowledge, which a medical student, under the circumstances, would have—and that he was employed as medical referee by a well-known Life-assurance Society, I was led to believe that his tale was true, and that he really possessed this diploma; but after some time I discovered that his tale was false—that he had not passed an examination, and did not possess a diploma at all. Since that time, which is some five years ago, he practised in the country until his death, which took place lately. Another case which I knew was this: A man who was practising without a diploma, and who, to my personal knowledge, had a very imperfect acquaintance with medicine and surgery, was called in by the police in a case of suspected murder. He made a *post-mortem* examination, and his evidence was received. Three persons were committed for trial, his being the sole medical evidence. Two of the prisoners were discharged, and one was sentenced to death. The date of his execution was fixed, and he would have been hanged but for representations which I caused to be made to the Executive Council, in consequence of which he was reprieved. I had an intimate knowledge, from description of the circumstances of the case and of the wounds that were found upon the body, and I was then of opinion, and I am so still, that it was not a case of murder, but one of suicide. The all-important evidence in the case consisted of the inferences to be drawn from the number, direction, and condition of the wounds which were found upon the body. The only authority which the Crown had in the trial as to what these wounds indicated was the evidence of this unqualified medical practitioner. I may say that it is within my knowledge that there are more persons than one practising medicine without having a diploma who have been appointed by various Governments in this Colony as coroners, thereby placing them in a position to criticise and review the practice of medical men. In one district a man actually acted as coroner at the inquest on the body of a man who had died under his own charge, and the case was one in which there was considerable correspondence of an unsatisfactory nature with regard to the case between him and the Inspector-General of Police. Certain evidence has been given before this Committee by Mr. Moore, in which he asserted his belief in the truth of certain facts which he had stated in a pamphlet published by him. That evidence you will find at question 1393. These alleged facts are physiologically and mechanically impossible, and that evidence is indicative of the grossest ignorance of anatomy and physiology, the essential basis of a correct knowledge of medicine. Some little time since a discussion arose at a meeting of the New South Wales Branch of the British Medical Society with regard to unqualified practitioners of medicine, who are so numerous in the Colony, and in that I took a somewhat prominent part. A report of this appearing in the newspapers resulted in my receiving a number of letters from various people thanking me for what I had said, and for the action I had taken, and giving me numerous instances in which they had suffered in consequence of the practice of these men. I remember that when I was in practice at Scone a man who called himself Dr. Thomas, P.D.M., stayed in the town for some few days when travelling through. He professed to be a medical practitioner who had a special knowledge of disease. I had some conversation with this man. I found him grossly ignorant, not only professionally, but as to general education. As a proof of how little he knew of medicine, I may say that he tried to become very friendly with the wardman of the Scone Hospital, who is now the superintendent at the Quarantine Station, Sydney—Mr. Vincent. Mr. Vincent told me that Thomas remarked to him, "Ah, Mr. Vincent, if I could only have six months under you in the Scone Hospital I would be a perfect doctor." I hand in a handbill which he was in the habit of distributing. [*Vide Appendix G 1.*] I hand in another handbill, which has been distributed by a man styling himself Dr. W. P. Buruaby, who, from all I can gather through the detective police and otherwise, has no professional education whatever. [*Appendix G 2.*] I also hand in a number of advertisements, all of which have been published by men who are not registered medical practitioners, some of whom we have examined before the Committee; and as to others, I have knowledge, from the inquiries

inquiries which I have made, that they have not had any professional education. [Appendix G 3.] One sheet of these contains the advertisements of this character, published in a single issue of the *Evening News*. [Appendix G 5.] One particular phase of this matter is that men, having no right to do so from diplomas which they possess, are in the habit of advertising and placing a number of letters after their names—letters which to the uninitiated convey the idea that they possess numerous diplomas of a highly valuable character. There is an advertisement here which I will hand in which purports to be from some men who say in it that they will on a certain date be in Goulburn for the purpose of seeing patients. They style themselves doctors of the Great English Staff of Specialists, who will visit the Royal Hotel on Wednesday and Thursday, June 8th and 9th. Then follows an announcement, and lastly it says: "Professor W. Ainslie, M.D., M.C.L., L.K.Q., C.P., I.L.C.P.S., O.F.T., S.M. (Lecturer on Medicine)." These letters, as punctuated, represent no diploma or qualification of which I have any knowledge. To my mind they are absolutely ridiculous, and have no meaning, with the exception of the letters M.D. The name of the person signing that advertisement is not registered in New South Wales, and from information I have I believe he does not possess the qualifications of a medical practitioner.

2269. In what direction do you think the public would be imposed upon by those letters? They convey the idea that he is a man who has passed through a long curriculum of studies and numerous examinations.

2270-1. The public are generally familiar with the letters M.R.C.S., and so forth? I do not think the public are so well acquainted with them as not to be deceived by advertisements of this character.

2272. *Mr. Dodds.* You think that those letters are put at the end of the man's name for the purpose of misleading the public? Undoubtedly; then the advertisement says, "Secretary, Professor G. Williams, M.A., M.D., M.Ch., Dublin, Ireland, and suite." I may say that I know of numerous other instances where letters have been used without justification, and very often without meaning, with the intention of deceiving the public. [Appendix G 4.] These are advertisements of men possessing no medical qualifications. Another instance in which an unqualified medical practitioner advertised in the *Sydney Daily Telegraph*, of October 14th, 18th, and 19th, 1881, reads as follows:—"Dr. Stanich, B.M., F.R.C., B.H., and E.H., M.R.C.P., Victoria, in diseases of the eye, ear, and throat; the eminent specialist." I may say that I have made inquiry from persons who are thoroughly acquainted with Mr. Stanich, and have learned that he possesses no diploma. These letters are indicative of no diploma of which I have any knowledge. M.R.C.P., Victoria might mean Member of the Royal College of Physicians; but there is no such institution in Victoria. I hand in another advertisement of an unqualified medical practitioner, who places a number of letters after his name, which appeared in the *Narrandera Argus* of 19th April, 1887. [Appendix G 5.] I also hand in two other advertisements of an unqualified practitioner named Gardner. The police attempted to serve a summons upon this man to appear before this Committee; but he was not get-at-able, and the summons was not served, therefore he was not called. [Appendix G 6.] I also hand in a list of the medical colleges in America that are not recognized in the United States. This information was supplied to me as editor of the *Australasian Medical Gazette* by the secretary of the Illinois State Board of Health, the highest authority on the subject in America. Bound up with it is a list revised to the present day, which I believe to be as correct as practicable, of all the unqualified practitioners who are practising medicine in New South Wales. [Appendix G 7.]

2273. *Chairman.* None of these letters correspond with the diplomas of any colleges? Not as they are used.

2274. You remember that Mr. Houston gave this evidence before the Committee:—"Have you a list of diplomas for your guidance in considering applications for registration? No; each diploma is considered on its own merits. But how do you judge as to the merits unless you have something to guide you? By the man's statement as to his course of study. According to the Act all English diplomas are accepted. There is a special Act dealing with English diplomas. The Foreign Medical Practitioners Act includes all foreign diplomas. It does not matter where a man comes from. He might come from Japan, or any other place about which the Board has very little information. In these cases we simply examine into the qualifications of each applicant appearing from their diplomas, and not as to their practical skill and knowledge, as to the course of study they have undergone to obtain the diplomas, and whether they comply with the requirements of the Act. We have information concerning nearly all the medical schools which issue diplomas, and by that means check the statements of the applicants. The Board can arbitrarily grant or refuse a certificate." Do you ascertain from that that the Board would accept a diploma from a Japanese college of medicine? I cannot say whether they would or not; but I can give you this information, that the study of medicine in Japan has reached a very high state of cultivation, and I receive monthly a medical journal from there, printed in Japanese. A large number of papers in it are printed in Japanese, but some of them are in English. I can say that those which are in English are of a very high class, and show high medical skill; and I, myself, would have no hesitation, after proper inquiry made in Japan, in registering a diploma if the diploma had been granted, as I believe it only would be, after a proper course of study there on the European model. I may say that they are really highly advanced in Japan at the present day with regard to medical science.

2275. You will observe that Mr. Houston says that a man might come from "Japan, or any other place about which the Board has very little information." To what does that refer? I cannot say.

2276. It does not come within your knowledge that there is such an extensive range of diplomas? There are diplomas granted in Mexico, Chili, Peru, possibly in some of the Central American States, though I cannot say from my own knowledge. I believe they grant them in Roumania, at Bucharest. I get a medical newspaper from Bucharest every month.

2277. What power has the Medical Board of knowing whether the diplomas are of any value? The Medical Board's power is very small at the present time; and I do not think that they exercise even the power which they possess with sufficient stringency. There is proof of it in Dr. Houston's evidence, in which he shows that men have been placed on the register on unfit diplomas, diplomas really belonging to other men, and by fraudulent representations. I should like to see the Board exercise greater stringency with regard to these matters in many cases than they have done. I think that if an Act is ever passed for the regulation of medicine and surgery, one of the provisions should be that of provisional registration, similar to that in the case of attorneys—registration for twelve months. In the case of persons presenting foreign diplomas, or in the case of persons presenting any diploma which could not be certified

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- to by independent evidence, and during that period inquiry should be made by the Secretary of the Board; and at the termination of the twelve months, or whatever period was fixed upon, the registration should be confirmed or disallowed, as the case might be.
2278. Mr. Houston is secretary to the Medical Board? He is.
2279. You are aware of the nature of the nervous diseases which these people are professing to treat? Yes.
2280. Do these cases come much under the medical profession? Yes, we have a good many of them.
2281. Do these cases come before you in your ordinary medical practice for treatment advisedly? Yes.
2282. Parties themselves are willing to come before you to be treated? Yes.
2283. *Mr. Norton.*] Will you state generally what mischief results from the practice of unqualified practitioners besides the obtaining money for advice which is worthless? I believe that there are many cases of persons who are treated by men with insufficient knowledge, or if they have sufficient knowledge have not sufficient conscientiousness to point out what is absolutely essential to be done at so early a period of the illness as to produce a good result, and that therefore many cases become incurable through delay.
2284. And I suppose you consider that the practice of these unauthorized practitioners interferes very materially with the practice of authorized practitioners, and discourages, or I would rather say, takes away the confidence which people have in the medical profession generally? Undoubtedly. If a man has sought to be cured by two or three different people he is likely to begin to think that all people who treat diseases are not so potent in their profession as he would expect. It destroys confidence undoubtedly.
2285. And you consider that disease is really increased by the malpractice of these men? I do not know that the number of cases is increased, but the mischief resulting is made very much greater. The very case which came under my own knowledge of one of my patients whom I called before the Committee goes to show that they trade upon the fears which they create in their patients' minds. I am speaking of the case of Mr. Campbell, who was examined before the Committee.
2286. In the case of infectious disease, is it not quite possible that it might be practicable to check the disease in the first instance if proper treatment were applied, and that by reason of maltreatment disease may become worse, and spread to others? Yes; but I think that the special importance of that matter is this, that cases of infectious disease are more likely to be overlooked by untrained men than by trained men, and if overlooked they are likely to spread through the community. For example, cases of small-pox may be mistaken by men who are really qualified in every way if they are a little careless; but in the case of a man who has no knowledge, having had no training, the risk is increased, and the danger to public health is increased.
2287. To put the matter to a practical test, is the death-rate increased in consequence of the practice of these unqualified practitioners? I cannot say that.
2288. What would be your opinion? I should say that it was likely to be.
2289. Do you think that disease would be more under control if there were no unauthorized practitioners who did not understand their business? Yes.
2290. And the fact of there being these unqualified practitioners encourages the growth and increase of disease? Yes.
2291. *Mr. Dodds.*] Has it come within your knowledge that the practice of these unqualified men is confined to any particular class of the community? No; it is not confined to any particular class socially. I would say as a rule it is confined to the fools, but they are in many things such a very large class of the community that it is hardly fair to speak of them as forming a particular class.
2292. Is it not the poorer classes who chiefly employ unauthorized practitioners? No; I do not think so. The best proof of it is that one of these practitioners tells you that he has made £100,000; another one tells us that he has made a fortune. I think that their practice is in a great measure confined to the least educated class of the community.
2293. Who have not sufficient intelligence to protect themselves? It seems strange that people seem to be less able to exercise their intelligence in matters relating to the treatment of disease than upon almost any other subject. It appears to me that people credulously accept a man's own account of himself in matters of that kind more readily than they will on any other subject.
2294. You think that the unqualified medical practitioners trade very largely upon the credulity of the uneducated classes of the community? Undoubtedly; the uneducated and the inexperienced.
2295. *Mr. Jacob.*] Will you state succinctly your opinion as to the direction which legislation should take to remedy the evils and provide against the dangers disclosed? I think, from the evidence taken before this Committee, from the experience which I have had, and from the knowledge of the subject which I consequently possess, that it is urgently necessary a law should be passed which would enable persons desiring to consult a medical practitioner to be able to ascertain at once whether he is a man who has gone through a proper training, and has, or has not, obtained fitting diplomas. I am not prepared to say that it should go beyond that. That is a matter for the people to decide for themselves.
2296. If it is a fair question, may I ask, have you formed an opinion, or did you look closely into the Medical Practitioners Bill introduced into the Legislature recently? Yes.
2297. The last Bill? Yes, the last Bill.
2298. Would you give us your views upon that Bill? I intended to have voted for it with considerable modification. In speaking in the House upon the subject I referred to the necessity for a measure of the kind; but I remember that I condemned the Bill itself.
2299. Did it go beyond what you suggest now? I do not think that it was practicable in many ways when it reached the Legislative Council.
2300. *Mr. Dodds.*] Have there not been many attempts to pass a Bill which would remedy the state of things we have been considering? I think so.
2301. And they have all failed? There have been several attempts; some by Sir Alfred Stephen, others by Dr. Bowker, and by Dr. Tarrant, but they never came into law.
2302. *Chairman.*] Would it be possible to devise any system of legislation by which people could be punished for attaching meaningless letters to their names? Yes.
2303. *Mr. Norton.*] Letters which they are not authorized to use? Yes.
2304. *Chairman.*] Letters which have no meaning in a medical point of view, as having reference to any medical school? An Act might be passed containing the provision that men using designations (letters would

would be designations) which would be likely to deceive should incur a penalty. In that case you would only have to bring forward a witness who would state that he was deceived by those particular letters as representing diplomas, and I think your case would be complete.

2305. *Mr. Jacob.*] Would you not have to prove further that those letters were not attachable because of any qualification legally acquired? When a Bill is drawn you will have to go into these things. At the present time I can only say that a man should be prohibited from using any designation, either by letters or words, which would convey to the public that he had gone through proper training, and had passed through recognized proper examinations, unless he really had done so.

2306. *Chairman.*] If the Medical Board would occasionally publish in their Gazette, or by other means, the letters which legally qualified practitioners are authorized to attach to their names, would not that be sufficient to enlighten the public? Not at all.

2307. It would not be any considerable safeguard? I do not think it would be at all an adequate safeguard. I question whether the members of this Committee even could name the letters of all diplomas, how much less likely would the public generally be able to do so.

2308. There are so many letters used? Yes.

2309. *Mr. Dodds.*] Is not this Colony behind the other colonies in the matter of medical legislation? I do not know any country in the world where there is not some law regulating the practice of medicine and surgery, and, as stated by Dr. M'Laurin, the Principal Medical Officer, there is no law here.

2310. Victoria has such a law? Yes; and every civilized country in the world, excepting perhaps China.

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LAW RESPECTING PRACTICE OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY

APPENDIX.

[To the Evidence of Dr. Houston, 20 April, 1887.]

A 1.

Judge Windeyer to The President of The Medical Board of New South Wales.

Sir,

Supreme Court, 7 December, 1882.

I think it my duty to inform you that in the case of Jackson v. Goode, in which a verdict was returned yesterday, it clearly appeared from the evidence that the plaintiff, William John Jackson, who has a certificate of registration from the Medical Board of New South Wales as a legally qualified medical practitioner, has not gone through a regular course of medical education as required by the Act 19 Vic. No. 17, and that his declaration as to his having gone through a course of three winters and three summers, by means of which he obtained the certificate of the Board, is false. In answer to a question put by me, a majority of the jury specially found that his representation made to you in this particular was untrue, and I should have committed him for trial for making such declaration had he been in Court. As the falsehood of his declaration can be easily proved by his own admissions, I would suggest the propriety of your taking the necessary steps, through the Crown Solicitor, for his prosecution, as an example to others who may attempt to obtain the certificate of the Board by false declarations.

I have, &c.,

WM. C. WINDEYER.

A 2.

I AM unable to advise that any proceedings could be safely taken on the papers sent herewith. I have nothing but the Judge's report as to what took place before him, on a trial of which I have no knowledge; as to the evidence, its materiality to the issue, the nature of the declaration, and all other matters upon which I should require information, I have no knowledge. What is the Prothonotary's explanation of his detention of the certificate?—W.B.D., A.G., 23/3/83.

I have now seen the declaration made by Jackson before the Medical Board, and I am unable to advise that proceedings can be instituted against him. It appears that his evidence at the trial was entirely inconsistent with the statements made to the Board; but without other evidence, how is a jury to be satisfied as to which was the false statement, that made to the Board or to the Court.—W.B.D., A.G., 10/4/83.

A 3.

The Under Secretary for Justice to The Secretary, Medical Board of New South Wales.

Sir,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 13 January, 1886.

I am directed by the Minister of Justice to forward for the information of the Medical Board, and in order that such steps may be taken as may be deemed necessary, the accompanying copy of verdict and rider of jury in case of inquest on Lillian May Williams, held before W. T. Pinhey, Esq., Acting City Coroner, on the 31st ultimo, with reference to opinion that such men as Louis De Spencer and others who are practising as medical men without being legally qualified should be put a stop to by Act of Parliament.

I have, &c.,

W. E. PLUNKETT,

Under Secretary.

New South Wales, }
to wit. }

An inquisition indented, taken for Our Sovereign Lady the Queen, at the house of Patrick O'Connor, known as the "Butchers' Arms Hotel," Pyrmont, in the City of Sydney, in the said Colony of New South Wales, the thirty-first day of December, in the forty-ninth year of the Reign of Our Sovereign Lady Queen Victoria, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, and in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, before W. T. Pinhey, gentleman, Acting Coroner for the District and City of Sydney, on view of the body of Lillian May Williams, lying dead at 76, Crown Road, Pyrmont, in the said City of Sydney, upon the oath of—

Ernest Farry, foreman
Joseph Donovan
Orlando Noon
Augustus Geo. Phankey
Patrick Marran
Robert Watt

John Taplin
Edward Skin
Charles Barker
Michael Cohen
Thomas Cowland
John Ridgwell

good and lawful men of the said Colony, duly chosen, and who, being then and there duly sworn, and charged to inquire for our said Sovereign Lady the Queen, when, how, and by what means the said Lillian May Williams came by her death, do upon our oath say, we find that the said Lillian May Williams, at No. , Crown Road, Pyrmont, in the City of Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales, on the 29th day of December, A.D. 1885, died from natural causes, to wit:—Pneumonia and diphtheria.

And we consider that such men as Louis De Spencer and others who are practising as medical men without being legally qualified should be put a stop to by Act of Parliament.

In witness whereof, as well as the said Coroner, the Jurors aforesaid have hereunto set their hands and seals, the day and year first above written.

E. H. Farren (S).
Michael Cohen (S).
Patrick Marran (S).
Edward Skin (S).
Robert Watt (S).
John Taplin (S).

W. T. Pinhey, J.P., Acting Coroner (S).
Orlando Noon (S).
Charles Barker (S).
Joseph Donovan (S).
Thomas Cowland (S).
John Ridgwell (S).
A. Phankey (S).

A 4.

Mr. F. J. Fowler to The Secretary, Medical Board of New South Wales.

Sir,

Coonabarabran, 25 August, 1876.

I am directed by the Medical Guarantee Committee to thank you for kind and prompt reply to telegram of yesterday, and to ask whether J. F. Peers has ever been legally qualified by the Medical Board of New South Wales; and, if so, why was he disqualified? He holds a diploma, copy of which I enclose.

Your early favour will greatly oblige.

I am, &c.,

F. J. FOWLER,

Non. Secretary.
Stamp.]

Stamp.]

Arms of University.

[Seal.

University College, London.

[DIPLOMA, BAC. MED.]

Know all men, that by these presents that we the Court of Examiners of the University, have duly examined Joseph Peers, and we find him fully qualified to practise in the art and science of Medicine, and do hereby empower him to practise the art and science of Medicine accordingly.

By this diploma as Bachelor in Medicine we declare him to be duly qualified to hold appointment under Her Majesty the Queen.

Given under our hand and seal, this third day November, A.D., 1847.

T. ARCHER HIRST, F.R.C.S., Dean of the Faculty.
JOHN ROBSON, B.A., Secretary to Council.
G. R. FORSTER, B.A., Physics.
H. J. ROBESY, M.A., Medical Jurisprud.
G. B. OLIVER, F.R.S., M.O., Botany.
R. V. WILLIAMSON, M.D., F.R.C.S., Practical Chemistry.

True Copy—J. F. PEERS, M.B.

A 5.

S. E. Herbert, Esq., M.D., to A. Houston, Esq., M.B., &c.

Dear Sir,

Menangle-street, Picton, 27 August, 1881.

I have some diplomas which I wish to register, and being informed that you are the most fitting person to apply to regarding the matter, I take the liberty of writing. I have been for some months in practice in this Colony, at Gosford, in Brisbane Water, where I had the charge of a large number of navvies, in which charge I have been succeeded by Dr. Calder, late of Singleton. When I came to the Colony, last May twelvemonth, I, being uncertain as to whether I should remain or return to America, left my luggage, including my diplomas, in Victoria, at the boarding establishment at which I was staying, intending, if I settled, to send for it. I did send, after some time had elapsed, but found, to my dismay, that the parties to whom I entrusted the charge of my things had sold off, and I could hear nothing of them. I put the matter into the hands of a friend there, and he, after a great deal of trouble, recovered three of my diplomas and traced some of my books, but was unable to get the latter, as the fly leaves bearing my name and crest had in every case been torn out. One of the recovered diplomas was torn in many places and much defaced; another (the M.D.), of the Univ. of Philadelphia, U.S.A., had been tampered with by some persons who had evidently been trying to remove the name with some acid or other, which, from the look of things, they must have applied too strong, and then, to judge from the state of the parchment, they must have thrown it on the fire, intending, no doubt, to destroy it, whence it must have been rescued, but not before it was shrivelled up considerably, though it is still legible. Fortunately, I had removed the seal, which is still intact and unimpaired. Two of the diplomas are altogether lost; but I have written home to England, and hope to be able to get duplicates, or, at any rate, registration certificates. Pending their arrival, I should like to register the M.D. abovementioned, and, for that cause, have undertaken to trouble you. Hoping for a reply at your convenience,

I am, &c.,
S. E. HERBERT, M.D.

A 6.

Mr. W. R. Cortis to The Secretary, Medical Board of New South Wales.

Sir,

Bathurst, 29 May.

I have to draw the attention of the Medical Board to the fact that there is a person in Bathurst practising under the name of Richard Thomas Freeman who I believe has, by means of a false declaration made to the Board, obtained a place for his name upon the Medical Register of New South Wales.

Upon examining the British Medical Register or Messrs. Churchill's Medical Directory, the Board will find that there is only one Richard Thomas Freeman named in either of those publications, and that his address is, 1, Albert-place, Upper Lewisham Road, Kent.

I suspected that the person here was not the real man, and knowing the father of Richard Thomas Freeman, I wrote to England, and in reply am informed that Richard Thomas Freeman is still (January, 1878) living at the address given in the directory, and that he has practised there for some years.

He had a brother possessing no medical qualification, and who was last heard of in Cooktown, Queensland; the person in Bathurst came from Cooktown about two or three years ago.

I do not know by what means he induced the Medical Board to place his false name upon the list of Medical Practitioners, but I suggest to the Board that they shall cause the Agent-General, or some trustworthy person known to the Board in England, to call upon Richard Thomas Freeman, at the address given in the Directory, when, if the Board are informed that what I have stated is true, they can take such action in the matter as they deem advisable. Walter Alfred Freeman is the name of the person here. I presume that if he really showed any diplomas here he must have obtained possession of his brother's papers, and used them to mislead the Medical Board.

I have, &c.,
W. R. CORTIS.

My dear William,

141, Kennington Park Road, S.E., 15 November, 1877.

I have got yours of 20th September, a few days since. I have seen Freeman here. The genuine Richard Thomas Freeman continues in practice at Lewisham, therefore if there is any one at Bathurst professing to be that individual he is an impostor. Freeman has another son, Walter Alfred, also a surgeon, who is (or was) in practice at Cooktown, Queensland. He has not moved your way, has he?

Yours, &c.,
WILLIAM S. CORTIS.

Mr. W. R. Cortis to A. Houston, Esq., M.B., &c.

Sir,

Bathurst, 6 July.

The information I received from England relative to Richard Thomas Freeman came through my father, Dr. W. S. Cortis, of Kennington Park Road, London, whom I requested to see Mr. Freeman, senior, the father of the genuine Richard Thomas Freeman. I enclose the letter which I received in January last, and which you are at liberty to place before the Medical Board.

Yours, &c.,
W. R. CORTIS.

The Assistant Commissioner of Police to The Secretary, Medical Board of New South Wales.

Sir,

4, Whitehall-place, S.W., 12 November, 1878.

The Commissioner of Police of the Metropolis has to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 30th August last, and to acquaint you, in reply, for the information of the Medical Board of New South Wales, that Thomas Freeman, to whom you refer, has resided in the neighbourhood of New Cross during the past ten years, partly in business as a chemist, and at the present time he is residing at No. 46, Lewisham High Road, New Cross.

No other person called Dr. Freeman has been known in the neighbourhood as a resident, but about three years ago this person had a brother staying with him who was said to be a ship's surgeon.

I am, &c.,
D. LABULUMSDIEN,
Assistant Commissioner.

Jn

In re Richard Thomas Freeman.

SUB-INSPECTOR Thorpe (police), Newcastle, has ascertained that Dr. Richard Thomas Freeman, recently of Bathurst, now practising at Lambton, near Newcastle, is identical with one Alfred Walter Freeman, who practised at Minmi, in the year 1864. He married a person resident at Minmi, under the name of Alfred Walter Freeman, and his marriage is registered in the District Register at Newcastle.

Mr. John Burrows, District Registrar at Newcastle, knows Richard Thomas Freeman, and says he recognizes him as identical with Alfred Walter Freeman, whom he knew well in 1864, and whose marriage he entered in the Register of that year (December).

Mr. George Wagdon, saddler, Wallsend, knows the two names to be used by the same person, and can give information with regard to some appropriation of the funds of a benefit society of which Alfred W. Freeman was treasurer, the detection of which caused A.W.F. to leave the district hurriedly, and he was afterwards heard of in Queensland.

Mr. T. G. Archdall to The Secretary Medical Board of New South Wales.

Sir,

Murrumburrah, 7 July, 1878.

With reference to inquiry as to my knowing Richard Thomas Freeman, I beg to state for the information of the Board that I was personally acquainted with a Richard Freeman; I know not whether he had a second name of Thomas. That he passed about the same time I did. In height, personal appearance, &c., about 5 feet 10 inches, dark complexion, high features, aquiline nose, speaks with a South of Ireland accent; has been to some of the Queen's Colleges, Galway. Any further information I can afford I shall be happy to supply. Age about 32.

I have, &c.,

T. G. ARCHDALL.

The Registrar of The General Medical Council of the United Kingdom to The Secretary, Medical Board of New South Wales.

Sir,

315, Oxford-street, London, W., 30 October, 1878.

In answer to your letter of the 30th instant, I beg to inform you that Mr. Richard Thomas Freeman, of Upper Lewisham Road, is duly registered under the Medical Act; and also, that there appears to be but one person of that name registered.

I am, &c.,

W. J. C. MILLER,

Registrar of the General Medical Council.

Mr. R. D. Deans to The Secretary Medical Board of New South Wales.

Sir,

Lambton, Newcastle, 25 November, 1878.

In July last I received a letter from you concerning Richard Thomas Freeman, L.R.C.P.E., &c., asking whether I knew him personally. To that letter I replied, stating that I did not know him. I now have to inform you that a person representing himself to be Richard Thomas Freeman has commenced practice near here within the last week or two. He was at Bathurst before, but this man's name is not Richard Thomas, but Alfred Walter Freeman. He was practising within a few miles of this place a few years ago; from 1863 to 1865, at Minmi; from 1865 to 1868, at the Macleay River, where he was coroner; from 1868 to 1869, at Minmi and Wallsend; he then went to Fiji, and I knew no more of him until he turned up here a week or two ago as Richard Thomas Freeman.

Alfred Walter Freeman was twice married in that name—first at Minmi, on 4th December, 1864; second at Minmi, 1868. He was well known here, and is clearly identified by numbers as Alfred Walter Freeman. He cannot be Richard Thomas Freeman, as R. T. Freeman received the diploma of the R.C.S., England, in 1864, and twenty persons are prepared to swear that this man Alfred Walter Freeman was never away from Minmi in the year 1864. Neither was he out of New South Wales in 1865. I know the man Alfred W. Freeman myself well, as he was acting for me as assistant for a short time some ten years ago. I am now making further inquiries, and trying to find his place of residence for the whole of 1865, but I know that he was at the Macleay, and I think you will be able to fix the date from returns of births and deaths attended by him there; also by the date of his commission as coroner there. Please let me know if you intend to take any action in the matter.

I remain, &c.,

ROBERT D. DEANS,

(*Pro* JOHN JAMES HILL.)

Mr. M. Allan to The Secretary Medical Board of New South Wales.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 4 February, 1879.

In reply to your letter of the 21st of last month, asking that the opinion of the Crown Law Officers might be obtained on certain correspondence forwarded by you, regarding Mr. Alfred Walter Freeman, otherwise Richard Thomas Freeman, in which latter name he has been registered as a medical practitioner, I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to state, for the information of the Medical Board, that the Attorney-General, to whom your letter with its enclosures has been referred, observes that upon the information before him he cannot advise the Board in any way, but that, if the person in question has obtained a certificate by false representations, he may be prosecuted for the misdemeanour.

I have, &c.,

MAXWELL ALLAN.

A 7.

James Tyson, B.A., Medical Department, University of Pennsylvania, to The Secretary, Medical Board of New South Wales.

My Dear Sir,

Philadelphia, 1 May, 1880.

I am in receipt of your favour, accompanied by register, &c., for which please accept our thanks.

I received to-day a letter, of which the enclosed is a copy, from John Bownas, of Melbourne, Australia, asking the conditions of a degree *in absentia*, from the University of Pennsylvania. Accompanying the letter was another addressed to the Registrar of the American University of Philadelphia, which was thrown into our letter-box by mistake. From the handwriting, post-mark, &c., it was evidently from the same person who wrote to me. Of course I had no right to open the letter, and therefore returned it to the postmaster. But my impression is that the writer has done what has so often happened to our disadvantage—he has founded the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania with the American University of Philadelphia, and, to make sure of his object, has written to both. I have replied to him as follows:—"The University of Pennsylvania does not confer degrees *in absentia*, nor does any other reputable medical school in America."

I send this to you hoping you may be able to co-operate with us in combatting the disreputable practices of this American University of Philadelphia, so called, of the real nature of which you have had full information from me.

I do not find the name of Mr. Bownas in the register you sent me, as, I understand, is not to be expected, as Melbourne is in the province of Victoria. I thought perhaps you might still reach him by letter, informing him of the facts I have already given you. His references seem to be very good, and he may be a very respectable person who is deluded into supposing that a degree *in absentia* is not discreditable, and also that the American University is reputable.

Respectfully yours,

JAMES TYSON, B.A.

Mr. John Bownas to The Registrar of the University of Pennsylvania.

e/o Francis Longmores, Esq., Pharmacist, corner of Flinders and King Streets, Melbourne, Australia,

Sir,

17 March, 1880

Would you kindly favour me with your fee for the degree of Doctor of Medicine *in absentia*.

I have attended all lectures necessary for the Royal College of Surgeons, England; have been in practice in England for over sixteen years, and attended over 3,000 obstetric cases.

On

On all these points I can, for verification, refer you to some of the most distinguished physicians and surgeons in England. I have come out to the Colonies on account of health, and find that a degree from some University is of great advantage. If you will kindly forward the necessary requirements for the degree you will greatly oblige

Yours, &c.,
JOHN BOWNAS.

P.S.—To save time I enclose names for reference:—

W. H. Lydall, Esq., Physician, Mecklenbury Square, London, W.C.
H. V. Garman, Esq., Surgeon, Kent House, Bow Road, London, E.
F. E. Pocock, Esq., Surgeon, Westbourne Park, London, W.
W. H. Turner, Esq., Surgeon, 33, Bernondsy Square, London, S.E.
Jas. W. Ayres, Esq., Physician, 3, Union-street, Deptford, London, S.E.
R. C. Goddard, Esq., Surgeon, Wellington House, Stockport, near Manchester, England.

I could forward you numerous others for reference if necessary.

A S.

NEITHER now nor formerly does the possession of the degree of Doctor of Medicine of a German University confer the right of practising medicine; this can only be done by one who possesses the medical "approbation" granted by the Central Office of one of the German Imperial States.

An appointment to an official position in the Medical Department in Prussia can only be had by one who has the degree of doctor in addition to the beforementioned approbation. The doctor degree alone is not enough.

In regard to medical examinations in Prussia, the law of 1825 remained in force until 1869, when there came into operation the declaration of the Imperial Chancellor, dated Sept. 25, and which was based on section 29 of the Trades Law, of date June 21. This remained in force until 1883. Then the revolution of the Imperial Parliament, of date June 2, 1883, came into operation, and a copy of the same is herewith enclosed, applying to the German Empire.

Communicate in future through the General Consulate here, since the offices in Germany don't usually communicate with unknown persons in foreign parts.

[To the Evidence of Mr. R. Buckridge, 5 May, 1887.]

B 1.

Dear friend,

Office of Dr. Clarke.

I duly received your favour, in which you request me to prepare and send you a supply of internal medicine. Before complying with your request, and while preparing the medicine for you, I beg to again draw your attention to the bottom of the leaf, headed Notes, in the circular sent you, which reads as follows:—

"THE AMORA STRENGTHENING WASH.

"I might add, for the benefit of sufferers who wish to try the treatment pursued by me and benefit by my experience, that, while using the remedy prepared from the enclosed prescription, I used, as an outward application, to *improve the relaxed condition of the generative organs, a lotion*, the recipe of which was given me by a celebrated physician of the Botanical School. This I applied for four or five minutes, night and morning, and the result exceeded my most sanguine expectation.

"This lotion is a powerful auxiliary to the internal medicines in the relaxed condition of the organs in seminal weakness. In all cases of Spermatorrhœa, where the testicles are pendulous, loose, or flabby, the power of this lotion is truly wonderful. So rapid is the action of the combined treatment, internal and external, that manifestations of improvement invariably show themselves in an almost incredibly short time; and cures have been performed when they have been declared hopeless by eminent practitioners. *I would certainly recommend its use in all cases.* To those who desire it I will send the *ingredients* for the lotion (sufficient for a cure) by mail with the other medicine, at an additional cost to them of 10s., which is about the cost of same. Full directions will accompany the package."

The first care of the practitioner, assisted by the patient himself, must be to attack the chief enemy in its stronghold by arresting the morbid discharge. This thoroughly accomplished, the task of cure becomes comparatively easy, provided that skill and assiduity go hand in hand, and the advice of the medical man be supported by prudence on the part of the sufferer. After many experiments, aided by extensive consultation with men of eminence and experience in special therapeutics, I have at length perfectly accomplished the great object of self-cure in the preparation of the Amora Strengthening Wash and Regenerator, which the present essay is intended to bring under the particular notice of all persons concerned; and as I have in other works had occasion to observe the number of persons not concerned in the subject is small indeed, for even amongst those who suppose themselves free of erroneous practices the seeds of injury are frequently sown thickly by circumstances over which they have no control. From this it will be understood that the function of the Amora Strengthening Wash is twofold, both to stop the beginnings and cure the more advanced ravages of the disease, not only in the single—whose special functions have sustained either severe or minor injury—but to the married, on whom the physical duties incidental to that position begin from the lapse of years, or from former imprudence, exposure, &c., to press with an unpleasant sense of weight, and to all who entertain any fear that their faculties may now or at any time become unequal to the duties imposed upon them the discovery will be a source of relief, comfort, and reassurance, which may avert much discontent and misfortune. To persons so situated I have no hesitation in recommending it; to those, on the other hand, who are already suffering from any of the causes glanced at in these remarks it furnishes a facility which renders mistakes virtually impossible.

THE MEANS OF SELF-RESTORATION.

This, of course, is said with the reserve that some attention to other sanitary observations is requisite; but the salient fact is, that the specific efficacy of the Amora Strengthening Wash permits the patient to dispense with rules which otherwise would have to be insisted upon, including some of those which, requiring self-command, would be likely to be disregarded by the reckless, thoughtless, and indolent. In fine, the action of the Amora Strengthening Wash gently, but firmly, supporting the testicles, exercising due compression on the exact parts which ought to be acted on, but avoiding all painful strain or unnatural confinement, and infusing the powerful, sustaining, and strengthening elements which pervade it into those portions of the system peculiarly in need of being thus strengthened and replenished, is such that the danger hitherto involved in the negligence of sufferers is in great measure overcome by it, and effectual relief placed within the reach of all who do not foolishly reject the boon.

The external conformation of the Amora Strengthening Wash must be regarded as one of the causes of its infallible remedial efficacy. Exquisitely adapted as it is to the motions of the organs on which it acts, a paramount feature in its operation consists in the powerful chemical and other agents with which it is charged, and which possesses the quality of preserving its efficacy in any climate. These brace and purify the nervous fabrics, and exercise a gentle but potent astringent and invigorating influence which, aided by the internal support, resuscitates flagging energies, breaks up and dispels morbid accumulations, and leaves the organs and vessels clear, sweet, sound, and pure, prepared to receive the full force of any additional ameliorating influence which may be desirable to apply to them. I have, without exception, found this—and it is a great encouragement to my labours, conducted, as a large proportion of them are, by means of correspondence with distant patients, whom I seldom or never see, and have the happiness of accomplishing the great object of cure as effectually as if they were living under my own eye.

This discovery differs altogether, both in special combination and ingredients, from any agency ever before employed in the treatment of sexual infirmities. It is the only method ever devised by science which renders perfect relief to the diseased testicles absolutely certain, and places the result in the power of the patient himself. It cannot be closely imitated because of its inestimable peculiarities, or I would take pleasure in enclosing prescription for dispensing the same, and it is almost unnecessary to remark that seminal debility leaves the testicles in such condition that they absolutely require some strengthening agent to stop spermatorrhœal discharges.

Now,

Now, my dear friend, I am not relying upon the experience of others wholly, but upon personal experience as well. This Wash has done wonders for me, and I sincerely trust you will appreciate my endeavours to relieve you of your most distressing complaint, and believe me I will leave no stone unturned that will aid me in assisting you to regain and retain your lost manhood. This powerful lotion costs but a trifle, viz., ten shillings, postage prepaid. Trusting that I shall hear from you soon again,

I remain, yours sincerely,

E. A. CLARKE,

Box 292, G.P.O., Sydney.

P.S.—If you will please remit the balance, ten shillings, I shall at once send the lotion, together with the medicine, which I now have in the course of preparation.

B 2.

PRESCRIPTION for the permanent cure of lost manhood, urethral discharges, impotence, seminal weakness, nightly emissions, incontinence, genital debility and irritability, gravel, stricture and affections of the kidneys and bladder, and all nervous complaints.

EXT. halish (Asiatic plant), one-quarter ounce; ext. cashgar leaves (blood food), one-half ounce; ext. geum. virg., one-half ounce; ext. con. multiflora (Solomon's seal), one drachm; inulin, half drachm; asc. tuberosa, two drachms; verberna hastata (vervain), two drachms; ext. chinchona (Peruvian bark), two drachms; sugar, half pound; Hollands gin or pure rum, half pint; cold water, one and a half pint.

USE. To prepare the above prescription properly all the extracts and powdered roots, barks, and herbs should be thoroughly compounded and well mixed together, and placed in a bottle holding at least one quart; then pour into the bottle one-half pint of water, and shake it up well until the whole mass becomes thoroughly mixed. Let it stand about ten minutes, then add another pint of water with the half pound of sugar dissolved in it; after which add one-half pint of pure rum or Hollands gin. Shake the bottle well again, and you have a beautiful syrup ready for use.

Dose.—One large tablespoonful three times a day—one before each meal. A beneficial effect will be perceptible after taking the first dose, and a few weeks perfect the cure.

The above prescription is sent to the suffering applicant with the best wishes of the undersigned, who, from the most sad and bitter experience, knows how to feel for and sympathise with each and every one so unfortunate as to be suffering with nervous debility, premature decay, seminal weakness, impotency, &c., &c., trusting they will properly understand and appreciate his motives in so doing. The honest, conscientious Christian physician has no secret remedy; his wishes, aims, and endeavours are to advance the science of medicine and to benefit mankind. "Do unto others as you would they should do unto you" should be his motto; and he has no right, as a Christian or physician, to hold any secret—no right to administer or understand the curative of any potent remedy the component parts of which he is not willing to unfold for the benefit of a common suffering humanity. He that does so, and undertakes to generate a monopoly for the purposes of gain, while suffering thousands are precluded from its benefits, is unworthy the name and beneath the dignity of the true Christian physician.

It might not be out of place in this connection for me to state that my object in taking the course I have adopted to bring this simple botanic remedy to the notice of those suffering from nervous debility, from whatever cause, is not a mercenary one—far from it. I am a poor man with a large family dependent upon me for support, still I could not lay my head upon my pillow at night and enjoy the quiet repose of nature, with my conscience in a suitable condition to enjoy that repose as God intended, did I think I had so far disregarded the teaching of my blessed Master as to have even harboured for one moment the thought of making a profit upon a remedy in my possession for the cure of so formidable a disease while so many are dying for want of vision—while so many thousands are dying for want of a remedy who are ill able to pay that profit. In order that my friends and the suffering may readily understand the nature and effects of the above prescription on the nervous patient, also the objects and cause of my present action in the premises, I will endeavour to give a plain, unvarnished, and concise history of the same, also my own experience, and a few prominent points in my personal history, and will state at the commencement that although at present a practising physician on the botanic principle (relying on Nature's simple herbs), I was for several years a minister of the Gospel, and trust that during those years (the happiest of my life) was the humble means of doing much good in the cause of my Master. But I was obliged to abandon the ministry on account of ill-health. The result of that baneful practice, self-abuse or masturbation, while young, and pursuing my studies, and attended by all its evil consequences, had followed me to maturity and manhood.

This was my condition in the spring of 1873. Not knowing what to do, I accepted the invitation of my brother to reside with him on his farm, and placed myself in charge of Drs. Bateman and Detmold, two celebrated botanic physicians. After several months careful treatment my health was greatly improved; still my voice and nerves were very weak, and, by the advice and kind aid of my father and brothers, I concluded to commence the study of medicine in the Botanic School.

In the fall of the same year I commenced study under the celebrated Dr. Bateman (since dead), and in September, 1875, sailed for London, and entered the Royal College of Botanic Physicians, and graduated at that institution in the spring of 1878.

I remained in London a few months after graduating, and in July was elected a member of St. James Botanic Society, and was at once tendered the appointment by that Society, as their agent, to travel in Asia Minor and gather what information I could for the benefit of the institution, and investigate the properties and therapeutic effects of the botanic plants of that climate. Considering the condition of my general health, which needed the bracing effect of travel, and the state of my nerves, which were very weak, and sometimes painful, also the low state of my finances, I accepted the appointment, and on the 20th of August started on my journey. Then commences (to me) the most pleasing part of my history. After arriving in Smyrna, in Asiatic Turkey, and while pursuing my labours under the instruction of the Society, there was brought to my notice, among other very valuable medical plants of that climate, the halish and cashgar leaves, used by the natives as an exhilarant and preservative of life. The native physicians gave me all the information desired, and informed me that it was used by them in nervous affections, and with the most remarkable results. As my nerves were still very bad, and growing worse, through their kindness I obtained their formula and mode of preparation, and at once commenced to take the medicine in combination with other botanic remedies in my possession, which I knew to be good in nervous complaints (as per above prescription).

I was soon happy in the realisation of its beneficial effects. It seemed to act as if by magic, and I experienced its beneficial effects almost instantly. I began to improve so rapidly that I could scarcely believe my own senses. The improvement was marked and very visible, not only at the seat of the disease but in the system generally. My spirits soon became buoyant: my appetite gradually increased; my sunken cheeks soon began to fill, and a soft healthy bloom soon took the place of the pale sallow countenance, which finally entirely disappeared; and my shattered nerves soon gained their original strength. Every symptom was improved, and, in fact, there was not a single symptom of nervousness that it did not seem to take hold of and utterly dissipate.

I was pleased, astonished, rejoiced. After taking the remedy for about ten weeks I considered myself completely cured and restored to full health and vigour. I at once finished my labours for the St. James Society, and returned to London. In another part of this sheet I give a copy of my report to the Society.

The above is a plain and simple history of my case, the prescription, its uses, and its therapeutical effects. Many remarkable facts and incidents in connection with its discovery might be given, but my space will not admit.

Should any patients wish more full particulars I will be pleased to have them address me, and will cheerfully answer any and all questions they may ask, and give them all the information in my power. The medicine is now successfully used in England by all the schools of practice as will be seen by an article which I elip from the London Times.

In March last I returned to Sydney, and opened an office for the treatment of nervous diseases, impotency, seminal weakness, nightly emissions, &c., &c., exclusively, and have used the same prescription in every case.

It might be proper to state, for the benefit of those who wish to use the remedy, that the diet, exercise, &c., used in my own case is also earnestly recommended to my patients. What I took while under treatment was one large tablespoonful of the syrup made from the prescription three times a day—one just before breakfast, one before dinner, and one

one before tea. My diet was plain and nourishing—meats, soups, vegetables, stale bread, &c. No stimulants, with the exception of a glass of good ale or porter once a day. The medicine will keep the bowels regular and gently open.

And now, in conclusion, my Christian friend and fellow, allow me to kindly request that you give this remedy a fair and impartial trial; and if you do so, and follow directions, I pledge you my honour as a man and a Christian I am satisfied you will be more than pleased with the result, and, with God's blessing, you will, in all human probability, be restored to complete health. No matter how many other medicines may have failed in your case—no matter how dark and discouraging your case may look—it is your duty to yourself, your family, your friends, and your God to “hope on, hope ever,” and use all the means so kindly provided, taking courage and rejoicing in the knowledge that there grow, not only “upon some Alpine height or along the margin of some mighty stream,” but indiscriminately over mountain, hill, and dale, the choicest remedies for all the maladies of man.

The component parts of this prescription are simple, as Nature herself is simple. They are, moreover, innocent, as all medicines, as well as food, ought to be—harmless towards nature, but powerful in opposing disease—restoring health by changing a diseased action to a healthy one, leaving the constitution free, healthy, and vigorous.

And now, before leaving the subject, I will again add that my only design in the publication of the prescription and this circular (for which I charge nothing) is to spread information which I conceive to be invaluable—information which has prolonged my life and the lives of others—humbly praying that it may be a means of preventing so much mortality by this dire disease, while accomplishing the restoration of the health of many.

I greatly regret my inadequacy to present this subject to the public as it should be, and most sincerely wish it had fallen into abler hands; but, notwithstanding my inefficiency, I have no desire to shrink from the task, and most sincerely believe that I am acting in the order of Providence.

Hoping many may be benefited by my experience and the information given, I subscribe myself,

Very respectfully,

E. A. CLARKE.

EXAMINE YOURSELF!

READER, have you been allured into the debasing vice of Onanism or Self-abuse? Do you have nocturnal or diurnal emissions? Perhaps you will say that you have been subject to either, but that the same has partially or entirely ceased; if so, it clearly indicates that the semen passes off with your urine, and consequently the disease is making rapid progress, and unless immediately checked total impotency will most assuredly ensue.

Does the seminal fluid escape on the slightest excitement in female society? Does the semen pass too quickly when the sexual act is performed, so as to prevent the realisation of that amount of enjoyment which our nature is susceptible of? Have you pains in the back and chest, dimness of sight, singing noises in the head and ears, trembling of the hands, indigestion, fainting fits, fond of moping alone, dislike for female society, incapacity for study and business, weak memory, thoughts of self-destruction, timidity? Are the testicles pendulous, elongated, and flabby? Are the genitals diminished in size, and shrunk up? Are the erections weak and feeble, and do they seldom occur?

Reader, if you have any of the symptoms enumerated, the same are certain harbingers of impotency, and unless immediately attended to, the manifold and concomitant evils of total impotency will assuredly result so as utterly to destroy all ability to perform the sexual act.

But if the means which have proved so successful in thousands of similar cases are at once employed, a perfect and permanent cure can be guaranteed in every case.

If this little circular should happen to come into the hands of any of those who are already practising this most fearfully fascinating vice, I say unto them, stop before it is too late, and reflect upon the fearful examples that I have placed before them faithfully and truthfully in their proper colours. Cease at once and for ever this fearful soul-destroying vice, and seek that aid that will restore them to health and happiness. They may rest assured if they do not, nothing human can save them—that it must eventually end either in impotency, consumption, idiocy, or madness.

Self-abuse, no doubt, is the principal cause of the great number of cases of consumption. This arises in a great measure from false delicacy and imperfect education. Let physiology become one of the principal—as it is one of the most important—branches of education; let the youth of both sexes be instructed in the uses and purposes of the various organisations; teach them the consequences of breaking the laws of nature; let them view vice unchecked in all its fell deformity; then, and not till then, will prostitution decrease, and cases of nervous and sexual debility, caused by self-abuse, be few and far between.

Notice.—Patients will please bear in mind that all communications are held as strictly confidential. All letters are destroyed as soon as they are carefully read, and the cases strictly examined—consequently it will be necessary to give in each letter your post-office address. Persons afflicted with any of the diseases mentioned in the foregoing pages can consult the author in confidence, and rely on a perfect cure in a short space of time, and a cure that will be positive and permanent. The medicine, if desired, will be sent securely packed, and secure from observation; upon this the sufferer may depend.

Notes.—Please read carefully.

1. In all cases where a steady and permanent cure is sought it is essential, nay indispensable, to use the medicines until the loss of semen is completely and thoroughly subdued.
2. The average amount of time required to effect a cure ranges from four to eight weeks.
3. Food of the most nourishing kind, but of a non-stimulative character, must be used, and stimulants, such as wine, spirits, &c., must be used very sparingly; good porter, mild or pale ale, may be taken in small quantities.
4. The use of tobacco can be indulged in moderately in any form whatever, but tea or coffee should be taken in the smallest possible quantities, with plenty of milk and sugar; cocoa is better than either.
5. A costive state of the bowels must never be allowed, and all medicines taken to prevent it are, for obvious reasons, highly objectionable. Hence this state must be prevented by a suitable regimen, and probably nothing exists equal to the constant use of brown bread made of unbolted meal. If taken with good molasses its aperient powers are greatly increased, whilst its chemico-physiological action on the system will be found so extremely beneficial that the patient will probably never abandon it for the use of white bread.
6. The reading of books of a lewd or vicious character must be abstained from, also conversing on topics of sexual indulgences.
7. The patient should sleep on a hard bed or mattress, always on his side (the right is generally found the most comfortable), never on his back, and should rise early in the morning, avoiding the indulgence of a second sleep.

THE DISEASES OF ERROR.

REMARKS on the misery attendant on Spermatorrhoea or emissions during sleep, resulting from Onanism or Self-abuse, producing Nervous Debility, Generative Weakness, Impotency, &c.; also, those insidious diseases, Gleet, Syphilis, and Secondary Symptoms, with safe, speedy, and effectual remedies for their cure.

On Onanism, Masturbation, or Self-abuse.

Of all the alarming or distressing complaints to which persons of both sexes are subject none are more fearful to contemplate, or more dreadful in effect, than those induced by the odious and delusive “Self-abuse,” or “secret pollution,” generally first acquired at schools or from depraved companions, the heinous sin of which is so amply described in the 38th chapter of Genesis; and what is more lamentable, in most cases it is committed in perfect ignorance of its deadly and debilitating effects on the system. Its attendant symptoms are frequently a discharge from the urinary passage called “Seminal Weakness,” stricture, nocturnal emissions, pains in the back and chest, singing noises in the head and ears, trembling of the hands, fainting fits, indigestion, melancholy, nervousness, wasting decay, impotency, &c.; the imagination becomes obscured, and all the powers of thought blunt, sluggish, and inactive; the unfortunate youth becomes totally unfit for any business beyond that of the merest routine; he is a burden to himself, and at length settles down into insanity, idiocy, moping, melancholy, indigestion, predisposition to consumption, and such a state of complete and general exhaustion as to cause impotence or barrenness, thereby compelling its victim to relinquish the felicities of matrimony, producing a thorough distaste for society; and lastly, a state of debility and mental depression so closely bordering on despair that if not speedily relieved by appropriate salutary remedies selected by those whose province it is to treat this department of human ailment, will, in a majority of cases, result in the suicide of the patient. In this manner may be the greater number of deaths of self-inflicted violence be easily and satisfactorily accounted for; though, alas, more generally attributed, both by the ordinary medical attendant and others, to widely different causes. One of the most common

common symptoms attending this species of nervousness is a constant dread of death, which pervades, with its baneful influence, the whole nervous system, wringing the heart with inexpressible anguish, and exciting the most fearful suggestions of horror and despair. To this demon have thousands fallen a sacrifice. Those unhappy persons who are under its influence become peevish, fickle, and are apt to run in search of assistance from one to another, for which reason they seldom derive permanent benefit from medicine, as they have not sufficient resolution to persist in any course until it has time to produce its proper effect.

What a gloomy object of contemplation is a young man in full vigour of life, and apparently in full possession of his faculties, enduring all the complicated and dreadful consequences of this wretched infatuation, which, if still pursued, should for ever separate those who have rendered themselves unfit to be united in the bonds of affection and the ties of matrimony, for in the sacred ordinance of marriage they are called upon, as they shall answer for it at the dreadful day of judgment, if they know of any impediment, &c., &c. What impediment can equal that self-insufficiency or impotency? Perjury here arises; and the unhappy partner of their fate, whom they swear to love and cherish, becomes linked to unfruitfulness, contempt, and disappointment; the bright dawn of hope becomes obscured; discontent and reproach invade the heart; and what should be a life of happiness and peace becomes in reality a life of discord and misery; for without the fond endearments of wedded life vainly may they hope for that reciprocity of regard and devoted affection which is usually the characteristic of this state.

The sin of self-pollution is one of the most destructive evils practised by fallen man. In many respects it is several degrees worse than common whoredom, and has in its train more awful consequences. It excites the powers of nature to undue action, and produces violent excretions, which necessarily and speedily exhaust the vital principle and action; hence the muscles become flaccid and feeble, the tone and natural action of the nerves relaxed and impeded, the understanding confused, and memory oblivious, the judgment perverted, the will indeterminate and wholly without energy to resist, the eyes appear languishing and without expression, and the countenance vacant; appetite ceases, for the stomach is incapable of performing its proper office; nutrition fails; tremors, fears, and terrors are generated; and thus the wretched victim drags out a miserable existence, till, superannuated even before his time to arrive at man's estate, with a mind often debilitated even to a state of idiotism, his worthless body tumbles into the grave, and his guilty soul (guilty of self-murder) is hurried into the awful presence of its judge.

But is there no remedy? Is there no hope for the misled votary of secret vice? There is, thanks be to God, a remedy which has never failed in restoring the afflicted to a state of pristine health and vigour.

In order to get the prescription properly compounded and prepared for use you will go to the best botanic druggist in your town, and if he has a copy of the last edition of the *Botanic Dispensatory* or the *Floral Medica* (they contain a description of the new remedies and discoveries reported to the profession by the St. James Society—my own included) he has probably supplied himself with the new remedies, and if so, will prepare you all the herbs and extracts in fine powder form, so that you can add the warm water, sugar, and wine at your own home, and make the syrup all ready for use yourself. You can just as well mix it yourself after obtaining the pure ingredients. It is very simple, and you will save considerable expense, as the druggist would charge almost double did he prepare the whole syrup in a bottle for you. I speak thus particularly on this subject, as I know many patients are unable to go to much expense, and having been once a poor sufferer myself I know how to feel for others, and wish to save them all the expense I can. It will cost you, if you get the prescription properly compounded (that is, the powder sufficient for a quart of syrup), about 25s. to 35s. As the ingredients (some of them) are very costly to get them pure you cannot get them properly put up for less. They cost me, for sufficient to fill the prescription, 19s.; but I import the ingredients myself through Dr. McDonald, the present secretary and agent of the St. James Botanic Society, and thus save a large percentage. I do so for two reasons: first, to save my office and other patients and friends expense; and, second, to secure them a pure unadulterated article, which, in the use of the medicine, is to patients a very important desideratum, as an impure herb is worse than none.

My office engagements are such, that my time is very much occupied; still, what leisure moments I have I am willing to devote to the interest of those who cannot conveniently get the pure herbs mentioned in the prescription prepared in their own town. To such and all who wish to use this remedy I would say that, in accordance with the popular demand, and with the advice of many grateful and intelligent patients, I have concluded to make arrangements so that I can supply (by post) all who desire it with the pure imported articles, prepared and compounded as per the prescription, under my own supervision, and at the same price to a fraction that it costs me, say 19s. In no case will I ask or accept a profit on the medicine, as that would make it more costly for and curtail its use and usefulness among the poor.

I thus state my true position in the premises candidly and openly, and what I do (freely) for the benefit of the suffering I do cheerfully—a good conscience being my daily reward.

The cost of the medicine to me then is 19s., on receipt of which, and the postage, packing, &c., 2s., making in all 21s., all the ingredients, extracts, &c., in the recipe, with the exception of the water, sugar, and wine (which you can add yourself), will be prepared and sent to the patient by post, properly and securely packed, and covered by a light box, with full and explicit directions for use, which will make over one quart of syrup—sufficient to last four weeks, and make a permanent cure in most cases.

Notice.—Patients sending to Dr. Clarke for the prepared medicine will please be careful to give their name and post office address, with Colony. The package will be mailed immediately on receipt of an order, and will be accompanied with full and explicit directions for use.

DR. E. A. CLARKE,
Post Office, Box 292, Sydney, N.S.W.

[To the Evidence of Inspector Camphin, 11 May, 1887.]

C.

THE Celebrated Prescription for the radical cure of Deafness.

Potass Chlorate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 drachms.
Acid Carbolic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 gtt.
Sodii Sulphite	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ drachm
Moschi Pulv. (opt.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 grains.

Rub well together until perfectly pulverised, and then add carefully—

Baryta Sulphovinate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ drachm.
Alum Pulv....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ drachm.
Sodii Chlorid	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 ounce.

Mix well and pass through a fine sieve. Then place in a tin box.

Sig. Dissolve ten grains (half a thimbleful) of the powder in one teaspoonful of water and drop into each ear, after syringing night and morning with warm water and a little borax.

GIVEN free to the deaf. Prof. Heinrich Kugeler's Celebrated Cure for Deafness will restore your hearing without any cost. HAVING for many years been a sufferer from deafness, the result of malignant scarlet fever in childhood, I have, like others, run the gauntlet of the many remedies and appliances so greatly lauded for the cure of this terrible affliction. Like others, I spent a great deal of money, and was repeatedly disappointed in not obtaining the promised relief. Not until I crossed the ocean and placed myself under the care of Germany's great aural specialist did I begin to believe that any remedy could help me. Under the care and by the use of this remarkable old specialist's medicines I began to rapidly improve; and in a month's time found myself practically restored to the full enjoyment of hearing the voices of my fellow-men, the pleasant sounds of animate nature, and the busy hum of life. There and then, in the fulness of my heart, thanking God for the wonderful cure that had been wrought, I resolved to lay before Prof. Kugeler the claims of my deaf fellow-countrymen, and if possible induce him to give me the prescription for the wonderful remedy that had not only cured me, but the beneficial effects of which I was daily witnessing in the cases of sufferers of all ages and nationalities who flocked to the consulting-rooms of this great man.

Highly appreciative and sympathetic, of kind heart and courteous manners, he entered fully into the philanthropic plan I proposed; and not only acceded to my request for a knowledge of the ingredients used, but entered fully into the details regarding the manner of compounding it, which, said he, "is quite as important as the nature of the ingredients themselves." "I have," he continued, "had the greatest trouble in getting chemists here who would follow my directions explicitly. Several times they have spoiled hundreds of gallons of this expensive mixture by trying to deceive me, and performing the necessary operations by a shorter and easier plan, or according to some idea of their own. After

After several months spent in Prof. Kugeler's own residence, studying carefully every detail of the process of manufacture of the remedy by the nine chemists whom he keeps constantly employed, I took my leave of this great physician and humanitarian, and sailed for Australia.

Upon arriving here it was my intention, at first, to manufacture this remedy myself, advertise it, and sell it to the deaf; but upon thinking the matter over I decided to select a certain number of cases in each province, and send the prescription, with full directions, to them free. I thus save an immense sum in advertising, and am able to place this great medicine at once in the hands of a large number who can profit by it.

Your name being one of those selected, I send you the prescription—with full directions regarding every detail of preparation, so that any competent druggist, if he will obey instructions, can put it up properly. This remedy is the greatest discovery of the present age, and will cure the most stubborn and apparently hopeless cases with the utmost degree of certainty. Do not delay. Have faith in this splendid combination, no matter how many things have failed you. If you have been cheated and imposed upon, do not let this hinder you giving Prof. Kugeler's great gift to Australia's deaf a fair trial. A week's use will convince the most sceptical. A month's use will cure the most obstinate case. A thorough and speedy cure is an absolute certainty.

This is no patent medicine; it is simply the gift of a great philanthropist to a suffering people. It is not advertised anywhere. It costs you only what the druggist will charge you.

All the different ingredients can be found at any drug store; and as I have said, if your druggist is a competent chemist he can prepare the remedies for you, provided he has the necessary implements, apparatus, &c., needed for their preparation. In small towns it is almost impossible to have the prescriptions compounded upon strictly scientific principles (by percolation and distillation *in vacuo*); and, for the accommodation of such persons, I will furnish the remedies at the very lowest price. Being extensively engaged as a practical chemist in other branches, as well as the manufacture of Prof. Kugeler's prescription in my own laboratory, I have facilities for supplying the remedy from the purest drugs, and at one-half the price any druggist would prepare them for you. The peculiar mode of combination from absolutely pure material has much to do with determining the curative properties of the drugs; and should your druggist resort to old and worthless drugs the result of their use will not be satisfactory to you. The remedy, when I send it out—and I only do it in cases where the local druggist is incompetent, or has not the proper apparatus—is guaranteed as being properly compounded from fresh drugs of the purest quality, and precisely as Prof. Kugeler advises. When it has cured you, send me the names of all the deaf people you know. To them I shall be enabled to sell the medicine without the expense of advertising, and thus get my profit from the business, and my reward for giving it to a certain number free.

The afflicted will bear in mind that this remedy is not a "patent medicine," but a reliable, scientific combination of remedies prepared under the supervision of experienced chemists. They have been thoroughly tested and approved by the medical profession in Germany, and used by many in their practice; and they will not disappoint the just expectations of the afflicted. I know that no remedy can be prepared to equal it, and perform so many marvellous cures. Highest medical authorities give the different ingredients their approval.

The mixture is to be applied to the cavity of the ear, the labyrinthian vault, and the diseased drum by means of an ordinary dropper. To do this, dissolve ten grains of the powder in one teaspoonful of water, and use this on your dropper. If your druggist has not the proper kind—short glass tube, with small rubber bulb at one end—I will send it free on receipt of twelve stamps. Six drops must be placed in each ear night and morning. This remedy is soothing and pleasant in its effects on the diseased ear.

Important.—Wash out the aural cavity thoroughly every night with a little baking-soda and water, using for this purpose an ordinary glass ear-syringe. Use and prepare as directed. This prescription will certainly cure any and every case of deafness, no matter how caused, or of how long standing.

As some of the remedies in this important prescription are exclusively German they must necessarily be imported, and are consequently high-priced. Druggists (I find in some of the cases to whom the prescriptions have been sent) are very apt to charge high prices for it; or being unfamiliar with the German practice of pharmacy, pronounce one or other of the ingredients unattainable in this country.

Any druggist or chemist who is a graduate in pharmacy can prepare this prescription properly as above directed (provided he has the necessary apparatus, &c.), and to only a person so qualified should you apply. The drugs must be pure and of the best quality, and the mode of preparing fully carried out. Unprincipled druggists, who have no knowledge of chemistry, and especially the German practice of pharmacy, often undertake to prepare the prescription as best they can, in order to command a large fee for their services. They never prepare it according to Prof. Kugeler's mode of preparing, but compound the ingredients in their crude state, regardless of all directions given them, and with worthless drugs that have been on their shelves for years. Others omit ingredients they may not have on hand at the time, and substitute different medicines in their stead. I have already received samples of the remedies so prepared from patients at different points, who ask me to analyse them, and see if they are properly prepared. In almost every instance the remedy not only differed altogether from what it should have been, but differed also in colour, taste, and smell, no two being alike, and chemical analysis showed that they often contained medicines not mentioned in Prof. Kugeler's prescription. This is a great evil, is positively criminal, and requires an urgent remedy.

If you deem your residence so far distant as to cause great delay in ordering from me, then find some honest and competent chemist at or near your home. If there is none such, it will be useless to have them prepared at all, as crude, adulterated, old, and worthless substituted drugs will never cure you. Patients have thus far almost invariably ordered the medicine directly from me, as few competent chemists will prepare the prescription for 17s. 6d. (the average charge being 30s.) 17s. 6d. is precisely the cost price of the drugs, box, and transportation charges. Indeed, to obtain the rarer drugs in this prescription for this price they must be imported from Germany in large wholesale quantities. This no drug store in a small city or town can do; for the same prescription may never be presented again, and the drugs be a total loss, as physicians in this country rarely prescribe them. Then, too, the proper apparatus is very costly, and requires constant care to keep it clean and in perfect working order. On my return from Germany I had no thought of sending out the prescription, and hence brought with me two large stills and condensers and five small ones, made by the machinist who made them for Prof. Kugeler. Were it not for this, and the fact that I also brought with me a large supply of the drugs, I should never make this offer of preparing the drugs myself. I must caution the few abroad who receive this circular, especially those in the distant colonies, who may be obliged to have the remedies prepared at home, to bargain as to price before ordering the remedies prepared, as it often saves disappointment and extravagant charges. If convenient, it is to your interest to order direct from me, as by so doing you will run no risk, and be dealt with honorably and promptly. A period of two days is required to properly conduct the various processes of reducing and preparing the ingredients complete. I prepare hundreds of boxes at a time, which is another reason why I am able to furnish the remedies at such a very low price. When an apothecary prepares the prescription for one person he spends as much time, comparatively, with one box as I do with hundreds, and hence his apparently exorbitant charges. The remedies, as supplied by me, are scientifically prepared and warranted chemically pure, which is an indispensable condition. They are prepared in strict accordance with the formula and instructions of the discoverer, Prof. Kugeler, and are prescribed as he prescribed them. The correct chemical reactions and purity of the medicines, after being submitted to this process of preparing, are absolutely essential, their curative actions being directly dependent thereon. Owing to special facilities for manufacturing the remedies I can furnish them at 17s. 6d. per box—each box being accompanied by full directions for use. The quantity in each box is sufficient to cure any case (as thoroughly tested by past experience); to prescribe less would entail double expense to those who may be obliged to have the prescription prepared at home.

Correspondents very often ask if such and such ingredients in the prescription will be sufficient, when used alone, to effect a cure. I answer, no! The prescription must be used as made and directed in order to effect a thorough and lasting cure.

The improvement in hearing can be noted from day to day, hour to hour—almost from minute to minute. The change can actually be felt. The wonderful rapidity with which this remedy acts upon the diseased organs is simply marvellous, and the peculiar sensations attending one's re-entry into the world of sound are never forgotten by those who have experienced them. For instance, while stopping at the village inn at Heidelberg, I was seated next a very talkative old Frenchman who was also deaf, and spoke in that loud tone of voice peculiar to deaf persons. I had once prided myself on my knowledge of the French language, but my deafness made it, even with the use of the ear-trumpet, almost impossible to catch more than a word here and there; and not wishing to appear uncivil, I was obliged to strain every nerve distressingly and neglect my meals. This made matters very unpleasant. After a few days' use of Prof. Kugeler's remedy I was able to lay aside my trumpet, much to the delight of my companion; and suddenly one morning at breakfast I not only understood every

every word spoken, without effort, by my companion, who still shouted, but heard the remarks of some people at some distance. Day by day, and meal by meal, sounds became more distinct, and, until I became accustomed to them, positively distressing. It seemed as though a panorama of a new life was being rapidly outspread before me. It was a blessed change, thank God, and one, my friend, that you too can experience, no matter how severe or long standing your case is, provided you get the properly prepared remedy, and use it as directed.

In case you cannot find a druggist in your town whom you feel like trusting with the delicate and skilful chemical manipulation necessary to secure the remedy in its full perfection, or if you are threatened with an overcharge, remit 17s. 6d. directly to me, and I will send by return of post, all charges prepaid, a large box of Prof. Kugeler's marvellous specific. You will, I guarantee, never have occasion to regret the step and the trifling outlay.

The mail service is now perfect, and the danger of losing money enclosed in letters is reduced to a minimum. P.O. Orders are, however, preferable.

Address : LAWRENCE ELAND,
68, Elizabeth-street, Sydney, N.S.W.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

THERE are many individuals previously stone deaf who, by the use of certain remedies or mechanical appliances, have had their hearing somewhat improved thereby. To such I can promise a still more rapid improvement, and a positive return of this special sense in its original perfection.

There are others in whom deafness is slight and just commencing to show itself, or you may have friends thus manifesting the first symptoms. The importance of at once checking this process is evident to all ; and nothing acts so rapidly or efficiently as Prof. Kugeler's great remedy. The universality of its applicability to all forms of deafness is one of its many excellencies.

In ordering from me please state your case fully, and especially indicate which ear is the most affected, and whether you have or have had catarrh.

I shall reap my reward in not having to advertise the remedy ; for I am sanguine enough to believe that all who receive it, and are cured by it, as they assuredly will be, will certainly highly recommend it, and bring it to the notice of all the deaf people in this section of the country. A very large business will thus be built up with but little outlay, and I will thus reap my reward for giving, free, this incomparable prescription.

[To the Evidence of W. Chisholm, Esq., M.D., 1 June, 1887.]

D 1.

The Marston Remedy Company, 52, Castlereagh-street, Sydney, 28 April, 1886.

Mr. David Wellander, Bundamba, Queensland,—

My dear Sir,

Yours with answers to questions is before me, and I have carefully read all you say. Yours is a peculiarly anomalous case, and will require prompt and thorough treatment to enable you to become fully cured. Your disease has evidently become deeply seated within the numerous follicles of the prostate gland ; and there is ulceration and abrasion of the orifices of the seminal ducts, as well as congestion or mucous catarrh of the vesicula seminales.

Such a condition of affairs at the neck of the bladder must necessarily react both upon the circulation and innervation of the kidneys in other parts of the urinary tract. To these lesions you may ascribe the greater part of your trouble ; they are sufficiently grave to alarm anyone, and I do not wonder that you are discouraged about getting better. As I said, the treatment, in order to be successful, must be thorough and far-reaching in its effects. It must not only look to the healing of the abrasion and ulcerated surfaces of the prostate gland, but must also tend to relieve the congestion existing all along the genito-urinary tract, at the same time building up, invigorating, and rejuvenating the entire nervous system. As our remedies are applied directly to the seat of the disease, and act constantly over a given period, they come nearer to the ideal of a perfect remedy for the affections than any other medicine possibly can.

Furthermore, they are easy to apply, perfectly painless, absolutely harmless, and thoroughly efficacious ; so much confidence have I in their curative power that were I in your place I should use the very remedies that I now recommend to you. A large experience in the past in similar cases to yours has taught me to have the most perfect confidence in this form of treatment, and in the ingredients of the bolus.

Your case requires the course of treatment which I have indicated on the accompanying Treatment Slip. You will observe that I have added a Surgeon Curling's varicocele truss, as I see from your statement that you are also suffering from varicocele—a most obstinate complaint as generally treated, and one the important bearing of which on spermatorrhœa, impotence, and kidney disease, is coming to be better recognized both in this country and abroad.

The general statement may be safely made as the combined experience of the best men in the profession, that seminal disease or weakness of any kind cannot be thoroughly cured so long as varicocele remains untreated. The opposite holds good also ; varicocele is practically incurable so long as seminal disease is allowed to run on unattended to. This explains satisfactorily why so many cases of sexual leakage and weakness remain uncured under any plan of treatment—the physician either overlooking or not properly treating the varicocele.

Just why this matter is one of so great importance may be seen at once, when it is stated that on the one hand sexual power cannot be perfect so long as the testicles are wasting away from imperfect circulation, as in varicocele ; and on the other hand, that these diseased veins in the scrotum or bag open right into those of the kidneys when they have passed into the abdomen (belly). I think I need not go into a long explanation as to why the wearing of Professor Curling's truss for this affection is absolutely essential to a perfect cure in your case. My previous remarks and the facts stated in the circular certainly ought to be enough for any man of sense. As to the truss itself, I can say that it is elegant, durable, easy and pleasant to wear, has been in successful operation for years, here and in Europe, and is wholly free from all dangers, discomfort, and confinement to bed incident to an operation. It can furthermore be worn for months without in any way injuring the testicle—indeed, on the contrary, saving it from continuing to waste away. I sincerely hope you will avail yourself of my advice, and send for the remedies at the earliest possible moment, for every hour's delay now means months of suffering in the future.

Hoping to hear from you at an early day.

I am, &c.,

JOHN O'CONNELL, M.D.

MARSTON REMEDY COMPANY, SYDNEY.

OFFICE OF THE PHYSICIAN-IN-CHIEF.

Treatment indicated in the case of Mr. David Wellander.

		£	s.	d.
1. Graded course.....	Bolus.....	2	10	0
2. Urinary and prostatic course (triple strength,).....	Bolus.....	5	0	0
3.....	Bolus.....			
4. Specially made-to-order course.....	Bolus.....	5	0	
5.....	Bolus.....			
6.....	Bolus.....			
7. One improved sexual electric intonator, single potency				
8. One improved sexual electric intonator, double potency				
9. One Surgeon Curling's varicocele truss		2	10	0
10. Enlargo-invigorator, double (testicles and penis)				
11. Enlargo-invigorator, single (penis only)				
12. ....Box ..liver and blood pills				
Total		15	0	0
Discount		2	0	0
Balance due		£13	0	0

These courses must in your case be used in alternation, morning, noon, and night, and are precisely what is required to effect a cure.

J. O'CONNELL, A.M., M.D.,
Physician-in-Chief.
SPECIAL

SPECIAL NOTICE.

As our correspondence is very large it is requested that in ordering remedies or appliances the above blank be returned to this office, so that all misunderstanding and delay may be avoided. Where the intonator or varicocele truss is required, please state measurement around body from groin to groin.

D 2.

For some months past I have not been feeling very well, and I think my case must be one suited for your treatment. I have had a slight headache, and wake unrefreshed, and I feel very drowsy at times; there is slight pain in the back. I do not have occasion to go to the closet every day, and I often have a bad taste in my mouth; but what troubles me very much and makes me very anxious is that I have losses of semen during my sleep; this often happens more than once a week; one of my testicles hangs lower than the other; do you think this is very dangerous? A friend of mine has been told by a doctor that it was not of much consequence to have these losses, but I think he cannot understand these cases. I wish, dear doctor, you would write and let me know what is best for me to do, and if you think my case is serious. Also, do you think it would be right for me to get married; my friend has told me that it would be the best thing for a man who suffers as I do. Please let me know as soon as you can, and what I should do to be cured. Will you send a prescription if necessary.

Please address: Post Office, Goulburn.

Yours, truly,
GEORGE THOMPSON.

The Marston Remedy Company, 52, Castlereagh-street, Sydney, 8 March, 1887.

Mr. Geo. Thompson, P.O., Goulburn,—
My dear Sir,

Your favour of the 6th instant giving a statement of your present condition is at hand, and has received careful and thorough consideration. It is evident from what you there say that yours is a case differing somewhat from the ordinary, and one in which both the seminal vesicles and the nerves of the penis governing erection are involved. While there are certain features about it that indicate obstinacy and more or less deep-seated debility of the whole sexual apparatus (penis, prostate gland, seminal vesicles, and testicles), I see no reason why, under judicious and skilful treatment, your organs should not be fully restored to a condition of perfect health and strength. As you will see from the classification of symptoms on page 31 of our little work on the sexual organs, we prepare several different forms or courses of bolus with a view to meet the peculiarities of the two principal classes of seminal diseases, viz., spermatorrhoea and impotence. Success depends largely upon the careful and accurate diagnosis of a patient's case, in order that the proper remedy may be selected to meet its peculiarities. This once done, the result is certain to be satisfactory, for the bolus remedies, both through the peculiar manner in which they are used (leaving the stomach free from all drugging) and the perfection to which they have now been brought through a large experience in peculiar, obstinate, and often supposably hopeless cases, as well as the fact that they are enabled to strike directly at the root of the disease, will certainly effect a cure if the few simple directions that accompany them are followed. In passing, I wish to say that some improvement will be seen within the first two weeks of treatment, and that the cure, when made, will be both satisfactory and permanent, restoring you to full sexual power, vigour, and continence.

Hoping to hear from you at an early date, and assuring you that your case shall have the benefit of whatever skill and knowledge I possess,—

I remain, &c.,
JOHN O'CONNELL, M.D.

P.S.—I would not advise you to get married until you have finished the course of treatment indicated on the accompanying treatment slip.

MARSTON REMEDY COMPANY, SYDNEY.

OFFICE OF THE PHYSICIAN-IN-CHIEF.

Treatment indicated in the case of Mr. Geo. Thompson.

		£	s.	d.
1. Full graded course (triple strength)	Bolus	5	0	0
2. Specially made-to-order course.....	Bolus	5	0	0
3.	Bolus			
4.	Bolus			
5.	Bolus			
6.	Bolus			
7. One improved sexual electric intonator, single potency.....				
8. One improved sexual electric intonator, double potency...				
9. One Surgeon Curling's varicocele truss.....				
10. Enlargo-invigorator, double (testicles and penis)				
11. Enlargo-invigorator, single (penis only)				
12. Box .. Liver and blood pills.....				
		£10	0	0

The courses are precisely what you require to effect a thorough cure.

J. O'CONNELL, A.M., M.D.,
Physician-in-Chief.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

As our correspondence is very large, it is requested that in ordering remedies or appliances the above blank be returned to this office, so that all misunderstanding and delay may be avoided. Where the intonator or varicocele truss is required please state measurement around body from groin to groin.

[To the Evidence of Mr. Hans Rasmussen, 16 June, 1887.]

E.

THIS is to certify that I, the undersigned, A.B., desire Herr H. Rasmussen, herbalist, to treat me for whatever complaint I may, in his opinion, be suffering from.

This is further to certify that I, the undersigned, am fully aware of the fact that Herr Rasmussen is a herbalist only, and not a registered physician.

The cause of my doing so is that I have tried registered physicians before, but without the slightest success, and that I have consequently lost all confidence in them (the doctors).

Sydney, 188 .

As witness my signature or mark,—

A. B.

[To the Evidence of Dr. Houston, 29 June, 1887.]

F 1.

Dr. J. S. Billings to Dr. Andrew Houston, Secretary, Medical Board of New South Wales.

Sir,

War Department, Surgeon-General's Office, Washington, D.C., 3 January, 1881.

Referring to my communication of 6th instant, in reply to yours of November 26th, 1880, I have the honor to inform you that Dr. J. H. Rauch, Secretary of the State Board of Health of Illinois, has written to me concerning the "Edinburgh University, Chicago."

This institution is, as I supposed, a myth. It was first started in St. Louis, Mo., in 1877, as the "School of Health," but soon changed its name to that of "Edinburg University"—purporting to be a branch of the Edinburgh University of Scotland. Its president, N. S. Dodge, removed to Illinois in 1878, when "Chicago" was added to its title. Dodge was arrested soon

soon after at the instance of the President of the Southern Illinois Medical Association, and afterwards left the State. He was not an M.A. or an M.D., and his trial and public exposure by the newspapers of Chicago broke up his so-called university, and it has not been heard of since.

The other names attached to the diploma are probably fictitious.

Very respectfully, &c.,
J. S. BILLINGS,
Surgeon, U.S. Army.

Dr. J. S. Billings to Dr. Andrew Houison, Secretary, Medical Board of New South Wales.

Sir, War Department, Surgeon-General's Office, Washington, D.C., 6 January, 1881.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of November 26, 1880, marked 41-810, inquiring with regard to the "Edinburgh University, Chicago."

In reply, I have to state that no such institution is known to me, nor are any of the names attached to the diploma to which you refer known to me as teachers or medical men. The college is undoubtedly a bogus one, but, to make assurance doubly sure, I will obtain a statement from the State Board of Health of Illinois as to the facts in the case, and forward it to you as soon as received.

Very respectfully, &c.,
JOHN S. BILLINGS,
Surgeon, U.S. Army.

F 2.

Dr. J. S. Billings to Dr. Andrew Houison, Secretary, Medical Board of New South Wales.

Dear Sir, War Department, Surgeon-General's Office, Washington, D.C., 3 February, 1883.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of December 7th, 1882, making inquiry with regard to the American Eclectic Medical College at Ohio, and, in reply, I have to inform you that this institution is reported by the Secretary of the State Board of Health of Illinois as an "extinct and fraudulent institution, and has no existence except for the sale of diplomas."

The names which you mention as attached to the diploma are entirely unknown to me.

Very respectfully, &c.,
JOHN S. BILLINGS,
Surgeon, U.S. Army.

Dr. J. S. Billings to Dr. Andrew Houison, Secretary of the Medical Board of New South Wales.

Dear Sir, War Department, Surgeon-General's Office, Washington, D.C., 9 October, 1883.

Yours of August 31st, making inquiry with regard to the Bellevue Medical College of Boston, Mass., is just received. In reply I have to say that the Bellevue Medical College is a bogus institution which was engaged in the sale of medical diplomas, and that its certificates and diplomas should not be recognized as evidence of any qualification for the practice of medicine. I enclose herewith a printed slip which will give you further information with regard to this institution.

The announcement which you send me is also herewith enclosed. I am always happy to furnish any information which is within my power to your Board. On the 3rd and 5th of February last I addressed letters to you which I fear were wrongly addressed, and may have never reached you, as I have never received any acknowledgment of their receipt. I therefore enclose copies, and would especially ask your kind attention to the request contained in my letter of February 5th. I remain with much respect,—

Your, &c.,
JOHN S. BILLINGS,
Surgeon, U.S. Army.

F 3.

FOURTH YEAR'S ANNOUNCEMENT.—BELLEVUE MEDICAL COLLEGE, BOSTON, MASS.

("Non est vivere, sed valere, vita")

INCORPORATED MAY 25TH, 1880.

CIRCULAR.

BELLEVUE Medical College is chartered by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. It educates in all branches of medicine, surgery, and obstetrics. Its object is to make good and useful doctors. It is to fit persons to be doctors and human healers. It is a practical school of medicine, having for its aim the relief of human suffering.

At this college persons of both sexes share equal advantages, and receive adequate knowledge of diagnosis, treatment, and doctorial conduct. It is striving to make codes, sects, pathies, traditions, superstitions, theories, jealousies, and feuds subordinate to justice, truth and science, liberty, sense, and reason. The graduates from this college are assured of that self-reliance and success, from the clearness, directness, and simplicity of the instruction received, which will not, even though buffeted by dogmatism and code, put them in the background of their profession.

Able and competent professors and practitioners of medicine are engaged as lecturers and teachers in the various departments of professional study. The advantages which this college offer are superior to others. To economize the student's time, money, and mental energy is an advantage of the greatest importance. To give the student the knowledge needed in everyday practice, and to tell him or her just what to do and when and how to do it, are things that are overlooked in others, as is testified to by students who come from other colleges.

Refinement in theory, and knowledge of trifles, as the renowned Sydenham says, "are of as little service to a physician in removing disease as skill in music is to an architect in building." Says Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, "Anatomy is no more medicine than a child's dissected alphabet is literature. Physiology and chemistry throw gleams of light here and there on curative methods, but are apt to lead their votaries far from practice. Pathology teaches a great deal, but is, after all, like inspecting what is left of the fireworks on the morning of the fifth of July."

FACULTY:—John J. McSheehy, A.B.M.D., President, Professor of Surgery and Clinical Surgery; G. Pagani, M.D., Professor of Anatomy and Materia Medica; S. G. Ginner, M.D., Professor of Medical Electricity and Physiology; Amelia Cole, M.D., Professor of Diseases of Women and Children; Charles J. Eastman, M.D., Dean, Professor of Obstetrics and Gynecology; Jackson L. Batchelder, M.D., Professor of Chemistry and Ophthalmology; Marcellus Coggan, Esq., Professor of Medical Jurisprudence.

The following Text-books are recommended for study and reference: Anatomy—Gray. Physiology—Dalton, Chemistry—Attfield. Materia Medica—United States Dispensatory. Pathology—Green. Surgery—Billroth, Bryant, Gross. Practice—Niemeyer, Roberts, Bartholow. Obstetrics—Lusk. Gynecology—Thomas. Therapeutics—H. C. Wood, Bartholow, Ringer, King's American Dispensatory, Burt, Hering, Allen.

Fees.—For full course of lectures, including Matriculation, \$55.00; Perpetual Tickets, \$95.00; Graduation Fee, \$25.00. For catalogues and other information, address Chas. J. Eastman, M.D., Dean, 18 West Dover-street, Boston, Mass.

The Bellevue Medical College of Massachusetts.

On the 11th of October last one of the Members of the Illinois State Board of Health was applied to by a "Dr." J. B. Thompson, of 135 South Clark-street, Chicago, for the purpose of having a diploma verified as the basis for a certificate entitling the said Thompson to practice medicine in the State of Illinois, in accordance with the Medical Practice Act. After examining the "diploma," the member wrote the Secretary of the Board concerning the matter, who requested that the document be forwarded to his office. On its receipt it was found to be in the usual style of medical diplomas; purported to be issued by the Bellevue Medical College of Massachusetts (*Collegium Medicum Bellevue. In civitate Massachusettense*); and was signed "Rufus King Noyes, M.D., Pre-ident," "May R. Eastman, Secretary," but with no names of faculty; while the seal consisted of an ordinary red paper tab, on which were impressed the words "Bellevue Medical College. Chartered by the Commonwealth of Mass."

The similarity of the name to that of an old-established and reputable institution in New York excited suspicion, and pending investigation a photograph of the diploma was secured before returning it to "Dr." Thompson.

This

This gentleman, on being called upon for further evidence of his qualifications as a physician, stated that he was 57 years of age, but had only been engaged in the practice of medicine during the past five years; that his practice had been confined to Boston and vicinity; that he had procured his diploma on the 15th day of September, 1882; that he was a homœopath, and belonged to the "New England Medical Society of Specialists."

In view of the facts—his age, and period of practice, date of "graduation" and the character of his diploma—he was finally advised, on November 4, that no certificate could be granted him on the credentials presented.

In the meantime, from correspondents in Boston, the Secretary had learned that Dr. Rufus King Noyes, "President of the Bellevue Medical College," was an anti-vaccinationist of some local notoriety in Lynn, Mass.; that he claimed to be a physician, surgeon, and oculist, referring, on his professional card, to the Dartmouth Medical School, the Massachusetts Medical Society, and the Boston City Hospital; and that the "Bellevue Medical College of Massachusetts" received a certificate of incorporation, May 25, 1880, under the "Public Statutes relating to Manufacturing and other Corporations organized under General Laws."

Desirous of learning the *modus operandi* of such a Corporation, the Secretary procured the writing of the following letters by a young journalist of this city, and these, with the replies from the college, throw sufficient light on at least one class of "manufacturing corporations":—

Mr. Rufus King Noyes Esq., Boston Mass:—

Springfield Ill, October 24.

DEAR SIR will you pleas inform me what are the requirements and fees for graduation at your college also how long your course of lecturs is.

Yours truly,
V. B. KELLY.

P.S.—I have bin redin medecin about a year.

To this the following reply was received:—

Mr. Kelly—Dear Sir,

Bellevue Medical College, Boston, Mass, October 27, 1882.

Enclosed please find circular of Bellevue Medical College.

For graduation it is required that you be and feel competent (*sic*) in diagnosis, treatment, and doctoral conduct; that you can relieve human suffering; and that you prepare an essay or a thesis and present to the college.

The circular shows the regular five months' course, but five months does not stand in the way of graduating any competent person. If you cannot meet the above requirements you can come with us and be prepared in private in diagnosis, treatment, or any other department of study in which you may be deficient.

The regular fees are as named in the circular. In certain cases when extra attention is given an extra small fee may be charged.

Sincerely,

RUFUS KING NOYES, M.D.

The circular referred to is as follows:—

Third year's announcement. Bellevue Medical College, Boston, Mass. Incorporated May 25, 1880.
BOSTON.

BELLEVUE Medical College is chartered by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. It educates in all branches of medicine, surgery, and obstetrics. Its object is to make good and useful doctors. It is to fit persons to be doctors and human healers. It is a practical school of medicine, having for its aim the relief of human suffering. At this college whatever is scientific, reasonable, and humane in the art of medicine is taught. At this college persons of both sexes share equal advantages, and receive adequate knowledge of diagnosis, treatment, and doctoral conduct. Diagnosis, treatment, and doctoral conduct are made a speciality at this college, because successful practice in medicine depends upon them, and because medical students from other colleges are mostly deficient in them. Every medical sect is to contribute to this college the best it possesses; yet it is not, and will not be itself sectarian. It is striving to make codes, sects, pathies, traditions, superstitions, theories, jealousies, and feuds subordinate to justice, truth and science, liberty, sense and reason. Instead of the inability and unsuccess sometimes seen in young physicians, arising from confusion, perplexity, and lack of confidence in themselves, the graduates of this college are assured of that self-reliance and success, from the clearness, directness, and simplicity of the instruction received, which will not, even though buffeted by dogmatism and code, put them in the background of their profession, nor make them acknowledge their inferiority by consulting some older physician.

Seeing that the patronage accorded to allopathy, homœopathy, and eclecticism is about equal, and believing that every physician should be able to treat patients by each and every system of practice, this college has selected a faculty composed of professors from each of the above-named schools. Able and competent professors and practitioners of medicine are engaged as lecturers and teachers in the various departments of professional study. The advantages which this college offers are superior to others. To economize the student's time, money, and mental energy is an advantage of the greatest importance. To give the student the knowledge needed in every day practice, and to tell him or her just what to do and how to do it, are things that are overlooked in other colleges, as is testified to by students who have come to this college from other colleges.

[Here follow quotations from Sydenham! and Oliver Wendell Holmes!!]

Students have hospital, clinical, dispensary, and library advantages, together with ample opportunity to dissect in the winter term. Students are received at all times, and classified according to their abilities. Private students may begin at any time in any department.

[In the same catholic spirit with which the faculty is selected from professors of "Allopathy, Homœopathy, and Eclecticism," the text-books recommended embrace, in therapeutics, Wood, Bartholow, Ringer, King (American Dispensary), Burt, Hering, and Allen.]

Instruction begins, for the winter course, October 16, 1882, and continues five months. Fees, per term, \$50.00; Graduation, \$25.00.

Address or visit:

C. J. Eastman, M.D., Dean, 18, Dover-street, Boston, Mass.

Rufus King Noyes, M.D., President, Lynn, Mass.

On receipt of the above the following answer was concocted and mailed:—

Dr. Rufus King Noyes Boston Mass.

Springfield Illinois October 30 1882

My dear Dr. Your esteemed favour came to hand this morning I can se no reason under your Rules why I Cant get one of your Diploms I hav ben Reading Medecin for a year and Besides that I hav ben tending on sick Purty near all my life so I hav a Purty Good idee About the Business I hav a Good Many friends who I Doctor and they would Ruther have me for a Doctor than any body else for I can Cure them when Other Doctors Cant I Can Diagnose a case every time But as I have no Diploma I cant Charge hardly any fees So I need a Diploma from a Good College but I aint got funds enuff to go Thear I aint got much edication Eather but I dont think a man must go Through Colege to know how to Doctor I know some Doctors who want to cramm Thear heads with Theories and no Practiss and they are so Intolerabl that they want Every Man to go to Colege but they are Rich and I am Poor and they want to crowd me out Becaus they are Afraid of Me and if I had a Diploma I could hold my own with the Best of them These Doctors would not bother me If I had a Diploma of the Bellevue Medical Colege and then they say I dont know Nothing Because I Dont Beleave in Vaccination But I hav sen Enuff of that Business but I will rite a Essay on that Thing and you can see what I think now Doctor I am Poor and if you will give me a Diploma cheep I will do the Best I can for your Colege I think I hav showde you I am qualified and you can see what I know By the Essay I send you You can send a Diploma C. o. d.

P s send rite away

Address to Yours Truly V. B. Kelly Box 3027 Springfield Ill.

The following is a verbatim copy of what Mr. Kelly "thinks about vaccination," forwarded with the above:—

VACCINATION.

THE Grate increase of Disease in these Late Years Calls for Explanation Undoubtedly the Doctors of this day is to blame for very much of it But more than anything Else in my opinion is the Inseartion into the Pure Blood and Vile fluid of our Insent offspring of that vile Diseas of the Animals cowpox So grate has the Curse Became that Priveliges of School Edication is Denide in this and Manny other States to those who wisely Refuse to Submit to this Curse this is just a Peace of the Non-sensikal

sensikal Medical teachings of the Day when Theory and Imagination Rool Instead of Practical Expearance and which keeps its Studends in close Confinement a Big part of three or four years to hear the Nonsense which is thear peddeld out to them consumption Siffles and Skin Disease Runn Wild among the People This calls for a Strong kick on the Part of our noble Profession which should seek to Buill upp the Health and Streangth of the People instead of Planting the Se ds of Diseas in them To Prove that V aination Dont do no good we read only to say that Their has Been More Small Pox in this Place in the last year than thear was in the last Ni eteen or Twenty year and more deaths from it I readnt say no more About a Thing that is so Plane to Eay thinki g man or Woman Eather we should a'l Band ourselvs together in all Parts of the Country to Shut off this Cur-se'd Practiss the people Should be taught Be ter Put tle Days is Cuming when Enlightenment will take ths Place of Ignorance and Preju ice and when that Time Comes these fannatics who live by Scaring People will have to step aside and Vacination will not be Heard of any more.

BY V B KELLY.

Some doubt was entertained, after dispatching the above, lest the matter had been overdone—lest even the faculty of the Massachusetts Bellevue might not think Mr. Kelly “competent.” But these fears were promptly dispelled by the receipt of the following:—

Mr. Kelly—Dear Sir,

Bellevue Medical College, Boston, November 2, 1882.

You, as a candidate for graduation, have been favourably considered by the faculty; and your thesis has been examined by the professors and found to be acceptable. In consideration that you cannot attend the college, you are required to purchase two tickets of matriculation. These tickets will show that you will have been under the instruction of the Bellevue Medical College for two years. These two years, together with the one year you have studied by yourself, will make as much time spent in the study of medicine as is spent by any other medical student from any other college. We believe you are and will ever be competent in Diagnosis, Treatment, and Doctoral conduct. Of course you know every doctor has to continue his studies after he has taken his diploma. You are correct on the Vaccination question, and I am confident you will meet with continued success. Your diploma will be sent C.O.D. one week from the date of this letter. It will be securely packed in a pasteboard box. Your bill for diploma and two tickets is \$150.00. The tickets and diploma go together. The one cannot go without the other. — President.

The last four lines of the above are written at the top of the sheet and run down to the line “Bellevue Medical College,” at the beginning of the letter. This may account for the omission of any name. But the handwriting is identical with that of October 27, signed “Rufus King Noyes, M.D.,” and the warm approval of Mr. Kelly’s position on the vaccination question hardly required his signature to identify Noyes as the writer. He quickly recognized the familiar style and arguments of the anti-vaccinationists, of whom he is a leader, and was prompt to welcome such a typical representative of the cause—one who was ready to make “a Strong kick on the Part of our noble Profession against the Insertion into the Pure Blood and Vile fluid of our Inosent off-spring of that Diseases of the Animals cow-pox.”

Notwithstanding the repeated statement as to the inseparability of the tickets and the diploma, two tickets with bill, reading as follows, were enclosed in the above letter:—

\$75.00.

Bellevue Medical College of Massachusetts, Boston, June 1, 1882.

Mr. V. B. Kelly has Matriculated for the Course of Lectures for 1882.

CHAS. J. EASTMAN, M.D., Dean.

\$75.00.

Bellevue Medical College of Massachusetts, Boston, Nov. 1, 1882.

Mr. V. B. Kelly has Matriculated for the Course of Lectures for 1883.

CHAS. J. EASTMAN, M.D., Dean.

Bellevue Medical College, Boston, Mass., Nov. 2, 1882.

Mr. V. B. Kelly, Dr.,

To Bellevue Medical College.

For two Matriculation Tickets and Diploma (one hundred and fifty dollars).

\$150.

Mr. Kelly replied, acknowledging the receipt of the documents, as follows:—

Dr. Rufus King Noyes Boston Mass—My Dear Doctor

Springfield Ill Nov 8 1882

Yours of the 2d Come to hand and Its Contents Noted with grate Pleasure I was glad that my Application for a diplomy had ben Accepted But I was Sorry that you charge so Much it was More than I expected to Pay and I hav not got all the money now but I think the Price is not to much considering I save Bord in Boston & and if you will send the Diplomy and let it Be in the Express offis Until I can raise the Balance of the money about two weeks All will Be all right you can send the Deplomy at the time you sed and I can get it as soon as I can get the funds Collections is hard to make just now But I can get the money Before two weeks Please answer rite away and send the diplomy when you s d you would

Yours Truly

Box 3027

V. B. KELLY

Mr. Kelly was notified of the sending of the diploma by the following letters from the President and Dean of the “faculty,” and of its arrival in Springfield by the usual notice of the Express Company, which completes the chain of evidence:—

Mr. Kelly—Dear Sir,—

Bellevue Medical College, Boston, Mass. Nov. 15, 1882.

Your proposed arrangement is satisfactory. The article was sent by Express per agreement, November 9, C.O.D. Perhaps it would be well for you to call at your Express Office and tell them that you will soon call for your package. It is generally best not to have too much delay about these matters of expressage, expressly where they are C.O.D. For the longer a thing lays in an express office the more time there is for thought and gossip about it.

Hoping to hear from you presently,—

I am yours sincerely,

RUFUS KING NOYES.

Mr. Kelly,—Dear Sir,—

Boston Nove 16 82.

On the 9th we sent to your address by the American Express Company a sealed package marked \$150 C.O.D. which it will be necessary for you to attend to at once, as valuable packages call for considerable attention on the part of the Company.

Respectfully yours,

Seal

CHAS. J. EASTMAN, M.D., Dean.

Comment on the foregoing would be entirely superfluous, were it not that this travesty on much that goes for Medical Education in the United States is so ludicrous as to mask the satire it contains. It would not be difficult to parallel the tenor of the Third Year’s Announcement of the Massachusetts Bellevue with announcements of older institutions not chartered as “manufacturing corporations.” Nor is the mode of making out the necessary time “spent in the study of medicine” entirely unfamiliar to many colleges which claim to be in good standing, and which, unfortunately, are accepted as such. How many ignoramuses with not one whit more of education, either literary or medical, than is displayed in the essay on “Vaccination,” are every year turned loose upon the public, each bearing a “diploma” reciting that some particular Rufus King Noyes and his colleagues have adjudged and decreed the bearer (in the sonorous Latin of the Bellevue sheep-skin, price \$150, C.O.D.) *hominem egregium studiis optimis acditem*—a distinguished man devoted to the noblest pursuits—*dignum atque idoneum qui honoretur altissimo dignitate gradu*—worthy and fit to be honored with the highest mark of distinction. Having sufficiently investigated (as to his scientific and scholarly attainments.)—*satis compertum exploratumque habemus*—as witness the thesis on “Vaccination,” we, to wit: Rufus King Noyes with one consent—*uno animo*—have created and made *creavimus et fecimus eum Doctorem Medicina*—literally “manufactured” him into a doctor!

F 4.

(From Philadelphia Record of 17 July, 1880.)

BUCHANAN’S men. Three important lists published. 4,000 names. Graduates, contributors, and express package recipients. Diplomas for \$5. A bogus National Eclectic Medical Association. How to test diplomas. Twenty-one methods of detecting fraudulent sheepskins. Fifty captured letters. Relating to the sale of degrees of Doctor of Medicine. Paine’s graduates. The Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery.

The

The extent of John Buchanan's operations may be determined from the list of names published to-day. There are fully 11,000 diplomas from Buchanan's institutions current to-day throughout the world. The names of 1,500 appear in Buchanan's announcements. The other 9,500 do not so appear, simply because from the peculiar methods employed by Buchanan they could not be incorporated in his yearly announcement.

In addition to the names of the graduates, the names of the contributors to Buchanan's *Eclectic Journal* are given. The chief merit in that list lies in the fact that, while a very small proportion of these names can be found in the list of graduates, nearly all of them hold Buchanan's diplomas. The main reason for the omission of so many names from Buchanan's list of graduates is due to the fact that their college diplomas have been antedated, or else that they hold diplomas from the bogus National Eclectic Medical Association run by Buchanan & Co. The publication of their theses in Buchanan's *Journal* was a public recognition of their standing as physicians. A small, very small, proportion of the names in the list of contributors is composed of legitimate doctors. However, all the contributors have published their productions in a public journal; they have associated themselves with Buchanan, and this fact is a proper subject for publication.

The list of names under the heading of "Express Receipts" is made up from the sixteen books captured when Buchanan was arrested, on June 9. It will be proven, if necessary, when Buchanan is brought to trial, that out of the six hundred names in the list of express packages, five hundred and over were the recipients of bogus diplomas sent by Buchanan through the express companies. Some few of those whose names are in the express list received medicine; a few others received false teeth or books, but the overwhelming proportion received diplomas. The box of bogus diplomas sent to Buchanan when he fled to Europe in 1876; the box sent to J. W. Fanning by which Buchanan was trapped; the parcel sent to E. W. Jewell, of Grafton, Ohio, and duplicate diplomas for F. W. Kordenat, of Honesdale, Pa., after the originals had been confiscated by the Court of Wayne County, can be traced in this list.

The creation of a bogus National Medical Eclectic Association, with branches in every State, and the sale of its diplomas by Buchanan, for \$5, are also revealed.

Lastly, a list is given of the faculty of Buchanan's colleges year by year. The list is valuable in many respects. It is a strong test of the genuineness of a diploma, as will be seen in the detailed directions given in connection with the list.

Another interesting phase of the Buchanan business is the schedule of diplomas and writings captured in Buchanan's office. There are diplomas from—

Pennsylvania Hospital.
Eclectic Medical Institute, Cincinnati, O.
Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow.
Association of Medical Reformers of England.
Livingstone University of America.
Liverpool Anthropological Society.
Society of Science, Letters, and Arts of London.
Queen's College of London.
Eclectic Medical College of Pennsylvania.
National Eclectic Medical Association.
Alumni of Eclectic Medical College of Pennsylvania.
Eclectic Medical Society of State of Pennsylvania.
Eclectic Medical Society of State of Maine.
American University of Philadelphia.

THE GRADUATES.

Dr. Buchanan's Lists for twenty-two years.

THE list of graduates includes over 1,500 names, and embraces the twenty-two years from 1858 to 1880. The amount of fraud which Buchanan has perpetrated is almost incalculable. In the year 1880, although only thirty students were in attendance, his list of graduates for that year figures up 105, and this large figure does not include those diplomas which were antedated—as many more in number. The returns from New Jersey show that for every one in his lists there are seven more than have been antedated, and not in his lists. If the same ratio holds good in every other State, then he has sold over 11,000 diplomas. The number of diplomas credited by him to Europe and Germany is less than twenty. That figure is ridiculously small, in view of the complaints lodged at Washington by our Ministers and Consuls abroad. It, however, positively establishes one good point, which is, that the Governments of Europe can punish all but these twenty for practising medicine under diplomas fraudulently obtained. Another point by which they can guide themselves is this: All diplomas of Doctor of Dental Surgery are bogus. Buchanan's college has not, and never had, the power to confer such a degree; nor can it confer the degree of Graduate in Pharmacy.

In publishing his reports for the years 1868 and 1869 Buchanan failed to give the States to which the graduates for those years belonged. For all of the other years this information has been obtained. But it is not a safe guide in establishing the identity of any particular doctor, because many of them have purposely credited themselves to other States so as to avoid too positive an identification.

Methods for detecting Bogus Diplomas.

The charters of Buchanan's colleges are still valid, and therefore their diplomas, although they may have little or no intrinsic value, are possessed of some legal status. In the State of Pennsylvania, which chartered these colleges, the diplomas must be recognized in the Courts unless it can be shown to be irregular. The safest plan is to place no dependence upon Buchanan diplomas, because very few of those who studied there conformed literally to the law requiring three years' study.

The best way to test the genuineness of a diploma is to see if the name of the holder of a Buchanan diploma is in the list published below. If it is not, then there is *prima facie* evidence of fraud. If, however, the name is in the list of graduates, then refer to the faculty list for the year and session corresponding to the date of the diploma's issue. If the names and chairs do not correspond there is reason to doubt the genuineness of the diploma.

In the diploma of E. W. Jewell, dated 1867, the names of the published faculty of 1878 appear.

In the diploma of Francisco Marti Comas, of Barcelona, Spain, dated 1871, appear the signatures of the faculty of 1880, and notarial certificates made in 1880.

John J. Higgins says that any diploma bearing his name is a fraud.

Any diploma bearing the name of David Diller after 1876 must be a fraud, as David Diller says that he has not been in Philadelphia since the Centennial.

Any diploma bearing the name of James Cochran since 1878 must be a fraud, because James Cochran has not been here since then.

All diplomas bearing the names of F. C. Walters, Richard Forbes, and James Robinson should be regarded with grave suspicion, as members of the present faculty say they never saw them, and believe them to be myths.

Any diploma bearing the name of R. A. Simpson since 1878 is fraudulent.

Any diploma not bearing the name of John Buchanan is fraudulent. One without his name turned up in Monmouth County, New Jersey.

Any diploma bearing the name of C. H. Kehnroth prior to 1879 must be looked upon with grave suspicion.

Any diploma purporting to come from the Livingstone University of America is a fraud.

Any diploma of the American University of Philadelphia conferring the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery is worthless.

Any diploma of the American University of Philadelphia conferring the Degree of Graduate or Doctor in Pharmacy is worthless.

Any diploma of the American University of Philadelphia conferring the degree of LL.D. is worthless.

Phillip A. Bissell writes to *The Record* to say that he has not been connected with the Buchanan institutions since 1870. If he tells the truth, then every diploma bearing his name after 1870 must be a fraud.

A. P. Bissell figures on the diplomas for many years as a professor. P. A. Bissell says there is such a person named Augustus Post Bissell, claiming to be "a relative of mine." Members of the faculty, who ought to know the President of the college, say they do not know A. P. Bissell, but do know Phillip A. Bissell. A report of a commencement in 1876 or thereabouts refers to Hon. Phillip A. Bissell in connection with the exercises of the commencement. The wonder is: Could Buchanan have confounded the two? Either Buchanan's report was wrong, or Bissell's letter is false. Buchanan publishes the name of P. A. Bissell in the faculty of 1876, yet P. A. Bissell says he resigned ten years ago. Anyhow, any diploma since 1870 bearing the name of Phillip A. Bissell is suspicious.

Any

Any diploma bearing the signature of John J. Fullmer for any year or sessions of Buchanan's college other than for the session of 1878-79 and for the session of 1879-80 is a fraud. Many of the diplomas issued for those years bearing his name are also frauds.

All diplomas issued by the American University of Philadelphia conferring degrees other than those of Doctor of Medicine, Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, and Doctor of Divinity, are worthless.

All diplomas of the American University dated prior to 1863 are fraudulent, as the concern was not incorporated until 1867.

Any diploma from the National Eclectic Medical Association is worthless if it comes from Buchanan's shop. The Presidents of the genuine and *bona fide* National Eclectic Medical Association were John W. Johnson, 1870; James R. Duncan, 1871; C. Edwin Miles, 1872 and 1873; W. M. Ingalls, 1874; Benjamin J. Stow, 1875; Oliver H. P. Shoemaker, 1876.

All notarial certificates signed by Phillip A. Cregar can be regarded with suspicion.

It should also be noted that all persons practising medicine in Pennsylvania under the authority of diplomas fraudulently obtained are liable to imprisonment under the law of 1877.

Following is the list of Buchanan's graduates :—

* * * * *

CONTRIBUTORS.

Eight hundred names in Buchanan's *Eclectic Journal*.

THE *Eclectic Medical Journal* of Pennsylvania appeared in January, 1863, under the editorship of John Buchanan. Professor William Payne had been the head and front of the Eclectic Medical College of Pennsylvania up to 1859, but he broke away from it in February, 1860. His repeated attacks and his sharp competition, through imitating its name and securing a charter for the Eclectic Medical College of Philadelphia (the other being named "of Pennsylvania") forced Buchanan to start a journal which would be an organ for his college. Its publication has been continued regularly up to the month of June, 1890. Its value as a medical journal is so small that in no library of Philadelphia, New York, or Washington can a complete set be found. But by grouping them and filling the vacancies of one from the shelves of another, and by ransacking the private as well as public libraries of the three cities named, the *Record* has obtained access to the entire edition of Buchanan's *Journal*. There is one point of value in it, however. It contains a report of a commencement every year, and therefore furnishes a list of his graduates for that year. No exercises were necessary in the preparation of these reports, as was illustrated when special agent Barrett and the *Record* man examined Buchanan's papers. Although June had reached only the ninth day, Buchanan had prepared a report of the commencement exercises occurring June 23, in which he said: "The exercises were opened with prayer by Right Rev. Bishop Turner, of London."

The *Journal* was made the vehicle for advertising his sale of diplomas. In the box which was shipped to him when he fled to Europe in 1876 were *Journals* containing the prospectus of the Livingstone University, the University College of Pharmacy, and other fraudulent schemes of the wily Scotchman. Among other things appeared "An important notice to Physicians and Students," in which he said: "Diplomas from a chartered University will be issued when the students are competent."

In 1872 he announced: "A new era of progress is dawning upon our institution. Our prosperity is unabating."

It will be remembered that was immediately after the Legislature repealed his charter. He whistled up a wind after all. He said: "To further strengthen and consolidate we have made arrangements with the oldest University in New Jersey, and also one in Central New York, to enter and educate their medical students in our institution." The institution referred to was perhaps the Livingstone University of America, which, after two years of vain effort to pass through the New Jersey Legislature, he finally incorporated, through the State of West Virginia, with the following officers: C. Winfield Scott, LL.D., President; D. Mayer, Secretary. Trustees—Daniel Mayer, M.D.; J. R. Buchanan, M.D.; James Murray, D.D.; L. Tyler; J. H. Brown, M.D.; L. M. Chapman, M.D.; C. Winfield Scott, LL.D.; and C. C. Lathrop.

So bold did Buchanan come that in 1876 he printed the following editorial on "The Medical Institutions in Philadelphia":—

"We have in the city the following medical schools:—

"The University of Pennsylvania, West Philadelphia; very feeble, almost defunct, hombastic teaching. (Allopathic.)

"Jefferson Medical College, Tenth, below Chestnut; energetic, live institution. (Allopathic.)

"In both, however, students can come at the commencement of session, pay fees, return home, come back at termination of session, and graduate without attendance.

"American University of Philadelphia, 514 Pine-street (eclectic). A high standard of education; a fine American school of medicine; liberal to the core.

"Homœopathic College, Filbert-street; pure homœopathy, a delusion, a snare.

"Women's Medical College (allopathic); possesses fair vitality.

"Eclectic Medical College, Pine, above Fifth; thoroughly progressive.

"The above are the only chartered medical colleges of this city. All others are out of existence, either by having their charters repealed, rescinded, or abrogated. Students mark the above."

"It will be remembered that in 1878 a foreign letter addressed to Buchanan was detained in the Post Office and sent to the Custom House because it was so bulky that there was a suspicion that it might contain laces—which is not an unusual trick for smugglers. He was sent for to open it in the presence of the Customs officers, and the contents revealed a huddle of labels from E. A. Sturman, of London, England, and a letter relative to dealings in diplomas by the wholesale, 500 diplomas being mentioned for sale in connection with a St. Louis college. Naturally the contents reached the public prints. Instead of chewing the cud of meekness, Buchanan came out in this flaming editorial, which, unfortunately for him, no one seems to have read.

"TO OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

"The Government of the United States is gradually merging into a despotism more deplorable than that of Russia. Neither life nor property is sacred; corruption of the most despicable nature prevails; religion is a sham; the Press is a mere engine of blackmail, perfectly subsidized; State and city officials thoroughly demoralized, and the greatest gloominess prevails as to the future of our country. Rotton to the core!

"The allopathic system fraternizes with despotism and arrogance. Millions are appropriated to them which they spend in any effort to crush liberal medicine. Seeing this is the case, we desire direct communication with our patrons; for if you write to anyone else they will answer you that we are dead, in prison, or out of existence. We desire direct communication or none at all, and, when you visit this city, call.

"Letters in all despotic governments are sacred. Not so here. All letters are liable to be opened, especially if bulky, and their contents printed. Ponder on it."

The most absurd of all his productions is an editorial puff of one John J. Siggins, a comparatively young man, not over brilliant, whom Buchanan had sent to England to introduce ozone.

"JOHN J. SIGGINS, M.D., PH.D.

"This eminent American physician, now in England organizing a hospital on the American eclectic basis of treatment, is prepared to instruct all physicians in the new cure by chemically pure ozone. Dr. Siggins will treat all cases that are brought to him, and instruct the physician in its use as an invaluable therapeutic agent. His presence in Great Britain will give our profession a new impetus in that country, for he is as scientific as Darwin, more ripe in erudition than Huxley, superior to Tyndale and Beale in the profundity of the germ theory of disease.

"Progressive minds of Great Britain, now is the opportune moment. Address Dr. Siggins, 14 Merchant-street, Bristol."

John J. Siggins at that time was in Buchanan's employ, preparing matter for the *Eclectic Journal* at the gorgeous salary of \$7 a week.

This trash is characteristic of the publication from its inception in 1863 to the present time. It was the vehicle for pushing the sale of diplomas and for publishing the theses of those whom Buchanan wanted to recognize as doctors. There were some few innocents who were led into the snare, but the fact that over 800 contributors figure in about 130 numbers, and that very few of these were the regular graduates of his institution, will explain the importance of the following list of contributors.

* * * * *

EXPRESS RECEIPTS.

Six hundred persons receive packages from Buchanan.

The sixteen express-receipt books captured in Buchanan's office at the time of his arrest disclose many interesting points. The list is not complete—not by one-fourth—but enough is shown to give an idea of the extent of Buchanan's operations. The period covered is from 1870 to 1880. As before explained, some of the recipients of these express packages were folks who wanted false teeth, or wanted to try some of Buchanan's patent medicines—cancer antidotes, ozone preparations, &c.—but the bulk of the list is made up of buyers of diplomas. If necessary at Buchanan's trial it can be proven that over 500 of the packages here referred to contained diplomas. The list is as follows:—

* * * * *

THE PROFESSORS.

List of Buchanan's Faculty from 1863 to 1880.

The publication of this list is invaluable in exposing Buchanan's knavery wherever a diploma passes under examination. Buchanan has been in the habit of signing all the names to the diplomas, leaving the date and name blank. Then, when a diploma was wanted, he simply inquired for the full name of the buyer, and what date of graduation should be fixed. In doing this he was very often called on to antedate a diploma seven, ten, and fifteen years. He did antedate them, but the signatures were of those connected with the faculty in more recent years. For instance, the diploma sent to E. W. Jewell, of Grafton, Ohio, although dated 1867, contains the name of C. H. Kehnroth, who did not occupy a professor's chair in Buchanan's colleges until 1878. Thus it will be seen that by a close comparison of the following list with the year in which the diploma is dated many frauds will be disclosed.

* * * * *

DIPLOMAS FOR FIVE DOLLARS.

The National Eclectic Association which Buchanan started.

In Buchanan's house, 514 Pine-street, was organized in 1870 a National Eclectic Medical Association. This was in opposition to a body of the same name composed of representative men, who, in the same year, had obtained a charter from the State of New York. Its history is given in a paper prepared in 1876 by Alexander Wilder, M.D., at the suggestion of the Commission of Education.

Buchanan's organization has been an imitation of the other, but it had no legal recognition, and its diplomas are, consequently worthless. In his announcement in the *Eclectic Journal* of the first meeting of the National Association, Buchanan gives the following hint: "Diploma fee, \$6. All liberal physicians are eligible to membership." One clause in the constitution of Buchanan's National Association is worth noting: "In case no organization exists in a State, or the existing organization shall neglect or refuse to send delegates, any number of eclectic physicians not less than three may form an association and be entitled to represent the said State." In other words, any three physicians who came together could constitute themselves a State Society, and issue diplomas.

A more elaborate announcement of the operations of Buchanan's National Society was given in the number of his journal for January, 1871, to wit:

"Members of the association and all other physicians in good repute and standing in the State Eclectic Medical Society in which they reside, and also those who may be examined and approved by the Board of Censors, or by the censor of their respective States and the Executive Committee, can receive their diplomas by express or otherwise, as each shall direct, by forwarding to the Recording Secretary \$5 for the diploma and \$1 to defray incidental expenses. A post office order will be received to the amount of \$6. There is no more expense after becoming a member and receiving the diploma, except in attending the annual meetings, which it is very desirable that each member should do, when each member who attends is expected to pay his own expenses."

The officers of this association from year to year and the participants in the first annual meeting are here given.

* * * * *

THE CAPTURED LETTERS.

Fifty-four letters referring to the purchase of diplomas.

Among the captures at Buchanan's college were letters from the following-named persons. The column headed "References" embodies the purport of the letter—some asking what amount, others referring to the figures given in connection with the diplomas, but all in some way relating to the purchase of diplomas:—

Name of Writer.	Address.	References.	Name of Writer.	Address.	References.
S. G. Jeunison, M.D...	Kansas City, Mo. ...		J. Z. Brito	224 E. 34th-street, New York.	
George Greer	Rosstown, Ohio		Frank L. Whittier ...		Essay.
Frank Waters.....	Cornwall, Can.	What amount?	Paul Gregory	Buffalo, New York...	\$100.
A. L. Wooster	Independence, Wis..	\$30.	O. D. Phelps	Avon Springs, New York.	
Robert George Watts, M.D.	Cavendish Sq., Lou- don, England.	£10.	E. A. Radway	Darlington, England	\$65.
Homer F. Fort	Britt., Iowa	\$50.	W. I. Fletcher.....	Kossuth, Ohio	\$30.
Henry Ebley	S. Hackney, London, England.	What amount?	S. H. Sensing	Galloway, Tenn.....	\$35.
James Coates	Glasgow, Scotland...	£5.	S. Rutherford Ryley..	Hamilton, Ont.	\$25.
A. G. Shaw.....	Fausse Point La. ...	\$40.	R. E. McKenzie	Amlinvale, Ohio.....	
M. F. Marble, M.D. ...	Gardiner, Me.		Wm. G. Cox	Detroit, Mich.	\$50.
J. D. Potillo	Hendrickson Station, Mo.	\$40.	H. S. Thomas	Detroit, Mich.	
George Archibald	108, Wooster-st., New York.		John F. Nichols	Oak Grove, Mo.....	\$30.
G. C. Parmiter	Syracuse, New York		R. D. Morrison	Kenton, Ohio.....	
John Gordon Bennett..	Halifax		F. J. Evans	Iowa Fall, Iowa.....	\$30.
John Neuzerling	Lohr of Main, Ger- many.	\$60.	Rev. J. B. Lucas	East Liverpool, Ohio	
J. C. Perrine	116 W. 42nd-street, New York.		S. B. Marshall	New Bloomington, Ohio.	\$60.
Isaac Gibbons	Luzerne Co., Pa. ...		J. W. Fanning.....	Tippecanoe City, Ohio.	\$75.
			G. A. Dawson	Chester C. H., S.C...	\$150.

J. Z. Brito asks that the name of the Cuban, Balmasedo, be inserted in catalogue for 1880.

J. B. Lucas, of East Liverpool, Ohio, asks that his name be kept out of catalogue.

F. J. Evans wants a diploma for Dr. F. B. Friscoe, a graduate of Rush Medical College of Chicago.

John F. Nichols says the papers which he bought in 1874 for \$30 will not "stand the test of the infernal allopathic laws they are now palming off on the people in the name of justice." He wants his "diploma dated back twelve or thirteen years, and wants papers that the devil cannot uptrip."

Dr. Morison, of Kenton, Ohio, referring to the above case, writes: "Now, Dock, get up such papers as you did for James M. Vaughan."

William G. Cox wants a diploma for "John J. Marion, dated 1872."

McKenzie, of Amlinvale, Ohio, calls himself "a big-hearted and proud Scott as ever you met with, but just now rather short financially."

S. H. Lensing threatens to go to law if his diploma is not sent on immediately, according to bargain.

E. A. Radway, of Darlington, England, wants to become L.S.A., London, and wants a Buchanan diploma because M.D.s are subjected to only a modified examination. Afterwards, when a diploma did not turn up, Radway foamed over and threateningly declared, "I shall be obliged to put the whole matter in the hands of the law to take action against you in the High Court of Justice, Queen's Bench Division, London, where both diplomas and letters will be brought against your college."

J. Z. Brito, of New York, says that as soon as his last order is promptly attended to, "I will have orders for four more additional, so you will understand it is advisable to act with dispatch."

J. C. Perrine, of 116 West Forty-second-street, New York, says he gave directions to Buchanan's son when he came over to New York as to how the diploma should be made out. "Money is d—— scarce, so make it as low as you possibly can."

Albert R. Knapp, of Rising Sun, Ohio, says, "The boys will all come to you if they are sure they can bring their diplomas home with them."

John Neuzerling wanted his diploma of D.D.S. dated July 12, 1880. In the meantime he would leave his home, Lohr of Main, Germany, and stay in England until August, so that no one could say he had not been in America.

G. C. Parmiter, of Syracuse, N.Y., who has figured in the lists of Buchanan's faculty, returns a diploma to Buchanan with instructions to obtain the certificate of our Prothonotary to the official character of the Notary Public who had attested the legality of the college and the genuineness of the diploma.

M. F. Marble, of Gardiner, Me., says the name of G. G. Richardson "upon your records as a graduate will add lustre to the widespread fame of your institution."

Henry Ebbly, of South Hackney, London, wants a degree of D.D. for Rev. W. H. Langhorne, Vicar of St. Luke's, at that place, and hopes "your fee will be as low as possible."

Homer F. Fort, of Brett, Iowa, directs Buchanan to put in diploma, "Graduated 1873 and 1874; age, 24; residence Lockport, Illinois; Preceptor, C. H. Bacon."

George Greer, of Rosstown, Ohio, put the money in the hands of Dr. Gardiner, and says he is ready to pay if "your diplomas will stand the test before the State Board of Illinois."

S. G. Jennison, of Kansas City, Mo., says the date of his paper is 1870. "The old allopaths are red hot here," he adds, and evidently they are warming him above summer heat. "Will you see me through?" he asks. "You are helping no thick head. I shall anxiously await your reply and necessary proof. The point is this, were you under charter at that date, 1870? I do hope we are solid."

Paul Gregory, M.D., a Notary Public of Buffalo, N.Y., sends his due bill for \$100, and says, "Have no doubts about this now, but regard it just the same as so much money in your pocket. It is the same thing"—that was in August, 1879. Buchanan seems not to have had such a sure thing, for he held the note when arrested. Gregory also sent a certificate of the Court Clerk that he was a duly-commissioned Notary Public, and at the bottom of the sheet wrote in lead pencil, "If at any time I can be of service to you in the capacity of Notary, all you have to do is to hint it." Papers showing him to be a member of Alden Lodge, No. 594, F.A.M., accompanied his note.

Dr. George Arehibald says: "If you will favour me with a letter that I am duly registered in your distinguished University, I will do the honor of waiting on you at my earliest opportunity. I have a list of members of the various societies I am a member of, with my name registered." He signs himself "F.C.S., London et Berlin."

An envelope from H. S. Thomas, M.D., of the "Detroit Medical and Surgical Institute and Cancer Infirmary, of 134 Michigan Avenue, encloses to Buchanan certificates of twenty shares of stock in the Michigan Eclectic Medical College Company," of which H. S. Thomas is President, and John D. Avery, Secretary.

S. Rutherford Ryley refers to his certificates of registration as a member and fellow of the Royal College of Surgery and Royal College of Physicians, both of Edinburgh.

E. A. Sturman, of the "Society of Science, Letters, and Arts of London," under date of January 24, 1880, sends four certificates of fellowship in that society. Then he adds, significantly: "I understand you have had more students this winter than you have had for eleven years. Write me fully. Send parcel to Hoddinott Chubb, F.S. Sc., 8 Ontario-street, or care of Mr. H. Harris, 14 Mill-street, Toronto, Ont."

A statement of account showed that on May 1, Dr. A. Buchanan owed \$13.40 to Breuker & Kessler, lithographers, 36 South Fifth-street. Then appears an item: "May 10, sixty on parcel, \$8." At that rate each sheepskin must be worth about 13 cents. When it passed through Buchanan's hands it had increased in value to \$50 and \$75, according to the circumstances of the buyer.

Worse than all, of the other captures, at least for Buchanan's peace of mind, were the Record man's letters, under the names of Dr. Fanning, of Tippecanoe City, Ohio, and Dr. George Austin Dawson, of Chester, C.H., South Carolina.

In addition to the letters, the officers captured—

Fifteen express-receipt books.

Fifty-four letters.

Five seals—one of American University of Philadelphia; one of Eclectic Medical College of Pennsylvania; one of National Eclectic Medical Association; one of State Eclectic Society of Pennsylvania; one of Livingstone University of America.

Electrotype plate and fifty certificates of registration of American University of Philadelphia.

Large box of lecture tickets of all the professors.

Package of wafers.

Electrotype plate and 1,000 printed certificates of scholarship in American University of Philadelphia.

Electrotype plate of a certificate of graduation in the Eclectic Medical College of Pennsylvania.

Rough draft of plate for "Dental Department" of American University of Philadelphia, conferring degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery.

Electrotype plate of Latin diploma of Eclectic Medical College of Pennsylvania.

One spoiled blank copy of diploma of American University, with the names of John J. Fallmer, David Diller, and John Buchanan written thereon.

Copy of diploma of Eclectic Medical College of Pennsylvania in name of George K. Franks, signed by John Buchanan, President; James Cochran, Secretary; A. J. Haile and James Thompson, Censors.

A similar document to Michael Roberts, with signatures of William Clark, John Buchanan, J. Dunbar Hyllton, and Josias H. Brown.

Diploma of American University to James D. Scott, dated June 1, 1870, with names of Buchanan, John Thompson, Samuel Roberts, I. C. Terry, H. G. Hutchins, William Clark, James Cochran, John P. Worrell, John T. Goodrich, and James M. Buchanan.

Diploma of Eclectic Medical Institute, Cincinnati, Ohio, conferring degree of Doctor of Medicine on John Buchanan, dated February 4, 1862, signed by Edwin Freeman, Professor of Anatomy; R. S. Newton, Practice of Medicine; H. D. Garrison, Chemistry; John M. Seudder, Obstetrics; L. E. Jones, Materia Medica; Z. Freeman, Prof. Surgery; W. F. Hurlbert, President; N. Headington, Vice-President; J. G. Henshall, Secretary.

Diploma of the American University to Joseph Jaekle, conferring the degree of D.D.S., dated June 3, 1873, signed by Sigismund, Sites, Hollenback, Buchanan, Stickney, Clark, Cochran, Hutchins, Strohm, William Baird, and Josias H. Brown, honorary member of the Eclectic Medical Society of the State of Maine.

Certificate of the "attending managers, physicians, and surgeons of the Pennsylvania Hospital" that John Buchanan, of Philadelphia, hath attended the practice of the physicians and surgeons of the said hospital for the session '64-65.—M.D. Anson and Samuel Mason, Managers; James T. Levick, Physician; Addison Hewson, Surgeon; John T. Lewis, Treasurer.

Diploma of Eclectic Medical College of Pennsylvania to George Henry Foelt, June 24, 1874, partly signed.

The same person, diploma of N. E. M. A., signed by Buchanan, Siggins, Hutchings, and Cochran.

To James Cannon, of N.E.M.A., June, 1872, signed by A. P. Bissell, J. Jones, Josias H. Brown, Censors; Buchanan, Secretary; and Clark, President.

Six blank diplomas of the Alumni of the Eclectic Medical College of Pennsylvania bear the signatures of Charles V. Bogue and S. George Soules, Censors; H. C. Hobbs, President; and George L. Tiffany, Secretary.

Diploma of American University to Samuel T. Beans, with names of Faculty of 1880, bearing date of 1863.

A similar diploma from the National Eclectic Medical Association.

A similar one to John Corlies Perrine, dated 1876.

Eight blank diplomas with the same signatures as were on the Fanning and Dawson diplomas bought by the Record man, namely, Polk Diller, Simpson, Forbes, Cochran, Waters, Kehnroth, Bissell, Robinson, and Buchanan.

Diplomas of Eclectic Medical Society of State of Pennsylvania, signed by A. Coyle, Secretary, to Amelia Vandemark and to B. F. Porter.

Certificate of registration of Francisco Martigny Comas, of Barcelona, Spain, as Doctor of Pharmacy, signed by Buchanan, antedated May 22, 1871.

Also diploma of American University to same persons, and the same names of Forbes, Buchanan, Kehnroth, Cochran, Waters, Diller, Fullmer, Bissell, and Robinson. To this instrument is attached a notarial certificate, written by Buchanan, and signed by Phillip A. Cregar, certifying that the signatures were genuine and written in his presence. This was written on the back of the diploma. Opposite to it was the certificate of Joseph M. Bulger, Notary Public, 54, Wall-street, New York, certifying that William B. Mann is Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas for the County of Philadelphia; that the signature of the said William B. Mann thereto is the genuine signature of the said William B. Mann, and that the seal thereon is the genuine seal of the said Court of Common Pleas. Mr. Mann's certificate or signature was not attached to the diploma. It is, therefore, difficult to see what it was that Bulger certified to, and more unaccountable that Cregar, in February, 1880, should give a certificate about signatures he saw signed to diploma dated 1871.

Below these certificates are the certificate of William A. Butler, Clerk of the city and county of New York, that Bulger was a Notary, duly authorized to make such acknowledgment, and the stamp and certificate of the Spanish Consul-General at New York, Manuel de la Cueva.

Certificate of American University and gold medal to N. F. Lund, of Chicago, Ill.

Diploma of John Buchanan from Society of Science, Letters, and Arts of London. Signed by Thomas Bowden Green.

Diplomas of Eclectic Medical Society of State of Pennsylvania to Ira R. Park, William Henserson, J. C. Peacock, and C. H. Moore.

Diploma of John Buchanan, from Liverpool Anthropological Society, dated July 28, 1871, signed by George Bartle, M.D., President; William H. Loewe, Secretary; William Hutchinson, Archivist.

Dr. Dewey's address of thanks upon receiving the gold medal of the Eclectic Medical College of Pennsylvania.

Blank of Livingstone University bearing signatures of John J. Higgins, John Thompson, and D. M. Caldwell.

Diplomas from Association of Medical Reformers of England to Joseph Sites, Thomas L. Chase, John Thompson, and James Cochran, certifying, under date of July 7, 1870, that those persons had passed examinations and were qualified to practise medicine. The documents were signed by John Henry Blunt, President; Thomas Stowell, Vice-President; James P. Payne, Secretary. Members of the Council: Francis William Crick, Josiah Thomas, William Parkinson, Denis Trumbull.

Also diplomas in the names of the following persons: Ira Allen Tucker, March 25, 1880; Wesley Robbins, March 25, 1880; Marion R. Smith, March 25, 1880; Pierre La Roche, March 25, 1880; Basilius Barda, June, 1876; J. W. Lowden, December, 1879; John Q. Beasley, March, 1879; Benjamin W. Dyer, July, 1878; H. W. Corel, March, 1878; J. L. Chase, December, 1879; Jordan —; J. A. Roland, June, 1880; F. Gibson, March, 1878; Ed. Kirkman, March, 1878; Elizabeth P. Donaldson, March, 1879.

PAINE'S GRADUATES.

From the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery.

In order to make this issue complete in an exposure of these holding bogus diplomas from Philadelphia's disreputable concerns, a list of the graduates of Paine's College is republished. From 1859 to 1880, over 600 alleged doctors were ground out of this patent doctor shop. There was an interval in 1872 and 1873 when the concern was run off the track by a Legislative investigation; but when the Supreme Court decided Buchanan's case in Buchanan's favour then Paine started up, on the presumption that his case was on the same footing as Buchanan's, and if Buchanan had a right to continue so had he. The lists from 1873 to 1876, inclusive, have not been obtained. All marked * have graduated since 1872, and hold their sheepskins, according to the Attorney-General, without authority of law. Some of those included in the following list have conformed to the requirements of law in attending two full courses of lectures, and have since striven to perfect themselves in a knowledge of medicine; but the good from the bad must be sifted by those of the different localities in which they practise.

* * * * *

[To the Evidence of Dr. Houston, 4 July, 1887.]

F 5.

1. What is your name, age, and where born? Edwin Horace Bottrell. Age 32. Gravesend, England.
2. Are you the person named in the documents you have presented to this Board? Yes.
3. In what school or schools of medicine or surgery have you studied? North-western and Edinburgh Universities, and Chicago Hospital.
4. What course of study did you undergo to obtain these documents—(diploma, degree, or license)? Anatomy, physiology and pathology, and electricity.
5. For what period did you study? Four years and five months.
6. On what subjects were you examined? Medicine, anatomy, and electricity.
7. Has the university, college, or licensing body where you obtained these documents the power to grant diplomas authorizing the recipient to practise medicine or surgery in the country where it is situated? Yes.
8. Does this diploma, degree, or license you have now presented authorize you to practise medicine or surgery in the country where you obtained it? Yes.

New South Wales, City of?
Sydney, to wit. }

I, Edwin Horace Bottrell, of Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales, do hereby solemnly declare that in the year 1872 I duly obtained my license to practice medicine or surgery at Chicago, and that each and every of my answers as above are true.

I make this declaration in conformity with the Acts of Council in such case made and provided.
Taken and declared before me, the 14th April, 1874.

[To the Evidence of the Honorable J. M. Creed, 8 July, 1887.]

G 1.

At Uralla: Dr. Thomas, P.D.M., will reside in this town for a short time only, and attend to any case of sickness and disease, cancers, tumors, liver complaints, indigestion, stomach disorders, females' and children's complaints, and every form of disease treated. Those suffering from rheumatism, chest and lung affections, asthma, also chronic diseases, would do well to consult Dr. Thomas; fees moderate. N.B.—He will have with him a complete and large stock of reliable drugs and medicines. Dr. Thomas has much pleasure in informing the ladies and gentlemen of this district that he has with him a complete stock of concave and convex pebble spectacles, most carefully selected by him. Dr. T. examines every person with test types, jiggers, and Tolldy's Optimeter, because if wrong glasses are given it leads to very distressing complaints. Pebble spectacles specially adapted for persons suffering from weak sightedness in far and near objects. Rimless pantoscopic spectacles for shortsighted persons, whether stationary or progressive. For date of visit and consulting-rooms see local newspapers. All patients should consult Dr. Thomas as soon as is convenient after his arrival. Best pebble spectacles, £1 1s. per pair. No extra charge for examining the eye and suiting the sight.

G 2.

IMPORTANT Notice.—To Old and Young.—You are kindly requested to use every opportunity in acquainting your sickly friends of the following facts:—Diseased eyes and chronic deafness positively cured. Guaranteed. Stuttering is a nervous spasmodic contraction of the muscles and cartilages connected with the uvula, larynx, and œsophagus, which, in every instance, is curable. In thirty years I have not had one failure in curing impediments of speech. Dizziness, fainting, and epilepsy are originated through coagulation of blood, indifferent circulation, weakness of the main pulmonary artery, and corrosion of the left auricle and ventricle of the heart. Tinctures, extracts, and infusion of herbs are the only reliable agents to effect permanent cures. Beware of minerals and poisonous drugs, they are unnatural remedies, consequently the poor invalid must succumb to their pernicious and poisonous effects. Beware when a dull, heavy pain afflicts you in the dorsal region; it indicates inactivity in the bile duct, inflammation of the splenic artery—fulness of the stomach, and weighty sensation in the right side beneath the diaphragm. Such pains produce the chronic form of headache, dyspepsia, pains in the back, inflammation of the kidneys, constipation, nausea of the stomach, swelled feet and ancles, nervous debility, and seminal weakness. Proper botanical treatment quickly disperses all ailments which cause female pains, anxieties, and afflictions. Mrs. Burnaby, medical graduate, has made ladies' complaints a specialty. She will be in attendance during the day to receive, examine, and treat lively patients. Tapeworms form the nucleus of many diseases. The doctor skilfully removes them. All diseases in the human system minutely explained by either the doctor or his wife, without asking questions. Hours for reception, from 10 a.m. till 9 p.m. Note.—All medicines prepared by Dr. W. P. Burnaby, 15, Castlereagh-street. Redfern: Cambridge House, near Cleveland-street. Twopenny tram.

G 3.

CONSULT Dr. De Spencer, Specialist, who has had thirty-five years' practical experience in treating and curing all diseases, particularly cases of nervous and physical debility; skin, syphilitic, and local contagious disorders receive especial attention. 9, Regent-street, near Railway Terminus, Sydney.

DR. FRESH guarantees to cure all chronic diseases, where all other remedies have failed, under Pressnitz method. Temporary address: 152, Woolloomooloo-st. Advice gratis.

FREE by post for six penny stamps.—Dr. Rabonski's medical treatise, showing sufferers how they may cure themselves of nervous debility, &c., &c. Address to Box 766, G.P.O., Sydney.

DR. BURDETT, Accoucheur; vacancies; 1, Spring-street, off Cowper-street, Waverley, next door to Bank. To Ladies.—Dr. Burdett's pills and remedies remove all obstructions, sickness, and complaints; sent by post; consultation by appointment. Accoucheur vacancies. Address: Dr. Burdett (late surgeon of Himalaya), 698 Box, G.P.O.

NERVOUS debility, impotency, &c.—Professor Mordaunt, with great experience of this disease, may be consulted at 23, Foreaux street, Surry Hills, near Belmore Park. Hours of consultation, on Wednesdays and Thursdays from 2 to 5 and 6 to 9.30 p.m.; also Saturdays, from 7 to 9.30 p.m.

ADVICE GRATIS, medicines moderate, and cure by contract. Dr. Smith, 10, Macquarie-street South.—To Ladies.—Write to Dr. Smith, American specialist, for circular on prevention and cure of private complaints. Send stamps for circular. Address: Dr. Smith, 10, Macquarie-street South.

MANHOOD RESTORED.—A clergyman having tried every known remedy for the cure of nervous exhaustion, premature decay, &c., has at last discovered a simple self-cure, which for the sake of suffering humanity he will send free the prescription which cured him. Address, with self-addressed stamped envelope. Be sure to state in what paper you observed this notice. Dr. E. A. Clarke, P.O. Box 292, Sydney.

NERVOUSNESS, loss of energy, &c.—Full particulars of the latest and most reliable scientific means of cure sent free on receipt of a self-addressed stamped envelope to private Box 462, G.P.O., Sydney.

WANTED sufferers with incurable sore eyes to call on D. Crawley, senior, Carlton-crescent, Summer Hill.

CONSULT Professors Brown and Turner, venereal disease a specialty. Strict secrecy. Females visited at their own residence only. Apply by letter, 20, Park-street.

DR. FAWCETT, formerly Homœopathic Physician to the Hill End and District Hospital, then for six years Resident Medical Officer and Accoucheur to the City of Bathurst Lying-in Hospital, and during the past ten years has been a medical officer to twelve benefit societies in the Hill End and Bathurst districts, with singular and unparalleled success, inasmuch that he has not lost by death any member, wife or child, and which societies represent upwards of 1,300 persons, and only two members during the many years of his medical duties have been ill long enough to be entitled to sick-pay, and that for one week only; such have been the practical results of Dr. Fawcett's skill under the homœopathic true law of healing. Dr. Fawcett, owing to the pressure of a large Sydney connection, has found it imperative to remove to the City of Sydney, to 630, Harris-street, Ultimo, near Redfern Railway Station, where he may be personally consulted daily up to 11 a.m., and between 3 and 7 p.m., and at other times as per agreement, to which place all correspondence should be addressed. Patients residing in any part of this or the sister colonies can consult the doctor by letter, when medicines will be supplied by return of post, also pamphlets by Dr. Fawcett on child-birth without danger and nearly painless, by a new homœopathic and tasteless remedy. Testimonials from clergymen, nurses, and ladies, containing indisputable proof of the wonderful efficacy of this great and grand remedy in nature's trying hours, to those about to become mothers. The medicine, like all homœopathic prescriptions, is nearly tasteless, and entirely free from all poisonous or deleterious drugs. The efficacy of this medicine in allaying pains and shortening the time of labour has, no doubt, gained for it the wide influence it now possesses. Also, proofs of the curability of cancers, asthma, and consumption.

SENT post free for twelve penny stamps.—Treatise on nervous disorders, celibacy, marriage, how to choose a partner for life; also the injury caused by the use of tobacco and alcohol, &c., &c. Address—R. T. Selby, M.H., 61, Castlereagh-street, Redfern, Sydney.

SENT post free for twelve penny stamps, a treatise on nervous disorders, contagious diseases, celibacy, woman, marriage, &c. Address—R. T. Selby, M.Sc., 51, Castlereagh-street, Redfern, Sydney.

DR. GARDNER, consulting physician, of 30 years' practical experience, can be consulted at his residence, "Ravensworth," 10, Castlereagh-street, near Cleveland-street, Redfern, Sydney, from 3 to 9 p.m. daily. Fits, epilepsy, or falling sickness, effectually and permanently cured. Rheumatism, gout, bronchitis, asthma, piles (inwardly or outwardly), ulcerated sore legs, nervous prostration, liver complaints, palpitation of the heart, dizziness, noises in the head and ears, loss of energy and appetite, hypochondria, female complaints, general debility, indigestion, flatulency, incapacity for study or business, sick headache, lassitude, torpidity, shortness of breath, trembling of the hands and limbs, impaired nutrition, mental and physical depression, consumption (stages only), eruptions of the skin, impaired sight and memory, nervous fancies, impoverished blood, nervous debility in all its stages, premature decline, and all morbid conditions of the system, arising from whatever cause. Treated upon electric and scientific principles.

FREE prescriptions are to be found in the "Light and Life," for the speedy cure of nervous debility, lost manhood, despondency, &c. A copy of this book will be sent post free, sealed, for six penny stamps. Address—S. Ward & Co., care Sydney Pharmacy, 78, Hunter-street, Sydney.

NERVOUSNESS, loss of energy, &c. Full particulars of the latest and most reliable scientific means of cure sent free on receipt of a self-addressed stamped envelope to private Box 462, G.P.O., Sydney.

WEAKNESS of the nervous system.—Illustrated particulars of a simple electrical appliance for home cure sent to any sufferer on receipt of a self-addressed stamped envelope. Address—W. C. Crump, M.B., Medical Electrician, 148, Forbes-street, Sydney.

DR. FRESH's celebrated Prissnity water cure, combined with medicated baths. Dr. Fresh guarantees to cure, where other remedies have failed, all cases of nervous debility, rheumatism, gout, paralysis, typhus, old wounds, skin diseases, piles, inflammation of the lungs, &c. Advice gratis. 52, Woolloomooloo-street.

NERVOUS debility, &c.—Prompt, permanent self-cure, by positive means which cost nothing. Address—"Probity," G.P.O., Melbourne.

MIRACULOUS results from Dr. Burnaby's eye lotion and deaf drops. 15, Castlereagh-street, Redfern, near Cleveland-street. Ladies' complaints a specialty. Mrs. Burnaby, Pathological Graduate. 15, Castlereagh-street, Redfern, near Cleveland-street. Special treatment for impotency and nervous affliction. Dr. Burnaby, M.P., 15, Castlereagh-street, Redfern, near Cleveland-street.

DR. CORMACK, medical expert, 181, Elizabeth-street, next Jewish Synagogue, Sydney. Gives private confidential advice and medicine, for all diseases of nervous debility, youthful indiscretion, sexual weakness, and the various diseases which follow such excesses. Correspondence by letter promptly answered, and medicine forwarded to all parts of the Colony, carefully packed, and secure from observation.

From Social Reformer.

DR. GORDON, homœopathist and accoucheur, No. 2, Hyde Park Terrace, 117, Liverpool-street, Sydney, cures all diseases of the human frame. Immediate answers and suitable medicines properly packed are forwarded to any address throughout Australia. Hours of Consultation.—From 8 till 11 a.m. Many supposed incurable complaints, such as cancers, ulcers, scrofulous and skin diseases, consumption, heart disease, and liver complaints, are permanently cured by him when others have failed.

DR. ALLISON, specialist, four years resident consulting physician at the Australian Medical and Surgery Infirmary, Sydney, together with 15 years' colonial experience, nervous debility, loss of manhood, premature decay, and all contracted diseases a speciality. Address—Mort-street, Balmain, or Box 1081, G.P.O., Sydney. Consultation by mail or in person, free.

G 4.

Goulburn Herald, June 4, 1887.

COMING to Goulburn. Doctors of the Great English Staff of Specialists will visit the Royal Hotel, Goulburn, on Wednesday and Thursday, June 8th and 9th. As these great surgeons return every three months, they have decided to give their services to the sick for this first visit free of charge. These doctors have had long experiences as specialists in the hospitals of London, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dublin, Paris, Berlin, Vienna, St Petersburg, Stockholm, &c.; but no case will be accepted unless there is a moral certainty of effecting a cure. They can guarantee a cure of any case undertaken of consumption, cancer (by plaster), skin diseases, blindness, deafness, catarrh, piles, paralysis, fits, rheumatism, sciatica, ulcers, dyspepsia, and liver complaint, nervous debility, and all special diseases. Numbers treated and rejected:—Sydney 6,300, rejected 3,200; Melbourne 7,800, rejected 4,620; Ballarat 2,800, rejected 1,423; Sandhurst 2,897, rejected 1,614; Newcastle 3,400, rejected 1,296, &c. President, W. Ainslie, M.D., M.C.H.L.K.Q.C.P.I.L.C.P.S.O.F.T.S.M. (Lecturer on Medicine); Secretary, Prof. G. Williams M.A., M.D., M.C.H., Dublin, Ireland; and suite. Head offices:—London (Eng); Sydney (N.S.W.)

Newcastle Herald, March 11, 1887.

COMING to Newcastle. The Great English Staff of Physicians, Surgeons, Professors, and Specialists will visit the Carrington House, Newcastle (next door to Criterion Hotel), Bolton-street, on March 15th, and will remain until the evening of March 25th. These great surgeons return every three months, and they have decided to give their services free of charge this first visit. Let every sick person call upon the doctors, but no case will be treated unless there is a moral certainty of a cure being effected. To the incurable we will give the best of advice. The doctors have had large experience in the hospitals of London, Edinburgh, Dublin, Paris, Vienna, and Berlin. They can guarantee a perfect cure of the following, and will forfeit £100 if they fail in any case they undertake of consumption (first and second stages), catarrh, cancer (without knife), nervous debility, dyspepsia, and liver complaint, skin, eye, and ear affections, rheumatism, sciatica, ague, and all varieties of female diseases. Over 6,000 cases consulted the surgeons in Sydney. Head office:—London, England (Established 1870).

Crookwell Gazette, April 22, 1887.

SEÑOR BERNARDO, M.E.S., the celebrated eclecticpathist, specialist, botanic practitioner, ex-interne of the French Hospital, ten years' practical experience in Paris, has established the N.S.W. Medical Eclectic Institute for the cure of nervous debility, fits, lost manhood, rheumatism, scrofula, &c. A cure is guaranteed in every case undertaken. Consultation and advice (personally or by letter) free. Patients at a distance treated equally well. Address: N.S.W. Eclectic M. Institute, 207, Elizabeth-street, or G.P.O., Box 799, Sydney.

Hand-bill.

DR. LEE begs to inform the inhabitants of Port Macquarie and the surrounding district that he is forming a Lodge, provided a sufficient number join, viz., 200 members. That I attend any member of a family upon receiving one guinea per year for such family, viz., father, mother, and every child of such family who is under fifteen years of age. Advice and medicine are included in the guinea per year. That all cases of accouchement and uterine diseases of either sex will be charged extra. Should any member require attendance at a greater distance than 1 mile from Port Macquarie, then the mileage will be 2s. 6d. per mile of a day-time, and 5s. per mile of a night.

From Gloucester Gazette.

DR. ALLISON, specialist, four years resident consulting physician at the Australian Medical and Surgical Infirmary, Sydney, together with fifteen years' Colonial experience. Nervous debility, loss of manhood, premature decay, and all contracted diseases a speciality. Treatise on nervous exhaustion, youthful indiscretions, &c., sent free on application to Dr. Allison, Mort-street, Balmain, or Box 1081, G.P.O., Sydney. Consultation by mail or in person, free. Our system of diagnosing cases by mail is quite as satisfactory as a personal consultation.

G 5.

Narrandera Argus, April 19, 1887.

A SIGNAL victory over disease. The greatest revelation of the nineteenth century. "Progressive science," or the successful treatment of chronic and special diseases according to the laws of nature and the philosophy of common-sense. No more mercury, noxious drugs, or other stomachic combinations. The practice of medicine revolutionized. The most recent discoveries in the healing art. There is hope for the weak, the debilitated, and the diseased. Dr. Bridgwater, of the New South Wales Eclectic Medical Institute, 207, Elizabeth-street, Sydney, M.B., M.R.C.S.E., M.R.C.B., London, F.B.E.A., Birmingham, England, &c., will visit Narrandera from April 19 to 26. Consultation free. Remember that "procrastination is the thief of time." So do not longer delay in seeking the proper remedy for your complaints. Why eke out a miserable existence

existence, suffering all the tortures of a lingering death when a few weeks' treatment will restore you to vigorous health? While there is life there is hope, yet with proper treatment you may recover the full vigour of health, though the affliction may be severe. Those suffering with rheumatism, neuralgia, scrofula, salt rheum, paralysis, fits, spinal disease, St. Vitus dance, liver complaint, asthma, catarrh, heart disease, gravel, piles, &c., who are tired of taking mineral drugs will do well to come and try the doctor's method of cure, as it will, if properly applied, relieve them of their sufferings and restore them to health. The doctor uses no mineral preparations; his treatment consists wholly in the use of vegetable remedies. Many are they who have planted in their system, by improper use of calomel, seeds which produce an annual crop of disease. To such he would say, come and be healed. It matters not what your trouble may be, come and let the doctor examine your case. If it is curable, he will tell you so— if not, he will tell you that; for he will not undertake a case unless he is confident of effecting a cure. It will cost you nothing for consultation, so please call and satisfy yourselves that the doctor understands your case. Dr. B. cures humours and diseases of nervous debility (in all its phases), fits, effects of indiscretion, physical decay, lost manhood, spermatorrhœa, impediments to marriage, scrofulous humours, eruptions, incapacity for study or business, cold extremities, female complaints, liver, heart, kidney, and lung affections, and diseases which have hitherto been thought incurable, are now yielding rapidly to his treatment, as thousands of grateful patients are willing to testify. To those men and women who are old before their time, enfeebled in health, weakened in energy, debilitated in their health, misanthropical or hypochondriacal in their mind, ambitionless in life, and who have become broken down in constitution through excesses, abuses, or indiscretion, Dr. Bridgewater's treatment particularly recommends itself. Avoiding, as it does, the use of mineral drugs and poisons, it embraces the latest discoveries and benefits conferred on humanity by the rapid strides of scientific progress. Success in all cases undertaken. Sufferers can be treated equally well at a distance. Confidence absolute. N.B.— I wish it distinctly understood that I do not claim to perform impossibilities, or to have a miraculous power; I claim only to be a skilled and successful physician, thoroughly informed in my speciality—chronic diseases of men and women. All applying to me will receive my honest opinion of their complaints. No exp. rim.enting. I will guarantee a positive cure in every case I undertake, or forfeit £200. Can be consulted at the Royal Mail Hotel.

G 6.

PROGRESSIVE SCIENCE.—Specialist on epilepsy and all chronic affections of the brain and nervous system. Dr. Gardner, the highly popular and celebrated specialist, electropathist, &c. For the successful treatment of chronic and special diseases, according to the laws of nature and the philosophy of common-sense. A revolution in the practice of medicine. The latest discoveries in the art of healing. Remember that "Procrastination is the thief of time." So do not longer delay in seeking the proper remedy for your complaints. Why eke out a miserable existence, suffering all the tortures of a lingering death, when a few weeks' treatment will restore you to vigorous health? While there is life there is hope, yet with proper treatment you may recover the full vigour of health, though the affliction may be severe. Those suffering with rheumatism, neuralgia, scrofula, salt rheum, paralysis, fits, spinal disease, St. Vitus' dance, liver complaint, asthma, catarrh, heart disease, gravel, piles, &c., who are tired of taking mineral drugs, will do well to come and try the doctor's method of cure, as it will, if properly applied, relieve them of their sufferings, and restore them to health. The doctor uses no mineral preparations; his treatment consists wholly in the use of vegetable remedies. Many are they who have planted in their system, by improper use of calomel, seeds which produce an annual crop of disease. To such we would say, come and be healed. It matters not what your trouble may be, come and let the doctor examine your case. If it is curable he will tell you so; if not, he will tell you that; for he will not undertake a case unless he is confident of effecting a cure. It will cost you nothing for consultation, so please call and satisfy yourselves that the doctor understands your case. Dr. G. cures humours and diseases of nervous debility (in all its phases), fits, effects of indiscretion, physical decay, lost manhood, spermatorrhœa, impediments to marriage, scrofulous humours, eruptions, incapacity for study or business, cold extremities, female complaints, liver, heart, kidney, and lung affections, and diseases which have hitherto been thought incurable, are now yielding rapidly to his treatment, as thousands of grateful patients are willing to testify. To those men and women who are old before their time, enfeebled in their power, weakened in their energy, debilitated in their health, misanthropical or hypochondriacal in their mind, ambitionless in life, and who have become broken down in constitution through excesses, abuses, or indiscretions, Dr. Gardner's treatment particularly recommends itself. Avoiding, as it does, the use of mineral drugs and poisons, it embraces the latest discoveries and benefits conferred on humanity by the rapid strides of scientific progress. Success in all cases undertaken. Sufferers can be treated equally well at a distance. Confidence absolute. Note the address: 10, Castlereagh-street, Redfern, Sydney, six minutes from the Railway Station.

DR. GARDNER, consulting physician of thirty years' practical experience, can be consulted at his residence, "Ravensworth," 10, Castlereagh-street, near Cleveland-street, Redfern, Sydney, from 3 to 9 p.m. daily. Fits, epilepsy, or falling sickness effectually and permanently cured. Rheumatism, gout, bronchitis, asthma, piles (inwardly or outwardly), ulcerated sore legs, nervous prostration, liver complaints, palpitation of the heart, dizziness, noises in the head and ears, loss of energy and appetite, hypochondria, female complaints, general debility, indigestion, flatulency, incapacity for study or business, sick headache, lassitude, torpidity, shortness of breath, trembling of the hands and limbs, impaired nutrition, mental and physical depression, consumption (stages only), eruptions of the skin, impaired sight and memory, nervous fancies, impoverished blood, nervous debility in all its stages, premature decline, and all morbid conditions of the system, arising from whatever cause. Treated upon electric and scientific principles.

G 7.

BRUCE'S List of Unregistered Medical Practitioners. Reprinted from the Appendix of the "Australasian Medical Directory and Handbook."

A COMPLETE list of all the Medical Colleges of America that are not recognized in the United States, being either fraudulent, illegally organized, or which do not comply with the minimum requirements demanded by the Illinois State Board of Health, the highest authority on the subject in the States and elsewhere. (For this information the editor of the A.M.D. and H. is indebted to Dr. John H. Rauch, the able secretary of the Illinois State Board of Health, Springfield, Ill., U.S.A.):—

- Illinois.—Edinburg University of Chicago and St. Louis (Chicago, Ill.)—Incorporated in 1870. Fraudulent. Extinct.
- Maine.—Eclectic Medical College of Maine (Lewiston, Me.)—Organized in 1881. Not up to the standard.
- Massachusetts.—New England University of Arts and Sciences (Boston, Mass.)—Fraudulent. Extinct.
- Belleue Medical College of Massachusetts (Boston, Mass.)—Organized in 1880. Fraudulent. Believed to be extinct.
- Medical Department of the American University of Boston.—Created for the sale of bogus diplomas. Believed to be extinct.
- First Medical College of the American Health Society (Boston, Mass.)—Created for the sale of bogus diplomas. Believed to be extinct.
- Excelsior Medical College (Boston, Mass.)—Created for the sale of bogus diplomas. Believed to be extinct.
- Missouri.—St. Louis Eclectic Medical College (St. Louis, Mo.)—Organized in 1874. Defunct since 1883.
- Homœopathic Medical College of St. Louis (St. Louis, Mo.)—Organized in 1873. Fraudulent. Extinct.
- Joplin College of Physicians and Surgeons (Joplin, Mo.)—Organized in 1880. Became extinct in 1884.
- Joplin Medical College (Joplin Mo.)—Organized in 1881. Extinct.
- Kansas City Hospital College of Medicine (Kansas City, Mo.)—Organized in 1882. Not up to the standard.
- New Hampshire.—New England University of the Arts and Sciences (Manchester, N.H.)—Fraudulent. Extinct.
- New Jersey.—Livingstone University (Haddonfield, N.J.)—Fraudulent. Now extinct.
- Hygeo-Therapeutic College (Bergen Heights, N.J.)—Extinct.
- New York.—United States Medical College, Eclectic (New York City)—Illegally organized in 1878. Extinct.
- College of Physicians and Surgeons (Buffalo, N.Y.)—Illegally organized in 1879.
- Hygeo-Medical College of New York (New York City)—Extinct.

LIST of unregistered practitioners, containing the names of all persons known to practise the medical profession in New South Wales without being registered with any of the Colonial Medical Boards (with their addresses, alleged qualifications, and other particulars). [NOTE.—There are a large number of chemists and druggists throughout the Colonies practising medicine who have not been included in this list, though it is probable that a few of those mentioned in it are merely druggists in interior townships, who are called "Doctor," and prescribe occasionally; but as the reports have been received from reliable sources, the list is presumed to be correct.] * * * To every person whose name appears in this list a circular was sent, with the request to furnish the Editor with particulars as to his medical training, &c. Those who have no particulars attached to their names have not replied to it.

New South Wales (183). Sydney and Suburbs (84).

- Adger, James H., 131 Elizabeth-st., Hyde Park.—Styles himself "Dermatologist."
- Allison, John Nathan, Mort-st., Balmain.
- Arnold, —, 782 George-st., Sydney.—Advertises: "Dr. Arnold consults daily. Experienced, skilful, and confidential, as hitherto."
- Bapty, Albert M., p.r., Ridge-st., North Shore.—Does not practise on his own account, but as assistant to Legally Qualified Medical Practitioners only.
- Barklay and Co., 43 Goulburn-st., Sydney.—Advertise: "Manhood and vigour of youth restored in four weeks. Failure impossible. Pamphlet sent free on receipt of 2d. stamp." Also—"Advice, Private and Confidential afforded to those suffering from Nervous Debility, Loss of Manly Vigour, all Exhausting Derangements of the System and impediments which blight the prospects of life."
- Baynton, Thomas, 89 Moncur-st., Woollahra.
- "Benetatos," 124 Hay-st., Haymarket, Sydney.—Advertises: "New Discovery.—Professor Benetatos cures rheumatics, no matter how chronic."
- Benson, William, Cameron-st., Paddington.
- Bernardo, Senor, "The celebrated Electopathist," 207 Elizabeth-st., Hyde Park, Sydney.
- Bethel, G. H., 38 Botany-st., Surry Hills.—Homœopathist.
- Booth, John, 138 Liverpool-st., Sydney.—Advertises: "Booth's hydropathic establishment. Books on water cure gratis."
- Bottrell, Edwin Horace Trudgeon (of "Drs." Bottrell and Gilbert), "Central Medical and Surgical Institution," 181 Liverpool-st., Hyde Park (p.r. "Olive Bank," Glenmore-rd., Paddington), Sydney.—M.D. Edin. Univ., U.S.A. (?). Advertises: "Drs. Bottrell and Gilbert, the eminent specialists, the authors of thirteen well-known books, are by skill acknowledged by the masses right men in the right place. Their scientific superiority has been recognized by the community, and tacitly conceded by their medical brethren (*sic*). Hence the thousands prefer to commit themselves to men whose skill is unquestioned," &c., &c.
- Boyne, Fred. W., Pitt-st., Sydney.—Styles himself "Dermopathist." Advertises: "The peculiar merit of Dr. Boyne's new dermopathic process is its general efficacy. Promptly arresting inflammation, it speedily heals diseased and abraded skin surfaces, eruptions, and contusions. Cures the nerves, brain, heart, lungs, liver, and stomach; supple the joints, cleanses the blood, and restores the natural tone of the constitution. Specialities—Rheumatism, Sciatica, Scrofula, Gout, Dropsy, Cancer. N.B.—Particular attention to incurable cases."
- Bower, F., 320 Elizabeth-st., Sydney.—Herbalist.
- Bray, —, Cleveland-st., Redfern.
- Bridgewater, Talbot, p.r., Marian-st., Newtown (travels through the Colony; last heard of at Wilcannia).
- Burdett, —, Alton-st., Woollahra.—Advertises: "To ladies.—Dr. Burdett's Pills remove all sickness and complaints. Sent by post. Consultation by appointment. Address Dr. Burdett (late surgeon of Himalaya), Sydney."
- Burnaby, W. Percy, 180 Pitt-st., Sydney.—Styles himself "Dr."; claims to be a "relative of the lately deceased Colonel Burnaby." Advertises: "Every quality of disease treated with miraculous success; the Dr. has never failed to cure the most complicated diseases." At his lectures "during the evening the Dr. will sing his local song on the Chinese question, and give an unfailing recipe for the growth of the hair. Ladies and gentlemen matrimonially mated on the stage, and other evidence given of the wonderful Science of Phrenology."
- Cæsar (alias Lubienski), 123 Gloucester-st., Sydney.—Advertises: "No cure no pay.—Dr. Cæsar gives written guarantee to cure Nervous Debility, Skin and Contagious Diseases, or return money received. No mercury used. Hopeless cases specially invited."
- Cathcart, Augustus, 10 Oxford-st., Newtown.—Styles himself "Hygienic Physician and Homœopathist." Claims to be a Mem. Homœopath. Assoc. Eng. Bases his right to practise upon a life-long study and practical clinical experience, and of having practised for a number of years at Newtown.
- Chalk, Madame, 22 Castlereagh-st., Redfern.—Advertises: "Medical Clairvoyant.—Madame Chalk receives patients under electrical treatment."
- Clarke, E. A., Box 292, G.P.O., Sydney.—Styles himself "Doctor." He sells "The Amora Strengthening Wash and Regenerator," which—he asserts—"strengthens the relaxed condition of the generative organs, and will be a source of relief to married men unequal to the duties imposed upon them; in his own case the result exceeded his most sanguine expectation."
- Cole, Alexander, 461 Pitt-st., Sydney.—Clairvoyant.
- Combs, —, 458 Harris-st., Ultimo.—Advertises: "Rupture, Seminal Weakness, and Scrofula treated. Guy's Hospital experience."
- Cooper, H. W., 20 Oxford-st., Sydney.—Advertises: "Sufferers.—Bad Legs, Skin and other Diseases, no matter what cause, or how long standing, or what remedies failed. Medicated vapour baths. Books gratis."
- Costello, Miss Lizzie, Waverley.—Advertises: "Miss Costello, Ladies' Doctor, Diseases Women and Children. (Diploma, London.) British Hospital, York-road General Hospital, Obstetric Society, London."
- Cowan, Henry, 330 Elizabeth-st. S., Sydney.—Advertises: "Dr. Cowan, Botanic Physician. Advice and medicine on all diseases, 2s. 6d."
- Crawley, D., Carlton Crescent, Summer Hill.
- Crump, W. C., 148 Forbes-st., Woolloomooloo.—Styles himself "Herbal and Electric Physician."
- Curtis, Robert, 4 Lancaster Villas, Ocean-st., Woollahra.—Homœopathist.
- Elliott, E. C., 305 George-st., Sydney.—Homœopathist.
- Fawcett, Benjamin, 630 Harris-st., Ultimo, also cor. Park-rd. and Premier-st., Tempe.—Homœopathist. Mem. Homœop. Assoc. Eng. Claims to have held the following appointments—Homœop. Phys. Hill End Hosp.; then for six years Res. Med. Off. and Accoucheur to City of Bathurst Private Lying-in Hosp. (established by him), and during the past fourteen years medical officer of eighteen benefit societies in the Hill End, Bathurst, and Sydney districts. Advertises pamphlet on "Child Birth without danger and nearly painless."
- Flatau, John M., "Norfolk House," Newtown.—States that he has been studying medicine from 1845 to 1848 at Univ. of Buda-Pesth, Hungary. Was obliged to leave his country in 1848, owing to the revolution, when he joined the National Army, and became attached to the staff of Kossuth. Was for some time detained in Turkey, where he had also opportunities of study and practice. Has practised in Australia since 1860; for nearly twenty years has been a surgeon on railway works, viz., from Blackheath to Bowenfels, thence to Wallerawang; from Orange to Wellington and Dubbo, from Junee to Narrandera and Hay, and at present from Sydney to Stanwell Park, near Coalcliff (Illawarra line).
- Fresh, —, 152 Woolloomooloo-st., Sydney.
- Foot, —, Box 916, G.P.O., Sydney.—Advertises Voltaic Belts for 17s. 6d., which amount includes medical advice, as required. Asserts that the belts "are a certain, safe, and speedy cure for Liver Complaint, Indigestion, Debility, Nervous Head-aches, Lumbago, Sciatica, Dyspepsia, Palpitation of the Heart, Heartburn, Dizziness, Lack of Will Power, Forgetfulness, Irritability, and all complaints of a nervous nature."
- Gamble, S. W., 9 Richmond-st., Sydney.—Herbalist.
- Gardner, J. R., 10 Castlereagh-st., Redfern.—Styles himself "Dr." Advertises himself a "Specialist on Epilepsy and all Chronic Affections of the Brain and Nervous System." Also, "Diseases which have hitherto been thought incurable are now yielding rapidly to his treatment. No Calomel, no Mercury, no Mineral Poisons will be administered in any form in any disease. Epileptic fits cured by a new treatment; these fits, even after they have been pronounced by the medical profession of 10 and 20 years' standing incurable, and when patients are partly insane, are now being restored to sound health by Dr. Gardner's remedies. Consumption is no longer an incurable disease. When patients have lost the use of one entire lung they can be restored to good health."

Garske,

- Garske, Maria, "Garrett House," Waverley Road, Woollahra.—Advertises: "Madame Maria Garske, holding diploma from the Royal Commission, Berlin, will receive and visit patients, attend confinements and general cases."
- Gibson, G. W., 236 Elizabeth-st., Sydney.—Styles himself "Professor of Medical Botany." Advertises: "Beware of Drug Doctors and Consulting Chemists. Mercury is the death of thousands! Nature *versus* quackery!"
- Gordon, James, Liverpool-st., Sydney.
- Graford, —, Sydney.—Advertises: "Dr. Graford gives advice to ladies."
- Green, M., 40 Regent-st., Sydney.—Advertises: "Eyc.—When doctors fail, consult Prof. M. Green, botanic medicinal oculist. See many who come blind from doctors, their full sight restored. Good proof."
- Gregg, —, "Norwood Villa," Erskineville Road, Newtown.—Assistant to Dr. J. Bruce; late travelling Med. Ref. to Life Ass. Soc.; formerly of Brushgrove.
- Hodson, H., 201 Victoria-st., Darlinghurst.—Advertises: "Medical advice free.—Prof. H. Hodson, M.H., member of St. John's Ambulance, late assistant to Dr. Monckton, F.R.C.S., M.R.C.J., &c., can be consulted on all diseases."
- Holden, Mrs., 41 Oxford-st. Paddington.—Herbalist.
- Holdsworth, Jos., 126 Liverpool-st., Sydney.
- Hood, Samuel, Amelia-st., Waterloo.—States that his principal method of treatment consists of external applications to the spine. Has practised near Sydney for six years, and formerly in New Zealand for eight years.
- "Hopeful," Box 766, G.P.O., Sydney.—Advertises: "Lost vitality restored and nervousness cured without consulting a medical man. A medical treatise by an eminent French hospital physician and Parisian specialist, containing a simple and positive self-cure. Sent free to any sufferer for six penny stamps. Address Hopeful, Box 766, G.P.O., Sydney."
- Hug, Otto B., 140 Phillip-st., Sydney.—M.C. on door-plate (Med. Clairvoyant?) Styles himself "The Celebrated Clairvoyant."
- Jackson, —, late of 10 Macquarie-st. South, Sydney.—Homœopathist.
- Jones, Mrs., 353 Elizabeth-st. S., Sydney.—Medical Herbalist. Advertises: "Cured a girl of Hip Disease, man of Dropsy, Bright's Disease, boy of Paralysis, after having been given up by most eminent doctors. Can cure Lumbago, Erysipelas, Eye Diseases, Rheumatics, White Swelling, Bronchitis, all kinds of fits."
- Jowett, J. G., 129 Regent-st., Chippendale.—Advertises: "All Diseases treated at the Hydropathic Baths. Books free."
- Longshore, Miss R. H., Arnott House, Wynyard-square, Sydney.—M.D. of Penn. Med. Univ. of Philadelphia, U.S.A. (?) Advertises herself as "Mrs. Dr. Potts' sister and Associate Physician;" offers to treat all diseases of women and children.
- Lubienski.—See "Cæsar."
- McCreery, —, 98 Foveaux-st., Surry Hills.—Medical Herbalist. Styles himself "Professor"; also "Botanic, Hydropathic, and Acetopathie Physician."
- Mason, Mrs., 162 Forbes-st., Woolloomooloo.—Advertises: Mrs. Mason, Medical Clairvoyant, health a specialty, herbal remedies, business, &c., 5s."
- Matson, M., 24 Orwell-st., Darlinghurst.
- Mookerjee, —, G.P.O., Sydney.
- Moore, Robert, Walker-st., North Shore.
- Moore, William, 154 Elizabeth-st., Sydney.—Homœopathist and proprietor of Electric Baths.
- Mordaunt, "Professor," 23 Foveaux-st., Surry Hills.
- Murton & Co., 502 George-st., Sydney.
- Nash, A. H., 251 Crown-st., Surry Hills.—Homœopathist. Late of Hill End. Pupil of B. Fawcett.
- Newton, Edward, 160 King-st. N., Newtown.—Herbalist. Claims thirty years' experience.
- On Lee, George, 31 Margaret-st., Wynyard-sq., Sydney.—Chinese Physician; styles himself "Dr."
- Parker, Mrs. Sarah, 122 Bathurst-st., Sydney. Advertises: "Mrs. Dr. Sarah Parker, assisted by various Clairvoyants and Magnetists. Fee, 10s."
- Parkes, F., Naremburn. Herbalist.
- Peisley, George; p. r., 252 Victoria-st., Darlinghurst.—(Travelling.)
- Pitt, J. S., 185, Regent-st., Redfern.—Advertises: "Dr. Pitt, late of Victoria Docks, London. Sees patients daily."
- Rasmussen, Hans, 485 George-st., Sydney.—Advertises: "Herr Rasmussen (Life Honorary Member of, and Botanist to, the T.U.J.F.C.), the world-renowned Danish Herbalist, will attend patients daily. Private complaints, nervous debility, and effects from self-abuse a specialty. Advice gratis. Medicine moderate. Consultation by letter, if required."
- Rolland, Madame, 1 Richmond-st., off Albion-st., Sydney.—Styles herself "Phrenologist and Clairvoyant.—Advertises: "Gives advice to Travellers."
- Ryan, —, Waverley.—Styles himself "Dr." Formerly at Cootamundra and Burrowa.
- Sachs, Leopold F., Steyne-rd., Manly, and at 52 Wynyard-square, Sydney.—Homœopathist.
- Saunders, C., Haymarket, Sydney.—M.P.S. Advertises: "A quick and sure cure effected in all Skin Diseases, Indigestion, Rheumatism, Diarrhoea, Gonorrhoea, Gleet, and Syphilitic Diseases, Nervous Debility, Weakness, and all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, from whatever cause arising. All affections of the Blood, &c. Come and be cured. Consultation by letter or personally. All correspondence private."
- Selby, Richard Thomas, 181 Devonshire-st., Sydney.—Medical Herbalist. Styles himself "Professor." Advertises: "Sent post free for twelve penny stamps, a Treatise on Nervous Disorders, Celibacy, Marriage, How to choose a Partner for Life; also the injury caused by the use of tobacco and alcohol, &c., &c. Address R. T. Selby, M.H."
- Sims (Mrs. Emma) and Parkes (Frederick), 240 George-st. North, Sydney.—Herbalists. Advertise: "Treat all Diseases."
- Smith, —, 109 Elizabeth-st. Sydney.—Advertises: "Professor Smith, Oculist, Specialist, Discoverer of the Electric Cleanser. Great cure for Rheumatism, Gout, Sciatica, Dropsy, and general diseases of the system. Will see patients at 109 Elizabeth-st. Eye Diseases and Deafness specially treated. Hopeless cases cured after doctors failed. Moderate charges."
- Smith, —, 10 Macquarie-st. South, Sydney.—Has "Dr. Smith, U.S.A.," on his door-plate. Advertises: "Advice gratis. Consultation (including medicine), 5s. Specialty, Nervous Diseases. Cure by Contract. Dr. Smith."
- Smith, —, 158 Bourke-st., Woolloomooloo.—Advertises: "Sufferers!—Give your earnest attention. Prof. Smith's new treatment positively cures Blindness, Deafness, General Diseases. Many testimonials."
- Spencer, Louis De, 9 Regent-st., Sydney.—Advertises: "Consult Dr. De Spencer, Specialist, who has received the substantial qualification of 40 years' practical and varied experience in the practice of his profession. Let the afflicted have the benefit of his prompt and effective treatment, so as to regain their lost health and vigour. When other medical men have failed, consult the Dr. and be restored to your manly form and condition."
- Stanich, Prospero, Wynyard-square, Sydney.—Advertises: "Dr. Stanich, Aurist by appointment to his Excellency the ex-Governor of New South Wales, may be consulted on the Eyc, Ear, and Throat Diseases."
- Stephen, Milner, late of 19 Bligh-st., Sydney, now absent in America.—Magnetic Healer.
- Sylvia, F. De, William-st., Paddington.
- Terry, Mrs., 319 Dowling-st., off Oxford-st., Surry Hills.—Advertises: "Madame Terry, Phrenologist, Herbalist, advice to travellers given."
- Thomas, Evan, 228 Castlereagh-st., Sydney.—Advertises himself as "Ph. D., legally qualified Medical Practitioner, student from Lock Hospital, London, may be consulted on Skin Diseases."
- Thomas, George F., 203 Elizabeth-st., Sydney.—Claims to possess the degrees of M.R.C.S., Eng. 1859, L.R.C.P. Lond. 1864, M.D. Giessen, 1871. Advertises that "he can be consulted on nervous debility, skin, contagious, and all other diseases arising from excess."
- Tually, R., Quirindi.—Studied medicine at Zurich (Switzerland) for four years, went to England in 1860, and practised there as well as in Scotland. Arrived in Victoria in 1864, went then to New Zealand (Dunedin); lost at that time his documents by fire. On his return to Victoria was appointed to subordinate positions in several hospitals. Came to New South Wales in 1877, as assistant to the late Dr. J. J. Hill, of Lambton, and on leaving him was appointed Medical Attendant to New Lambton and South Waratah Collieries, also to I.O.O.F.M.U. Lambton. In August, 1878, was appointed Medical Attendant to Hartley Vale Kerosene Mines; also to the I.O.O.F. Lodges of Mt. Victoria, Katoomba, Hartley Vale, and Miners' Accident Fund, which appointments he relinquished in 1885.
- Walker, —, Sydney.—Herbalist. Mulatto, native of Kingston, Jamaica, West Indies. Arrived in the Colony in 1880, practised at Lemon Flat, near Young, for four years; styles himself "Professor." Professes to cure Neuralgia, Headache, &c, in two or three minutes.

Walker, A. B., 221, Liverpool-st., Sydney.—Homœopathist.
 Wilcher, Thos., Box 1004, G.P.O., Sydney.
 Young, F. Mary, 60 Redfern-st., Redfern.

Country Towns (99).

- Ah Bing, Armidale.—Chinese Doctor.
 Ainslie, W., has after his name the letters M.D., M.C.H.L.K.Q.C.P.I.L.C.P.S.O.F.T.S.M., and Williams G.M.A., M.D., M.C.H. Dub., the "Great English Staff of Specialists."
 Allen, —, travelling.—Advertises: "Man, why allow thy sight to be destroyed, when, by welcoming young Professor Allon, and adopting his rules, you can save the same?"
 Allen, Walter Horatio, Murrumburrah.—Writes "Dr." before his name and "Surgeon" after.
 Allen, W., Wingham.
 Anderson, —, Murrurundi.—Practises as "Doctor," Chemist, and Photographer.
 Anderson, B. H., Casino.
 Andrews, S., Liverpool.—Writes H.M.D. (Homœopath. Doctor of Med.?) after his name. Advertises himself as "Late Hon. Surgeon of the Bathurst Hospital," whilst he had been only an attendant at that institution.
 Barber, Thomas, George-st., Parramatta.
 Barraclough, Henry, Boggabri.—Has practised in Australia for twenty years; in Boggabri these last ten years.
 Beales, R. P., Ginninderra.
 Bownas, John, Nyngan.
 Brown, William, Wellington.—Signs "M.D." after his name. States that he lost his diploma, and has been in practice since 1864, in New Zealand, Fiji, and N.S. Wales—in the latter colony since 1875, on the Manning and Macleay Rivers—and at Wellington, and that he has held the following appointments in New Zealand—Surg. N.Z. Local Forces (1865); Gov. Native Surg. (1866); Asst. Surg. Poverty Bay Mounted Rifles and Coroner (1867); Pub. Vace. (1868); Asst. Surg. Armed Constabulary (1869).
 Bruce, John, Cumnock.
 Cann, —, Cooranbong.
 Canney, R. B., Gunnedah.
 Clarke, F. W., Newcastle.—Assistant to Dr. J. Harris; Late Dispenser N.S.W. Contingent in the Soudan.
 Clarke, Thomas Hamilton, Campbelltown.—Stated in his evidence at a coroner's inquest that, "He was not trained for the medical profession, and never attended a lecture or hospital course."
 Collier, James B., travelling through the Colony, last heard of at Braidwood.—Styles himself "Dr.," Surgeon Dentist, and Aurist. Advertises: "Thorough knowledge of his speciality gained at the Great Ophthalmic and Aural Hospitals of Europe, enables him to advise and operate with confidence in cases of Throat Diseases, Deafness, Noise in the Head, Defective Sight, Squinting, Ophthalmia, Watery Humours, Ulcers, Cataract, Granulations, together with all the numerous diseases of the Eye, Ear, and Throat, which are treated on a new and scientific principle. In obstinate cases of deafness, Dr. Collier does not undertake to treat any case by the aid of medicine—such being, in fact, useless in those cases—but restores the 'hearing' by mechanical means, viz., Ear Tubes."
 Combe, Charles John Rennie, Cooper-st., Cootamundra.—Claims to possess the degrees M.D., L. et L. Mid., R.C.P. et R.C.S. Edin., 1862; also to have held the following appointments:—Med. Off. of Exploring Expedition to West Coast N.Z. (1863); Res. Surg. Wakatipu Distr. Hosp., N.Z.; Med. Off. Forbes Hosp., N.S.W. Claims to have studied for four years at the Edinburgh Univ. Has been in practice for 23 years.
 Cornelius, E., Coonamble.—Describes himself as a "General Medical Practitioner." Has the word "Surgeon" outside his chemist's shop. Formerly a schoolmaster at Coonamble.
 Crane, Hedley, Peat's Ferry, Hawkesbury River.—Assistant to Dr. T. B. Belgrave, of Sydney; pupil to the late Dr. Tuttell, of Ventnor, for three years; attended various hospitals on operation days; acted as Locum Tenens and General Assistant in England. Arrived in New South Wales early in 1885; was assistant to Dr. Harding, late of Ryde, for 12 months.
 Crommelin, Charles Edden, corner Barker and Dairy sts., Casino.—J.P. Styles himself "Dr." Med. Off. in charge of Casino Hospital. Formerly of Milton.
 Curling, Miss Ellen, George-st., Parramatta.—Ladies' Doctor. Claims to have studied under her father, the late Dr. Curling, London; then for two years at the Ladies' Medical Coll., Fitzroy Square; for two months at the City-rd. Lying-in Hosp., London. States she holds certificates, with honours, from Ladies' Med. Coll. for Midwifery, Diseases of Women, and Outlines of Med. Science. Arrived in Australia in 1870; practised for two years at St. Kilda, near Melbourne; for two years at Taradale, Vic., and for the last 12 years in Parramatta.
 Dale, Alfred, Barrington.—States he was pupil of Dr. Ogilvie, Lond.; Res. Ass. for two years at Charing Cross Hosp. Has practised in this Colony at Coolah, Walgett, Goodoga, &c.
 Deans, Robert Dunlop, Tumut.
 Drillex, William H., Tamworth.
 Ducrot, Louis, High-st., West Waitland.
 Edelman, Henry, Newcastle.—Has on his card, "Qualified Accoucheur from the Lying-in Hospital." Late assistant to the late Dr. Inglis.
 Faddy, W., Crown-st., Wollongong.—Has the word "Surgeon" on his door, and practises as a general practitioner. For some years at Taree, Manning River.
 Faithfull, George, Mitchell-st., Bourke.—Advertises: "Member University Edinburgh, late of Royal Dispensary and Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh."
 Falconer, D. S., Nyngan.
 Faust, Nicholas, Milton.—M.P.S. of New South Wales. Studied for five years at Senkenberg's Institute, Frankfort-on-the-Maine, Germany. Possesses certificates entitling him to practise minor surgery, issued by the Govt. at Wiesbaden in 1876, and registered under Class No. I., 2496. Has been in practice since 1876.
 Fischer, —, Hill End.—J.P.; Miner.
 Floekton, F. P., Canowindra.—Has been practising in this district for over twenty-five years.
 Florance, Alfred H., Blayney.—Styles himself "Dr.," and writes after his name "M.B., Ph. Ch., etc., Univ. Melbourne, 1865."
 Gabriel, Charles L., West Kempsey.—J.P. Native of Martinique, French West Indies. Apprentice to Dr. L'Estrade for three years, attended then the Hospital Fort Royal for two years; went then to Montpellier, France, to complete his study, but was compelled to relinquish his studies through want of means. Became surgeon on board a French whaler, left the ship at Akaroa, N.Z., proceeded then to the South Sea Islands, where he practised for three years under the auspices of the French Catholic Mission. Settled then in N. S. Wales, and has been in practice for thirty-six years.
 Gildea, G. P. M., West Kempsey.
 Gilford, H., Mumble.
 Göthlen, John, Moama.—Student and Graduate of the Univ. of Upsala, Sweden. Said to be a very good practitioner, and entirely reliable man.
 Harcourt, G. H., late of Carcoar.—Advertises the degrees of M.A., M.D., M.R.C.P.E.
 Harris, —, Orange.
 Hewitt, —, Bowenfels.
 Hicks, —, Ferndale Estate, Bellinger River.—Has practised in N.S.W. 2½ years.
 Higgs, C. P., Dungog.—Advertises: "Dr. C. P. Higgs, M.R.C.S.E., L.A.C.L.M., and S.D., and Government Vaccinator for Dungog, &c." Has been practising in this district for upwards of 25 years.
 Hinton, H., Sofala.
 Holden, Rev. R. W., "Montacute House," Lawrence, Clarence River.—Church of England clergyman of over 24 years' standing. Studied Allopathy and Homeopathy privately, and under the late Dr. Hammond, in England, for over seven years. Treated the poor when in active parish work in Victoria and South Australia. Settled at Lawrence in 1881, and, finding that there was no resident medical practitioner, undertook to attend urgent cases. His practice increased, and he now devotes himself solely to the practice of medicine.
 Holland, Rev. Edward, Dubbo.—Homœopathist.
 Johnstone, R., Fernmount, late of Brushgrove
 Kelly, —, Brewarrina

- Kendrick, F. J., Gosford.—Assistant to Dr. Calder.
- Kenrick, G. H., Walgett.—Druggist, Coroner, and Medical Practitioner; late in charge of Walgett Hospital
- Ladmore, Frederick, Bateman's Bay.
- La Roche, —, Gosford.
- Laughton, Ross, Mitchell (Sunny Corner).—Chemist; has the word "Surgeon" on his window.
- Lee, Lewis, now at Cudal; late of Port Maquarie, Stroud, Murwillumbah, Jerilderie, and other places.—Styles himself "Dr." Advertiseth: "All cases of Accouchement and Uterine Diseases of either sex will be charged extra."
- Lindhorst, C. J. F., Nymagee.
- Looney, M. S. A., Toogong.—Adds the following letters after his name, "B.A., B.Sc., B.C.L., B.M., &c." Claims to be a lawfully ordained Ch. of E. Clergyman. States that he studied at St. Mary's Coll., Kilkenny, and Christ College, Cashel, Ireland. Then proceeded to America and continued studies at the General Theological Seminary, New York, also at St. Luke's Hosp. in connection with the Univ. of N. York, and received the degrees B.A., B.C.L., B.C.; then returned to England, and studied at King's Coll. and King's Coll. Hosp. in connection with the London Univ., and received the degrees B.Sc., L.L.B., B.M.; also went to Dublin, and obtained the degrees B.D., B.S.. Gained first-class honours and medals in nearly every science. Intended to become a Medical Missionary. Laboured in America, India, Africa, and Australia for over fifteen years.
- Loughnan, Edmund B., Coonabarabran.—Advertises himself as "Dr. Loughnan." Med. Att. Coonabarabran Cottage Hosp., and Loy. Castlereagh Lodge of Oddfellows. Claims to possess the degrees—"L.R.C.S. Irel., L.K.Q.C.P. Irel. et L.M., 1862"; also claims to have held the following appointments—"Late Phys. Childr. Infirm., Manchester, Eng.; formerly House Surg. Jervis-st. Hosp. Dubl., and Res. Accoucheur Coombe's Lying-in-Hosp., Dubl." In active practice since 1862, in N.S. Wales since 1879.
- McColl, D. S., travelling in N. S. Wales.
- McCullagh, —, Mt. Vincent.
- MacGill, Robert Warren, Mitchell, Sunny Corner.—By evidence given in an assault case at the Police Court, Mitchell, on March 17, 1886, he calls himself an "Authorized Medical Practitioner," though he admits that he is not warranted in using the title of Doctor, as he has no diploma. Says that "he holds an authority from New Zealand to make up medicines."
- Manby, —, Tuena.
- Marshall, Henry Morton, Gundagai.—M.D. Cincinnati, U.S.A., 1871; Govt. Med. Off. and Vacc. (On N.S. Wales register prior to 1885.)
- Milne, John S., Wollombi.
- Molz, Jacob, late of Sydney and Kogarah, now of Albury.—Claims the degree M.D. New York Homœopath. Coll. of Phys. Advertiseth: "Ladies' and Children's Diseases a specialty."
- Oakbott, John James, Gosford.—Undergraduate Lond. Univ.; states he has gone through full curriculum at St. Bartholomew's Hosp., Lond.; and passed intermediate examination for the double qualification, Edin. Univ. Was assistant to Dr. Calder from March, 1885, to April, 1886.
- Ody, Wilberforce, Minmi.—States he was registered as a student at Durham on Sept. 16, 1875; attended Bristol Med. Sch. Landed in the Colony in 1882; was assistant to the late Dr. Browne, of Campbelltown, for six months; has practised at Minmi since.
- O'Reilly, —, Cobargo.
- Paton, Andrew, "Milltown Hotel," Bathurst. Publican.—Practises as "Eye Doctor."
- Paul, Rev. Father, Bundarra.—R.C. Priest.
- Pericles, J. (Rodocanachie), Rylstone.—Pub. Vacc. Native of Greece. Studied Medicine for two years at the Panepistimion (or University) of Greece; then continued studies in Smyrna under Drs. Chas. Wood and Jas. McCraith; also at the British Maritime Hosp., Smyrna, for five years. Came out to Australia in 1858, resided in Victoria till 1863, and since then has practised in N.S.W. (22 years). Was Coroner for the Burrangong (Young) District, and Med. Off. to Grenfell Hosp. Styles himself "General Practitioner," and is prepared to undergo any reasonable examination in all branches of the medical profession.
- Power, Arthur, Casino.—States: Educated at Roy. Coll. Liège, Belgium; and St. John's School, Hurst-Pierpoint, Sussex, Eng.; pupil of Dr. Heelas, Reading, Eng.; Sen. Res. Dispenser Melbourne Hosp., three years; states he had charge of Dunolly and Maldon Hosps., Vic.; afterwards Asst. Surg. Malden Island, So. Pacific; late Med. Off. H.M. Gaol, Port Macquarie, N.S.W.; Govt. Vacc. Wilmington and Melrose, S.A. Has been in practice seven years.
- Pritchard, Walter G., near Balranald.—Lives four miles from Balranald; was practising in Castlemaine (Vic.) some years ago; professes to be registered in Victoria, though his name does not appear on official register.
- Reay, F. W., Charlton-st., Newcastle.
- Redhead, Ernest, W., Bingera.—J.P. At one time in charge of Warialdi Hospital. Apprenticed to J. H. Stallard in 1847; attended Hospital practice at Leicester Infirmary, the General Dispensary, Union Workhouse Infirmary, and St. Mary's District in the Union. Practised in Sydney for a few months, was for five years Dispenser at Tarban Creek Lunatic Asylum, and has been practising in the Gwydir District for more than twenty years.
- Reid R., Lawson.—Signs M.D. after name.
- Renaud, Mrs., travelling in N.S. Wales.—Advertises: "Mrs. Dr. Renaud, M.D., the eminent Female Specialist, &c. Specialties—Diseases of Women and Children, Nervous Affections, and all chronic and complicated complaints."
- Robinson, —, Greta.
- Ryan, Joseph, Wolumla.—Styles himself "Physician and Surgeon." Visits Pambula every Thursday.
- St. George, —, Mitchell, Sunny Corner.—Styles himself "Dr." Advertiseth: "Dr. St. George, Physician and Surgeon, late Surgeon to the Burrara Copper Mine; also Asst. Surgeon to the N.S.W. Contingent." Surg. Miners' Union, Mitchell; was a Dispenser to the N.S.W. Contingent in the Soudan.
- Santos, J. G., Queanbeyan.
- Schultzen, —, Braxton.
- Scotch Mary, Blacktown; late of Bondi, near Sydney.
- Sibley, —, WallSEND.—Assistant to Dr. Nash.
- Sleeman, John, travelling in N.S.W.—Signs "M.D. et Ch.M. Cambr." after his name; practised at Bingera from July, 1884, to April, 1885; formerly of Ophir (N.Z.) and Ballarat (Vic.)
- Street, —, Ballina.
- Tet Fong, Armidale.—Chinese doctor.
- Thomas, —, Scone.—Styles himself "Dr."
- Thomas, —, travelling in N. S. Wales.—Advertises: "Dr. Thomas, P.D.M., attends to any case of Sickness and Disease, Cancers, Tumors, Liver Complaints, Indigestion, Stomach Disorders, Females' and Children's Complaints, and every form of Disease treated. Those suffering from Rheumatism, Chest and Lung Affections, Asthma, also Chronic Diseases, would be well to consult Dr. Thomas. Fees moderate. Dr. Thomas examines every person with test Types, Jagers and Talldy's Optimeter, because if wrong glasses are given, it leads to very distressing complaints. Best Pebble Spectacles, £1 1s. per pair. No extra charge for examining the eye and suiting the sight."
- Trevena, —, Denman.
- Trollope, —, Buckinbong.
- Turner, William, Bourke.—Homœopathist. Advertises himself as a "Physicin and Surgeon." Formerly at Dubbo.
- Turner, William Beatty, Wallerawang.—States he had four years medical study in Edinburgh, and six months at St. George's Hospital, London. Passed two examinations at University of Edinburgh. Has practised at Wallerawang for 15 years.
- Walker, A. E. Oscar, Greta.—In practice at Greta for about five years.
- Watson, D. Sinclair, Stroud.—Signs M.R.C.S.E. after his name.
- Weston, F., Western-street, Parramatta.
- Williams, John Cresslyn, Greta.—In practice at Greta for about 10 years.
- Williams, Llewellyn A.—Late Assistant in Newcastle.
- Windrum, H., Adelong.
- Wright, John, "Medical Hall," Mittagong; also at the "Surgery," Moss Vale.—M.P.S.. Advertiseth: "In all cases requiring care, attention, and strict confidence he may be relied upon. No unnecessary expense, no mystery, and no humbug; but plain common-sense. His reputation for his treatment of children, skin diseases, &c., is widely established and generally known, and no fee will be taken for medicine if he cannot promise a good result."

G 8.

From Evening News, 2nd July, 1887.

SENOR Bernardo, the celebrated electopathist, ten years' experience in hospital practice, Paris, has established the N.S.W. Medical Institute for the speedy, effective, and permanent cure of nervous debility, mental and physical depression, loss of energy, kidney and bladder affections, liver complaints, rheumatism, skin diseases, ailments peculiar to ladies, and all morbid conditions of the blood and general system, no matter from what cause arising. Fits of ten to twenty years' standing, even after they have been pronounced incurable, successfully treated. Guarantee of cure given in every case undertaken. Consultation (personally or by letter) free. Consultation rooms, 207 Elizabeth-street, corner of Bathurst-street, or G.P.O., Box 799. Hours from 10 a.m. to 9 p.m. daily.

THE worst eyes and ears restored to health. Dr. Burnaby, 15 Castlereagh-street, Redfern, near Cleveland-street, Cambridge House.

LADIES' complaints, a speciality. Mrs. Burnaby, Pathological Graduate, 15, Castlereagh-street, Redfern, near Cleveland-street. NERVOUSNESS, debility, and impotency positively cured. Dr. Burnaby, 15 Castlereagh-street, Redfern, near Cleveland-street. Cambridge House.

LADIES consult Dr. Smith, American Specialist. The American Specific removes all difficulties, and restores health. Send stamp for circular on prevention and cure. 10 Macquarie-street South, near Liverpool-street.

ADVICE gratis. Consult Dr. Smith, 10 Macquarie-street South, in cases requiring secrecy and special treatment.

PRIVATE and contagious diseases, consult the celebrated specialists. A speedy and certain cure guaranteed, strictest secrecy maintained. Murton & Co., 502 George-street, opposite the Central Police Court.

WRITTEN guarantee to cure given, or money returned, at 123 Gloucester-street, nervous debility, contagious and skin diseases, ladies' complaints. Dr. J. Cæsar Lubinski.

SENT post free for twelve penny stamps a treatise on nervous disorders, contagious diseases, celibacy, woman, marriage, &c. Address R. T. Selby, M.Sc., 61 Castlereagh-street, Redfern, Sydney.

PHILLIPS, Herbal Physician, specialist for all private complaints; ladies' corrective pills, guaranteed. 270 Crown-street, off Oxford-street.

A BOON to sufferers.—Free consultations daily by two eminent medical specialists. All diseases. 365 Sussex-street. CONSULT the Universal Remedy Co. personally or by letter. Free. All diseases either sex. 365 Sussex-street.

DR. F. Mary Young may be consulted for all Female Complaints, at 60 Redfern-street, Redfern.

CONSULT Dr. Mookerjee, celebrated specialist from India. Fee and medicine, £1. G.P.O., Sydney.

CONSULT the medical electrician and herbalist for nervous diseases, 148 Forbes-street, Sydney.

CONSULT the Danish Herbalist on private complaints, 485 George-street, near Cathedral, Sydney.

CONSULT the Danish Herbalist and a permanent cure. Nervous complaints and private complaints a speciality.

CONSULT the Danish Herbalist and honest treatment. Advice gratis; medicine moderate; strictest secrecy.

CONSULT the Danish Herbalist. Pure herbal remedies. 485 George-street, near Cathedral, Sydney.

THE science of life. Know thyself. A great medical work on manhood, exhausted vitality, nervous and physical debility, premature decline in man, errors of youth, and the untold miseries resulting from indiscretion or excesses. A book for every man, young and old. It shows how lost health may be regained and retained. It contains 125 prescriptions of rare excellence for all acute and chronic diseases, each one of which is invaluable. 200 pages, bound in beautiful French cloth, full gilt, guaranteed to be a finer work than any other sold in the country for two guineas; price, only 3s. 6d., by mail, post paid. Illustrative samples, two stamps. Those suffering from debility or disease, as a guidance to the means of cure, or to those contemplating marriage, this work is invaluable. It is indeed the secret key to health. "The science of life should be read by the young for instruction, and by the afflicted for relief. It will benefit all."—*London Lancet*. Consult the author (a regular graduate in all the branches of medicine and surgery, whose life-long experience, practical method of treatment, and pure medicines ensure speedy and permanent cures in all chronic, nervous, and special troubles), may be consulted on all diseases requiring skill, secrecy, and experience. A speedy and perfect life cure is guaranteed in all cases undertaken. Where doubt exists I frankly inform the sufferer. Inviolable secrecy and certain relief are boons I offer to suffering humanity. It is self-evident that a physician paying particular attention to a class of cases attains great skill, and physicians in regular practice all over the country knowing this frequently recommend cases to this oldest office in Australia, where every known appliance is restored to, and the proved good remedies of all ages and countries are used. On account of the great number of cases applying, the charges are kept low; but the important matter is to secure the skill and get a speedy and perfect life cure. Medicines forwarded free from observation. All correspondence held sacred. Call on or address—Doctor W. Knox Parker, Post Office Chambers, corner Bourke and Elizabeth Streets, Melbourne, Victoria.

NERVOUS debility, &c.—Quick permanent self-cure by positive means, which cost nothing. Address Probity, G.P.O., Melbourne.

NERVOUSNESS, seminal weakness, new mode of treatment, cure prompt and permanent. Dr. Bray, Cleveland-street, or G.P.O., Sydney.

Sydney: Charles Potter, Government Printer.—1887.

